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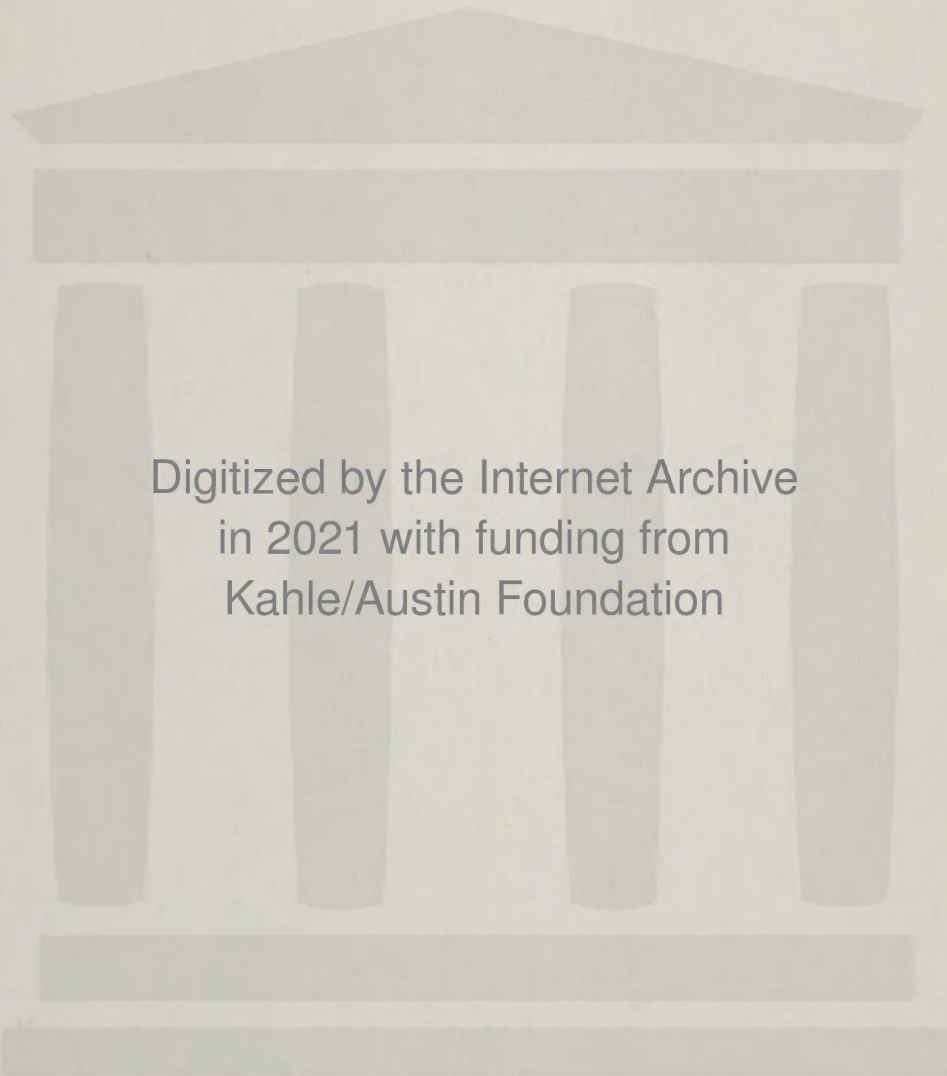


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Egypt Exploration Society
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT
1906-1907

COMPRISING THE WORK OF THE
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND AND THE PROGRESS OF
EGYPTOLOGY DURING THE YEAR 1906-1907.

EDITED BY

F. LL. GRIFFITH, M.A.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

LONDON:

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AND 56, UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN;

HENRY FROWDE, AMEN CORNER, E.C., AND
91 & 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

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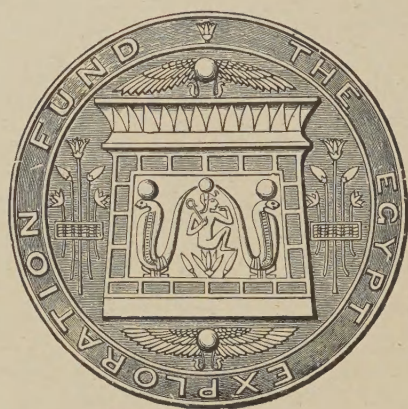
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I.—EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

A.—EXCAVATIONS AT DEIR EL-BAHARI.

THE excavations of last winter have completed the work at Deir el-Bahari. The two temples are now entirely cleared, and we can have an approximate idea of the appearance of the place at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty. The repairs which were made ten years ago to the temple of Hatshepsu, where the colonnades were raised and covered with roofs in order to shelter the sculptures, give to the temple an aspect which must be very like what it was when the architect Senmut had finished his work.

As for the older one, which in some respects was the model used for the queen's building, it is so much ruined that it is now difficult to imagine how it looked, especially since its architecture is unique, and we are not absolutely certain as to the nature of its central part. There is no question that the temple was devoted to the worship of the King Mentuhotep II., associated with other gods, and that this worship was instituted and celebrated during Mentuhotep's own time; but we are still in doubt as to where the king's real tomb is.

There is every probability that the platform built on the terrace and surrounded by colonnades supported a pyramid of brick with a white facing, as we know it from the vignettes of Hathor coming out of the Western Mountain in the funeral papyri. The evidence of the Abbott Papyrus, too, shows that there was a pyramid here; but we have no positive proof of its existence, except some tumbled brickwork which perhaps belonged to it. Although the presence of a pyramid seems the most plausible explanation of the existence of the base or platform, it is not absolutely impossible to assign another purpose to the platform, and to consider it as the place where the Hathor cow was supposed to lie down and rest. In the chapter 108 of the *Book of the Dead* the vignette shows Osiris

sitting on a platform in front of the mountain,¹ and in various other chapters² we see the divine cow with disk and necklace resting on a monument of that shape, as does also the Great Sphinx of Gîzeh. The great difficulty of this interpretation is the total absence of any access to the top of the platform; and the brickwork, already mentioned, is not explained by it. Also, the pyramid is mentioned in the Abbott Papyrus.

Last year we stopped at the entrance of a wide trench in the rock (well seen in Pl. i., Fig. 2), which continued the temple towards the west. Its vertical sides being lined by a single row of "protodoric columns," it looked like a colonnaded court or the beginning of an avenue to the cliffs, closed on the west by high mounds of rubbish (*Arch. Rep.* 1905-6; Fig. 13). At the foot of these mounds we had discovered the entrance of a sloping passage or tomb-dromos going underneath the back part of the temple, and seeming to disappear very soon in the rock; but we had left it untouched. The clearing of the back part of the temple and the opening of the passage was the work of this season. It was all that remained to be done besides the carrying away of two mounds of rubbish on both sides of the ramp.

Mr. Currelly, who arrived three weeks before me, and who had the help of Mr. Dennis, began with the clearing of these two mounds. When I arrived, at the end of December, at the same time as Mr. Dalison, all the workmen were sent to the top, in order that we might enter the passage and free the back part of the temple from the mounds which still covered it.

Pushing forward above the door of the passage, we found that what looked like an avenue did not continue; beyond the place where the passage sank into the rock there was a columned hall occupying the whole width of the trench. Only a few fragments of the shafts have been preserved, but most of the bases are still *in situ* (Pl. ii., Figs. 3, 4, 5). There were ten rows of eight, making a total of eighty columns. Between this hypostyle hall on the west, and the colonnade over the tombs of the princesses on the east, there was a court, in the middle of which was the sloping passage. This passage was the part of this year's work which most strongly raised our curiosity. At a few feet distance we had found last year the large stele of Usertsen III., allotting daily offerings to "the cave of Neb-hepet-Râ." This is not the name of a tomb; and it seemed probable that we should find there a subterranean sanctuary.

After we had removed the large stones which choked completely the







¹ A wooden coffin coming from Mr. Mond's excavations, and in possession of Mr. Currelly, shows a bare platform in front of the mountain.

² See vignettes to chapters 17 and 148 in my edition of the *Book of the Dead*.

entrance (Pl. iii., Fig. 6), we entered a wide rock-cut corridor with a ceiling in the form of an arch. The door, which is rectangular, must have been lined and ornamented with a limestone coating, now entirely destroyed. Near the entrance, on the right side, is a niche about 4 feet deep, in which we found eight basketfuls of painted wooden figures, all more or less broken, of the characteristic style of the XIth and XIIth Dynasties. What this niche was made for it is difficult to say; perhaps with all the figures which it contained it may have formed a kind of large model-house like those which are found in the tombs of that time, or it may have been the place where offerings or ex-votos were deposited by the people who did not like to go as far as the sanctuary. The passage, about 500 feet long, is at first quite bare, with only walls of dry stones on each side. Except for the large heap of blocks and rubbish which closed the entrance, it was empty, and one could walk upright in it. About 150 feet from the door it begins to be vaulted, and the vault goes down to the bottom. The "vault" consists of two sand-stone blocks abutting against each other and meeting along the middle line of the ceiling. They have been cut in the form of an arch. The foot of these blocks rests on a groove in the rock and on the edge of a vertical slab. In order to prevent this slab from falling forward, a wall of dry stones had been built in front of it. The middle of the passage is quite free, and wide enough for a man to go down; the vaulted part is about 350 feet long (Pl. iii., Fig. 7). The first of us who went down, Mr. Currelly, saw at the end of the passage a very small room, where, to prevent the ceiling from coming down, it had been propped up in old times by timber and by fragments of a late wooden coffin. In front were blocks of granite partly covered by bricks. It looked at first as if some tomb-plunderers had made a hole there and closed it afterwards with bricks; but when these had been removed a granite wall appeared, with a small door at the foot, before which stood a loose granite block that obstructed the entrance. The door led to a granite chamber remarkably well built, exactly in the style of the chambers of the Pyramids, with the same kind of gabled roof made of two blocks propped against each other at an angle; the granite is polished and the joints are perfect (Fig. 8). Most of the chamber is occupied by a large shrine made of the best quality of alabaster (Fig. 9). It has no sculpture or ornament of any kind, except a thick torus or moulding. The ceiling consists of one single granite slab, over which lie other pieces of alabaster forming the cornice of the shrine. In old times it was closed by a double-leaved door which was probably made of wood with bronze ornaments. Between the wall of the chamber and the shrine is a sort of

casing made of well-cut black granite. Part of it is still *in situ* and supports the cornice. Mr. Dalison, with the occasional help of Mr. Dennis, undertook the clearance of the passage and chamber, the heat of which during the first days of the work was very trying.

Inside and before the shrine were heaps of fragments of the casing mixed with quantities of so-called mummy-cloth, which I believe was used for wrapping up various offerings, particularly meat, also many pieces of broken bows and wooden sticks and tools, wooden figures standing or sitting; and three or four more or less broken boats. These boats had no crews of oarsmen; they are evidently models of festal boats on which were carried statues of a god or of a deceased king, as we see in the sculptures in the Upper Court of the Great Temple. A wooden figure now in the museum at Geneva seems to represent one of these statues. There were no pieces of any kind belonging to a coffin or to a stone sarcophagus. Mr. Dennis found there two or three very small fragments of bone which were supposed to be human, but if they are so they probably belong to a late burial which undoubtedly took place there, judging from the pieces of a wooden coffin used for propping up the ceiling of the small ante-chamber.

It seems to me quite clear that this chamber is not an actual tomb, but a subterranean sanctuary. Up to the present a naos or shrine with closed doors, used for containing a coffin, has never been found. Besides, the size of the shrine would not admit one of the stone or even one of the wooden coffins of that time. No inscription of any kind gives us information as to the purpose of this monument. At the end only, in four different places, we see engraved on both sides of the joint, as if they were mason's marks, these signs: , which are generally found behind a living, not a dead, king. Therefore I believe that this shrine was supposed to be the abode of the  *Ka* of Mentuhetep II., just as the wooden shrine found at Dahshur by M. de Morgan was used for the  of King , and contained its representation. I consider the shrine as being the   *tebt* where the *Ka* is said to live.¹ The *Ka* was worshipped in that sanctuary, and to him were allotted the cakes, the beer, the pieces of meat mentioned in the stele of Usertsen. In the shrine was a representation of the *Ka*. It may have been a statue, sitting or standing, as at Dahshur, or lying on a bed like the Osiris at Abydos or what I think is more probable, it may have been an emblem of precious metal, which would explain its having disappeared entirely. In the Great

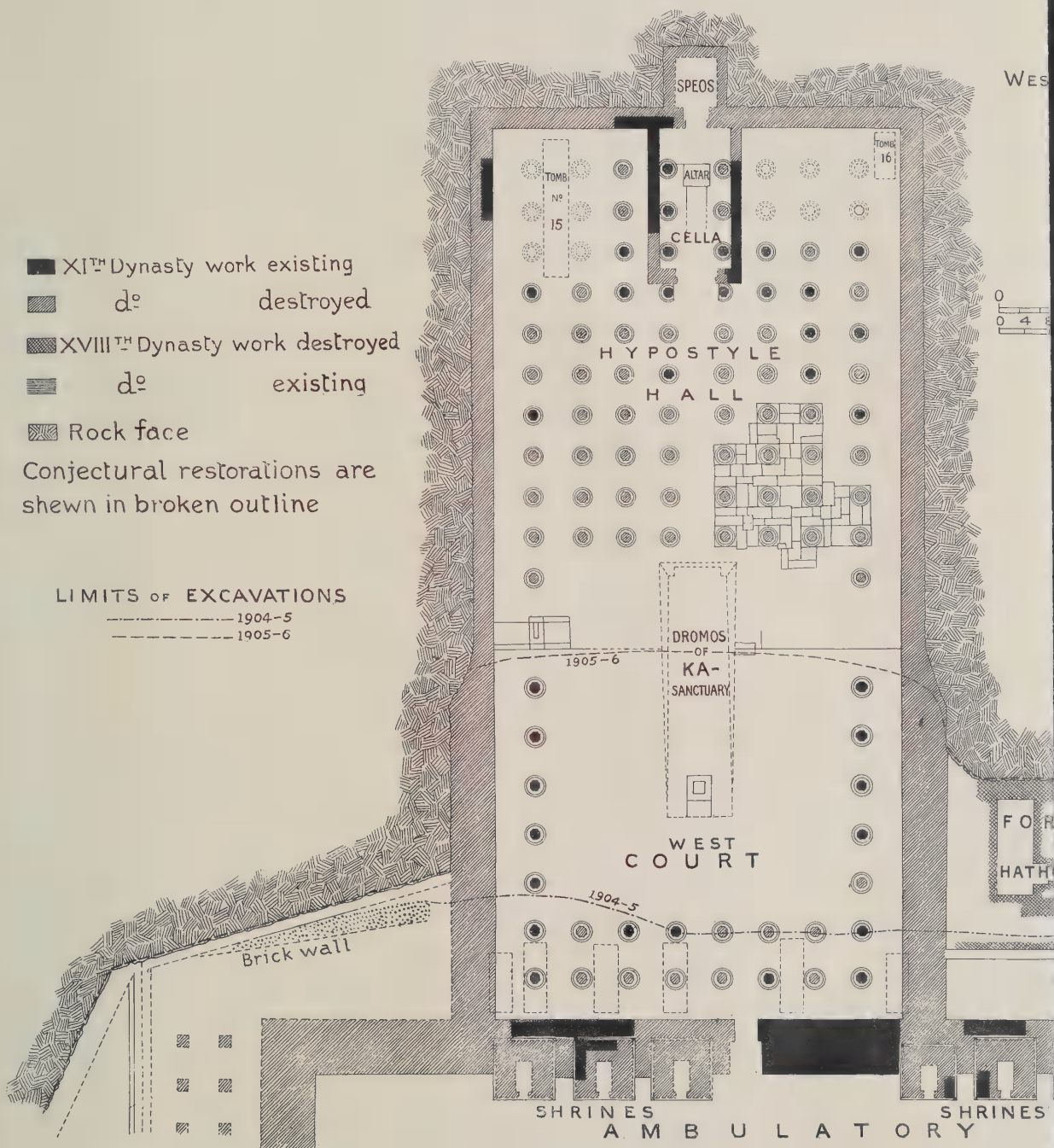
¹ *Deir el-Bahari*, V., pl. 121, et passim.

- XIth Dynasty work existing
- ▨ d^o destroyed
- ▤ XVIIIth Dynasty work destroyed
- ▥ d^o existing
- ▧ Rock face

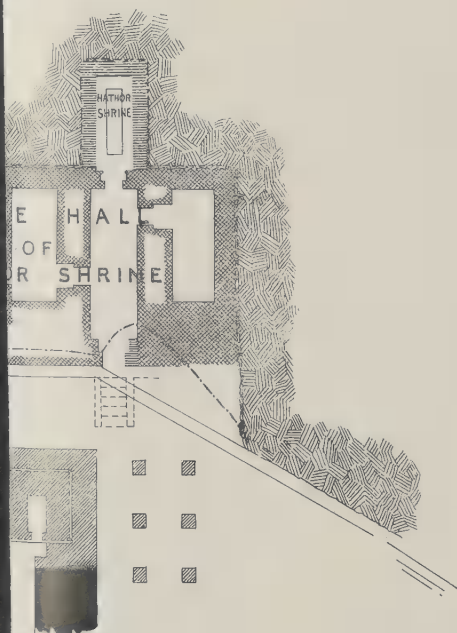
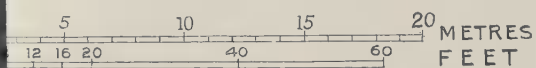
Conjectural restorations are
shewn in broken outline

LIMITS OF EXCAVATIONS

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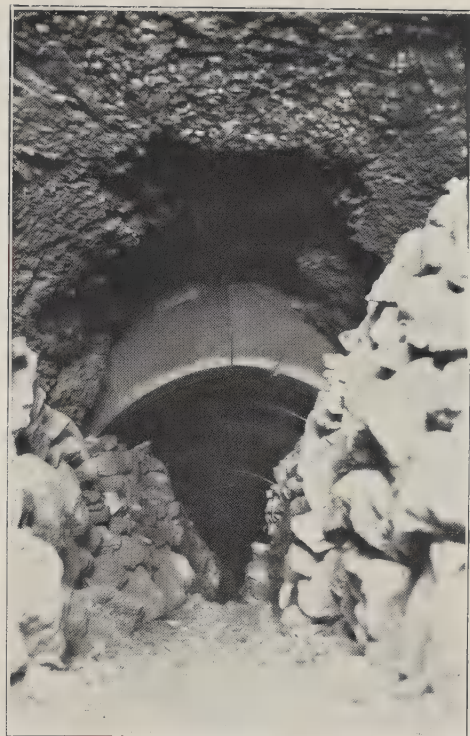
EASTERN PORTION OF THE XITH DYNASTY TEMPLE
AT DEIR EL-BAHARI; 1907



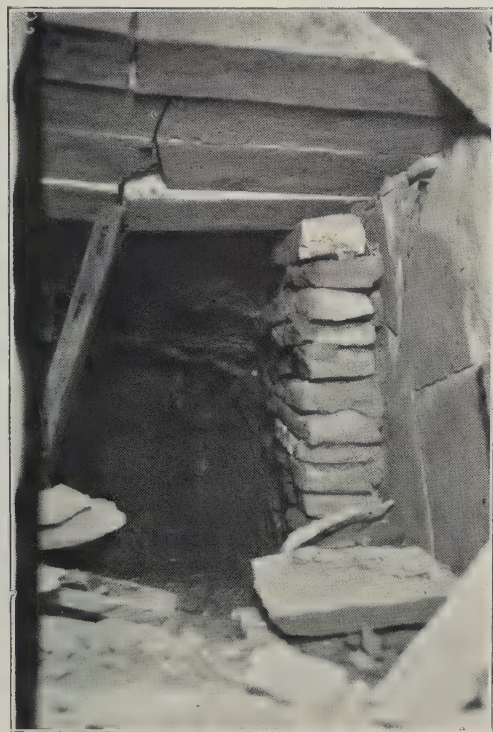
Edmond Fales
architect.



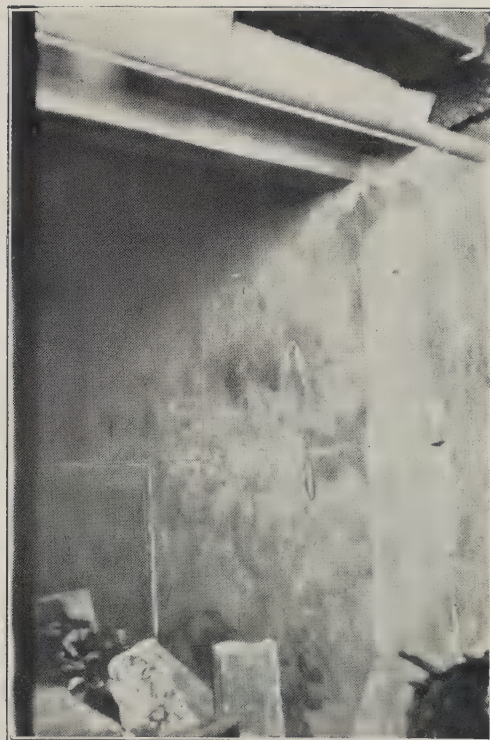
6. The Dromos and Entrance of the *Ka*-Sanctuary.
Hall.



7. Interior of the Descending Passage to the
Ka-Sanctuary.
Ayrton and Dalison.



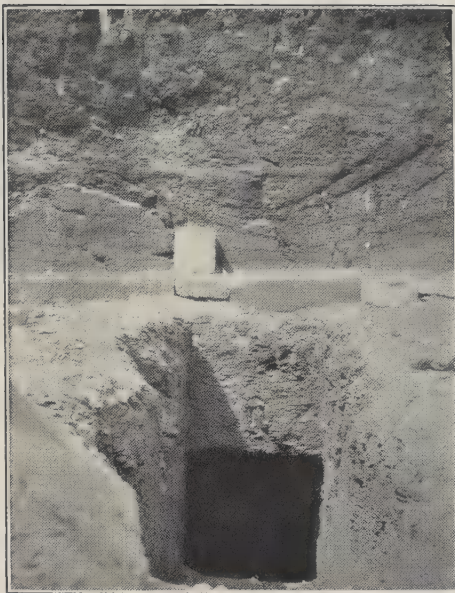
8. Interior of the Chamber of the *Ka*-Sanctuary,
shewing the granite walls and sloping roof.



9. The Alabaster Naos in the Chamber.
Ayrton and Dalison.



10. Appearance of the Entrance to Tomb No. 15 in November, 1903; shewing rough retaining-walls put up by a former excavator. *Hall.*



11. Entrance to Tomb No. 15, after final clearance, March, 1907. *Dalison.*



12. The great Alabaster Sarcophagus in Tomb No. 15. *Ayrton and Dalison.*



13. The Limestone Altar and Speos at the Western end of the Temple. On the right is the granite Table of Offerings. *Hall.*



14. The Cella, Altar, and Western Hall from the Speos. *Dalison.*

Temple the symbol of the *Ka* of Queen Hatshepsu was a big fan, which is seen lying on a throne;¹ this symbol, which occurs frequently, may have been the same in the temple of the XIth Dynasty. A line of holes all round the shrine was probably intended for hooks or pegs from which the offerings hung, as is found in some Greek temples.

The shrine has been left untouched on the spot. An iron door put at the entrance of the passage prevents people from going in. The ceiling will have to be consolidated in certain places before the passage can safely be entered.

Reverting to the temple above the passage we found, as I said, the remains of a large hypostyle hall with eighty columns, which was the end of the construction on the west. The faces of the rock on the three sides were masked by sandstone slabs, with coloured sculptures of crude style. These are now nearly all destroyed. In the middle of the western face, in the axis of the temple, is a small artificial cave or *spéos* in which nothing remains but the bare rock (Pl. iv., Fig. 13). It must have contained a shrine like that of the cow. In front of the entrance is a cubic block of limestone with a circular depression cut on the sloping top; this is an altar (Figs. 13, 14). A kind of vestibule leading to the shrine was formed by two limestone walls enclosing six of the columns of the hypostyle hall, and turning at right angles so as to make a door (Pl. ii., Fig. 5; iv., Figs. 13, 14). On the walls of this vestibule (or *cella*, as it has been called) were beautiful sculptures, with vivid colours representing Mentuhetep and various gods. They have been partly erased by Amenhetep IV., and restored by Rameses II., who inscribed his name.

In the two corners of the hypostyle hall are tombs. The northern one, which we numbered 16, is a very small chamber which we found quite empty. Close to it was a granite table of offerings (seen on the right of Pl. iv., Fig. 13), with the name of Mentuhetep II., which had been seen many years ago by Mariette. The southern tomb (No. 15; see Pl. iv., Figs. 10, 11)² is much larger. A sloping passage, partly subterranean, leads to a chamber containing a large sarcophagus of common alabaster (Fig. 12), with thick sides, and made of five pieces. The lid had disappeared, and we could not find any traces of painted or sculptured inscriptions on the sides. We cannot definitely say as yet who was buried in this tomb.

When we had finished the clearing of the hypostyle hall, the rock having been reached on all sides, we were certain that we had the whole temple of Mentuhetep II. before us. The work of excavating it was

¹ *Deir el-Bahari*, IV., pl. 89, 91.

² See *Deir el-Bahari*; *XIth Dyn.* I., pp. 12, 51; *Arch. Report*, 1903-4, p. 7.

completed, and the whole construction could be planned. This was done by M. Edmond Fatio, an architect from Geneva, under the supervision of Mr. Somers Clarke. Plans and restorations will appear in the second part of *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*; a portion of the plan, showing the discoveries of 1907, appears here as Pl. i. The mound of rubbish on the northern side of the ramp was carried away by Mr. Currelly and Mr. Dalison after my departure in March. The south side of the unfinished XVIIIth Dynasty ramp (*Arch. Rep.* 1903-4, p. 1; Pl. iii., Fig. 7) was found to be without a facing wall. Remains of two walls joining it at right angles are uncovered.

This last campaign, which was interesting chiefly in regard to architecture, has not given us so many portable objects as some of the former ones. However we obtained more sculpture, and names of kings which are either new or little known. At the entrance of the passage were found fragments of a small shrine, on one of the sides of which stands the following inscription:—

of Senbmau had previously been found at Gebelên in the Karnak list, and was assigned by Lieblein to the XIIIth or XIVth Dynasty. This inscription from Deir el-Bahari has been assigned to Cairo, with most of those mentioned below. A fragment completed a cartouche which had been found by us,² and reads thus:—

king seems to belong to the same group as the other. The same also must be said of— Ra-Sebekhetep, a name unknown in that precise form, and who must be of the XIIIth Dynasty. —Ra-dad . . . is a fragment of the first cartouche of Dudumes.³ —is no doubt Sekhem-uaz-Sebekemsaf. Lastly, a stone lintel (?) has the name of Sebekhetep I. in this form—

showing the connection between the XIIth and the XIIIth Dynasties.

When Mr. Currelly had finished the clearing of the mound near the ramp, when all the inscribed fragments which were not destined for the European and American museums had been stored in two or three tombs, and when the sarcophagus of Henhenit, hoisted out of her tomb last year by Mr. Hall,⁴ had been despatched to New York, the site was handed over

¹ *P.S.B.A.* xv., p. 499.

² Vol. I, pl. xii., I.J.

³ Vol. I, p. 3.

⁴ *Arch. Rep.* 1905-6, p. 7.

to the Service des Antiquités, and the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir el-Bahari was finally closed. I had begun it on the 7th of February 1893. Pl. ii., Figs. 1 and 2, show the two temples as they now stand at the conclusion of the work.

In the conduct of the excavations of the last season I was assisted by Messrs. Currelly and Dalison, and had also the voluntary help of Mr. J. T. Dennis. Mr. Hall came to Deir el-Bahari for three weeks at the end of the season in order to assist me and to study the results of the completion of the work. Madame Naville worked throughout the season at the task of piecing together the scattered fragments of the shrines of the princesses, which have now been distributed among the national and metropolitan museums of Cairo, London, and New York. The work of Mr. Somers Clarke and M. Fatio on the plans has already been mentioned. Mr. Ayrton gave us some valuable help in photography. The views illustrating this report were taken by him, by Mr. Hall, and by Mr. Dalison.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.

B.—ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

HAVING undertaken to complete the publication of the El Amarna tombs, I once more spent six weeks of April and May in this familiar spot, working almost entirely in the tombs of Tutu and Aÿ. As a large part of the now mutilated scenes have been published by Lepsius, I endeavoured to secure photographic records of what remained, and, with the expert help of Herr Schliephack of the Neue Photographische Gesellschaft, obtained several excellent pictures of the scenes in these ill-lighted tombs, as well as of the scattered rock-stelae and the inaccessible quarries of Het-nub. I hope that the long task of the Survey on this site, the value of which lay in exact attention to detail and style as well as in exhaustiveness, has now been brought to a satisfactory close.

I must add that since last year violence has been done to the fine tomb of Aÿ, the most exquisite relief and the invaluable Hymn to the Aten only escaping demolition by the caprice of the malefactor. This is the second injury to *locked* tombs in this group during my stay, and the absolute indifference of the Government and the helplessness of the Department in face of such recurring outrages makes one almost regret the entrance of commercial civilisation and thin philanthropy into Egypt. Meanwhile such occurrences call for greater efficiency and activity on the part of the Survey.

N. DE GARIS DAVIES.

C.—GRAECO-ROMAN BRANCH.

EXCAVATIONS AT OXYRHYNCHUS.

IN our sixth season at Behnesa, which began on December 3, 1906, we were accompanied by Mr. A. M. Blackman, who threw himself into the work with great energy and rendered most valuable service in assisting to superintend the excavations. Only a few mounds remained to be cleared, and with a hundred workmen we had no difficulty in finishing these by the beginning of March 1907. As was to be expected, those parts of the site which we had left to the last did not prove to be especially productive, and with regard to papyri of the Roman period the results of last season do not bear comparison with those of former years. One very good find of classical fragments however occurred, and there was no lack of Byzantine documents.

After a few days devoted to a low mound which yielded some moderately good 3rd-4th century documents, we proceeded to excavate the small remaining portion of the extensive mound in which we had found in February 1906 the débris of a library consisting largely of lyric poetry (cf. *Arch. Rep.* 1905-6, p. 12). Here our efforts were rewarded by the discovery of several hundred literary fragments of various sizes, chiefly poetical, belonging to the same group. The bulk and value of this is substantially increased by the new additions; but the task of sorting and combining the enormous number of pieces which compose it is rendered more formidable than ever, and some time must necessarily elapse before we are in a position to publish any of the more important texts. Apart from this find of literary fragments very few papyri of interest were unearthed in that mound.

The greater part of the season was occupied in clearing two large mounds, about 25 feet in height, situated in the northern part of the site, both of which had been avoided in previous years owing to the great depth of the Byzantine accumulations. In one of these the Roman layers, 10-20 feet below the surface, yielded a fair number of 2nd-4th century papyri, together with a good-sized fragment of a philosophical work written in the first century B.C. The other mound proved to be Byzantine in most parts down to the damp level. Several large finds of 5th-6th century documents were made, chiefly about 6-8 feet from the surface; but as a whole the papyri from this mound tended to be in poor condition, and theological and other literary fragments (Greek, Latin and Coptic) were scarce. In one place the Roman strata came up to the surface, but the papyri obtained from them were very fragmentary.

From a small but rather deep mound, to the west of these two and on the edge of the desert, we obtained some 3rd-5th century documents with occasional literary fragments; but these too were in bad condition. Underneath a corner of this mound was a brick vaulted tomb, probably dating from about the second century, in which we found a number of small glass vases of the usual types. A small isolated mound (Kom el ahmar) at the north-east end of the site near the Bahr Yusuf, partly dug by *sebakhîn*, produced some 3rd-5th century documents; and in finishing the clearance of a low mound in the centre of the site, most of which had been excavated in previous seasons, we discovered a few 6th century Coptic vellum fragments.

The excavations at Oxyrhynchus have now covered all the area which, in our opinion, is worth exploration. The mounds containing 1st-4th century papyri, either up to the surface or underneath later accumulations, have all been turned over, and even in the purely Byzantine mounds we have only neglected those portions which had every appearance of being unprofitable or contained numerous mediaeval graves. The extensive excavations of the *sebakhîn* show that the mounds near the village itself, which we have not tried, were formed in the Arabic period between about the seventh and fourteenth centuries, when Behnesa was still an important town. Hence when we resume the work of excavation we look forward to breaking fresh ground, probably with a view to the discovery of early Ptolemaic papyri in mummy cartonnage. Unfortunately the financial resources of the Graeco-Roman Branch are so nearly exhausted that it is not practicable for us to excavate in Egypt during next winter. But we hope that sufficient support will be forthcoming to render another expedition possible in the winter of 1908-9.

The papyri, which fill 81 boxes, have, as usual, been sent to Oxford for publication, and will be divided with the Cairo Museum subsequently. Of the other objects found, which belong for the most part to the fifth or sixth century, few possess much interest. About 25 ostraca were discovered, of which we append the text of ten. (1) 3rd cent. λόγος αλακ() ἀγορασθέντων ὑπὸ Ἀπίωνος καὶ Θωνίου τάριχα (l. τάριχων) ἑπτακισχιλίων, τούτων ἡ τιμὴ ὡς τῶν ἑκατὸν (δραχμαὶ) νς, γενήματος ὀφθαριδίων τριακόσια (l. -ίων) πεντήκοντα ὡς τῶν ἑκατὸν πένται (l. -τε), ἐπράθη γερδίῳ ἐν πόρῳ τυφλῷ ὀφθαρίδια πεντακόσια ἐκ δραχμῶν κυδοήκοντα (l. ὀγδ-). "Account . . . of 7000 pickled fish bought by Apion and Thonius, of these the price was at the rate of 56 drachmae per 100; from the produce of 350 cakes at 5 dr. per 100, of these 500 were sold to a weaver in a closed passage for 80 drachmae." (2) 5th cent.

παρασχο[ύ] εἰς τὴν ὑπερῆσια (l. ὑπηρεσίαν) τῆς γεουχικῆς κεία
 (l. οἰκίας) καὶ τοῦ ελεουγου (l. ἐλαιουργοῦ) γίνοντε (l. -ται) φομία
 (l. ψωμ.) εἴκοσι καὶ καιλούρια δύο μόνας, ἰδια ἀπλᾶ θ/. μόνας. (3) 5th cent.
 Παῦν(ι) β, Παμοῦν ὑδρωφόρου. (l. ὑδροφόρος) ἐγέμησεν εἰς τὸν ὀρθὸν
 ποταμὸν νηρου. . . (4) 5th or 6th cent. κόμης Ὠφῆως δι(ὰ) Μηνᾶς
 (l. -νᾶ) πρεσβυτέρου) τ[ῆ]ς μακαρ(ίας) Μαρί(ας) πολῶ(ον) Φανεκλάμ[μ]ων
 Ἐπεὶ δ' α φορ(έτρου) σάκ(κοι) μη (ἀρτάβαι) 9ε μ(όναι). Φοιβάμ(μων).
 'Delivered at the village of Ophis by Menas, presbyter of St. Mary, to
 the boat of Phaneklammon on Epeiph 4 for the first freight 48 sacks
 containing 95 artabae only. (Signed) Phoebammon.' (5) 6th cent.
 ἐπ(ο)ικ(ίου) Ξενάρχου πολῶ(ον) Ἰωάν[ου] ἀπὸ Ἀπόλλων[ος] Παχῶν θ ιε
 ἰνδ(ικτίονος) α φορ(έτρου) θαλ() ιε (ἀρτάβαι) λ μ(όναι). δι(ὰ) Ἐλ. as
 γρ(αμματέως). 'Delivered at the farmstead of Xenarchus to the boat
 of John from Apollinopolis on Pachon 9 of the 15th indiction for the
 1st freight and the 15th . . . 30 artabae only. Written by El. . . , scribe.'
 (6) 6th cent. λόγος Πετρεψανγέρωι, ἐγὼ Σερῆνος ἀποστόσαρ() οἶνου
 ῥύσεως κνίδ(ια) συν, γίνονται διακοσίας (l. -ια) πε(ν)τή(κο)ντα.
 ἐγράφ(η) μ(ηνὸς) ἐπαγομένων β ἰνδ(ικτίονος) β. 'Account of Petre-
 psangeroi I, Serenus, . . . (have received) 250 jars of wine of the vintage,
 total two hundred and fifty. Written on the 2nd intercalary day of the
 2nd indiction.' (7) 5th cent. Ἀβρααμίου Μουσέως, παρασχοῦ Εὐήχης
 ἐργ(άτη) τῆς ἁγίᾶ καθολ(ικῆς) ἐκκλησίας ἀργυρ[ίου] (δηναρίων) μ(υριάδας)
 υπ. 'To Abraham, son of Moses. Provide for Eueches, workman at the
 holy catholic church, 480,000 drachmae.' Similar nominally enormous sums
 frequently occur in papyri of the 4th-5th century, when the coinage was
 much depreciated; cf. no. 10. (8) 6th cent. μ(ηνὸς) Θωθ ια ἰνδ(ικτίονος)
 β α φορ(έτρου) κάμηλ(οι) ὀκτὼ εἰς οἶνου ξ(έστας) ρξ μ(όνους). 'On the
 11th of the month of Thoth of the 2nd indiction for the first freight
 8 camels carrying 160 sextarii of wine only.' (9) 6th cent. αἰγυθύτη
 (l. αἰγοθ.) Πελαγίου κεφ(αλαιώτη?) ἐργατῶν ια δι(ὰ) Φοιβάμμων(ος)
 λογογράφ(ου) Παῦνι κγ γ ἰνδ(ικτίονος). (10) ὑπὲρ γενοικείου (= γυναικείου)
 (δηναρίων) μ(υριάδες) ξ, τοῖς Κούρσονος ἄριστα γ τρεῖς, Ἀθανασίου νόμια
 ξβ, τοῖς Ζαμοσίου ἄριστα β. Among inscribed fragments of amphorae
 were several beginning with the common Christian symbol χμγ (cf. *Arch.
 Rep.* 1902-3, p. 7), e.g. (1) χμγ, χ+μ (i.e. a chrism between χ and μ)
 θεοῦ χάρι(ς) Μαρίας, (2) χμγ θεοῦ χάρις καίρδος (l. κέρδ.) υπδ . . . ,
 (3) χμγ βεν() Μαρκ() ξ(έσται) κδ, (4) χμγ θεοῦ χάρις καίρδος φπγ. . . ,
 (5) χμγ 9θ (= ἀμύν) υπδ βριζ, (6) χμγ υπδ ηρ() κλυκελεον (l. γλυκελαίου)
 γλυκελεον ξ(έσται) 9δ ἥμισυ. In one instance the letters were
 reversed, γμχ. υπδ also occurred by itself, and it appears that besides

99 and 643 the numbers 484, 583 and 2117 had a mystic significance. 484 is possibly to be explained as the sum of the letters composing the word *θεοῦ*: the addition of *ἀμήν* (99) to this would produce 583. Other inscribed fragments mention the *χωρ(ία) Λοίτος, Σκάφης, Παθ(), Κωλῶπις, Καλουρ(), Εἰρ(), Μελάνθου, Ἀσκουβ[], Θάκιν, Τβώ,* and the *ἐποίκια Νετνήου* and *Κωλώτου*. A wooden tablet (3rd or 4th cent.) with the words *λευκὸν μακρόσημον δερματίκιον* (l. *δελμ-*) ('a white robe with a long border'), and two wooden stamps inscribed respectively *Φουβά(μμων)* and *Θεόδοτος* deserve mention. Of the miscellaneous antiquities the most interesting are some specimens of fused mosaic glass (2nd or 3rd cent., rosettes and floral patterns), and Byzantine carvings on bone (the best, a figure of a warrior, at Cairo), a toy rattle and wooden horseman (both at Cairo), and the glass vases mentioned above.

The usual billon or copper coins, terracottas, beads, amulets, bronze and iron pins, rings, hooks, knives and other instruments, papyrus sandals, pens, dice, baskets, woollen socks, combs, &c., were similar to those found in previous years.

The printing of Part V. of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* is nearly finished, and the volume will be issued shortly. It contains the fragment of a new gospel (cf. *Arch. Rep.* 1905-6, p. 9) and the long texts of the paeans of Pindar, a new historical work (the author of which we are now disposed to identify with Theopompus rather than with Cratippus), Plato's *Symposium*, and Isocrates' *Panegyricus*. Part VI. has for some time been in active preparation. The most important new classical text in it will be the fragments of the *Hypsipyle* of Euripides announced last year. This identification has since been confirmed by two coincidences with already extant fragments. The papyrus is unfortunately much damaged, but some two hundred lines (partly lyric) are complete, coming mainly from the central portion and from the conclusion of the play, the general treatment of which is made fairly clear. Other literary papyri of considerable length are a commentary upon the first forty-five chapters of Thucydides, Book ii., and portions of a MS. of Plato's *Phaedrus*. Besides these we propose to include the fragments of Sophocles, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Sallust, Acts of Peter and Acts of John, and various biblical fragments mentioned in *op. cit.* p. 16, for which there was no room in Part V. We hope to issue Part VI. in the summer or autumn of 1908.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.

II.—PROGRESS OF EGYPTOLOGY.

A.—ARCHAEOLOGY, HIEROGLYPHIC STUDIES, ETC.

THE discovery in Mr. Theodore DAVIS' excavations at the Tombs of the Kings of a coffin and furniture naming King Akhenaton is one of the most notable events in Egyptology in the past year. It was at first assumed that the mummy was that of Queen Taia, as the Canopic vases represented that queen, and the coffin was dedicated to her by her son Akhenaton. But Dr. Elliot SMITH has found that the bones are those of a young man not more than 26 years old, and Mr. WEIGALL, who knows the facts of the discovery, is convinced that they are those of Akhenaton himself. If so, since Akhenaton reached the seventeenth year of his reign, he cannot have been more than ten years old when he began to reign. In his fourth year he already had one daughter: the Aton heresy was then in full vigour, El Amarna was being built, and Thebes was probably abandoned by the Court. That such religious and political changes originated with and were carried out by a boy of thirteen or fourteen is hardly conceivable. If Akhenaton was really so young, some stronger will must have ruled the country in his name and moulded his thought.

Nubia is evidently destined to play a larger part in Egyptology than was assigned to it a few years ago. Exploration is now active there: an early form of the Nubian language, untainted by Arabic, has been discovered in Christian documents by SCHÄFER and SCHMIDT, and the key to the Meroitic inscriptions of the Roman age cannot be withheld from us much longer, for it is almost certain that they were written in Nubian, which was evidently the language spoken as far south as the Sudan in classical times. As Prof. SCHÄFER points out, if these can be deciphered philologists will for the first time have at command for historical study a

language of a type associated with negro peoples, in documents covering some two thousand years. The extent of Africa's contribution to the Egyptian language, character, and culture will be an interesting subject of inquiry, for which research in Nubia may be expected to furnish material of the highest importance.

Lord CROMER'S Report to Parliament on Egypt and the Sudan (*Egypt* no. 1, 1907) mentions, amongst other items relating to Archaeology, the theft of twenty small statues from the Cairo Museum. A subsequent *Despatch respecting the water supply of Egypt* (*Egypt* no. 2, 1907), contains in Sir William GARSTIN'S report the admirable suggestions of Captain LYONS, which have now been adopted by the Egyptian Government, for an archaeological survey of the district above the First Cataract that will be inundated by the raising of the Aswan dam.

The condition of Philae in the winter of 1905 is the subject of a report by M. MASPERO, embodying reports by Mr. WEIGALL and the native inspector of Edfu. The salt incrustations have greatly diminished and seem likely to disappear, but the sculptured surfaces are injured by boats and by the action of the water. Measures are being taken to prevent the friction and shock of the boats, and it is hoped that when the salt has gone the action of the water will lose its effect. *Ann.* vii. 71.

The following note is kindly contributed by Captain H. G. LYONS, under date 29 Aug., 1907:—

“The Egyptian Government having decided to raise the Aswan dam by seven metres, thus raising the water-level of the reservoir when full to the 113-metre contour, a sum of £50,000 to £60,000 has been allotted for the systematic examination of the antiquities within the reach which will be submerged.

“M. MASPERO, Director-General of the Department of Antiquities, will carry out the necessary examination, study, and consolidation of the temples within this area, while the other half of the sum has been allotted to the Survey Department in order that an archaeological survey may be carried out under the direction of Captain LYONS.

“Since the existing structure allows of the reservoir water-level being raised to the 107·5-metre contour, the twenty kilometres which will be submerged by this preliminary increase are to be examined at once.

"The Egyptian Government have obtained the services of Dr. REISNER, of Harvard University, to take charge of the archæological work in the field. For the coming season, Mr. FIRTH and Mr. BLACKMAN will work with him as assistants, while Mr. SCOTT, of the Topographical Survey, will be in charge of the topographical work.

"It is proposed to examine the ancient sites, settlements, and cemeteries which occur in the valley below the 113-metre contour, or which are within a metre or two above it. Careful measurements and photographs will be taken in order that as complete a record of the work as possible may be prepared for publication.

"The topographical work will be based on a triangulation and the cadastral survey maps made in 1903, and the area then surveyed will be extended so as to include the whole valley.

"Such human remains as may be found will be examined by Dr. G. Elliot SMITH, F.R.S., of the School of Medicine, Cairo.

"The preliminary examination of the coming season's work is being made next week by Dr. REISNER and Mr. SCOTT, and it is anticipated that work will be commenced at the end of the month.

"Co-operation of Archaeological Institutions in this work will be gladly accepted by the Egyptian Government; but it does not appear probable that much will be found in the way of antiquities or objects of special interest, though results will probably be fruitful in the acquisition of knowledge.

"A particular point in the scheme of work is to examine as carefully as possible the whole area which will be affected by the increase of the water-level of the reservoir, leaving all parts above this level which are secure from damage for the present to be dealt with later, either by the Egyptian Government or by such Archaeological Institutions as may desire to work there."

A gruesome story is reported from Thebes. In November 1905 an inhabited tomb at Dra abu'l Negga was being secretly explored for antiquities by its occupier when he was suffocated by foul air in a deep passage. His wife and son and two other persons who went to search for him shared the same fate. The efforts to reach the bodies being unavailing, the entrance to the passage was walled up, by order of the sanitary authority (to the chagrin perhaps of the archæologist), and another family has installed itself in the tomb. WEIGALL, *Ann* vii. 11.

BARAIZE reports various accidents to the temple of Deir el-Bahari in 1906, due to stones and rubbish falling from the cliffs, and details the measures taken to repair the damage and to prevent its repetition in the future. *Ann.* vii. 50. SETHE corrects a statement which he made in a recent article, that the fragments of an historical inscription at Deir el-Bahari had been hidden in the masonry of a restored wall. The statement rested on a misunderstanding: the fragments are stored in an uninscribed chamber, which has been walled up to secure them against plunderers, no doubt by the care of our Society. *A.Z.* xliii. 98.

The official German agency for archaeology in Egypt (represented by Herr BORCHARDT) has been detached from the General Consulate and has been placed immediately under the Foreign Office, with the title of Imperial German Institute for Egyptian Archaeology. *O.L.Z.* x. 157.

Exploration has been carried on for the German Orient-Gesellschaft, etc., at (1) Elephantine by RUBENSOHN, who has had the good fortune to discover a magnificent series of Aramaic papyri from the Jewish archives there. The most important is a petition to the Governor of Judaea for the restoration of their temple at Elephantine, which had been seized by the Egyptian priests at the time of a revolt from the Persian rule. They affirm that their forefathers had been settled in Elephantine under the native kings, and had been confirmed in their possessions by Cambyses. Greek papyri of the age of Soter and demotic papyri also rewarded RUBENSOHN'S enterprise. (2) BORCHARDT has made a preliminary examination of El Amarna, the site chosen for next year's excavations; and MÖLLER has copied all the inscriptions of the Hatnub quarry, including many new ones from the VIth to the XIIth Dynasty. (3) BORCHARDT and MÖLLER have excavated at the pyramid-temple of Sahure at Abusir, discovering sculptures similar to those of the temple of Neuserre.

A popular work on Egypt, K. OPPEL'S *Das Alte Wunderland der Pyramiden*, illustrating the geography, history, and civilisation of ancient Egypt, has reached a fifth edition, and is commended for combining an attractive style with precision while utilising the latest results of scientific research. *O.L.Z.* x. 35.

A journal for archaeology, which should interest Egyptologists, has been founded by Herr von LICHTENBERG. This new venture, entitled

Memnon, is to be devoted to the history of the art and civilisation of the ancient East, the Aegean, Asia Minor, Western Asia as far as Iran and India, and Egypt, and more especially to comparative studies in these subjects. The classical age in the Aegean, and the triumph of Christianity and Islam in the East, form the bounds of its scope in point of time. The first number has appeared, containing contributions by STRZYGOWSKI, HOMMEL and other well-known authorities.

The scheme is being prepared for holding the Second International Congress of Archaeology at Cairo in April 1909. As at the First Congress at Athens in 1904, the subjects to be treated are restricted to those of the various departments of classical archaeology, but the connection of Greek archaeology with Egypt from the earliest time to the Byzantine period makes it certain that there will be plenty of local colour in the papers to be read.

Dr. DEDEKIND, the custodian of the Imperial Egyptian collection at Vienna, has written a brief account of the origin and growth of the collection, *Geschichte der kaiserlichen Sammlung Altaegyptische Objekte in Wien*.

EXCAVATIONS AND EXPLORATIONS.

(a) *Work in 1906-7, including Repairs, etc.*

Mr. WEIGALL sends the following report of his work in Nubia and Upper Egypt:—

“At the end of September 1906 I went up to Lower Nubia, and made a detailed inspection of the country as far south as the Sudan frontier. My report (folio, with about a hundred plates of illustrations) will be out before this is published. The main historical results are: (i.) the identification of most of the places mentioned in such inscriptions as those in the tombs of Una and Herkhuf; (ii.) the locating of the tribes who buried their dead in the ‘Pan-graves’ which have been the subject of so much speculation in the past; (iii.) the discovery of several historical inscriptions relating to wars and expeditions in Lower Nubia, from the Vth Dynasty onwards; (iv.) the finding of the cartouches of Kings Kames and Aahmes of the XVII–XVIIIth Dynasties near Abu Simbel, showing that the Kings of the end of the XVIIIth Dynasty were by no means the petty princes of Thebes they were thought to have been; (v.) the locating

of two or three previously unknown ruins, a fortress and temple at Anybeh being the most important of these; and (vi.) the finding of the cartouches of four unknown kings of the Middle Kingdom. As the Egyptian Government was discussing the desirability of raising the level of the Barrage at Aswan and thereby flooding the country up to R.L. 113 (i.e. not far short of Korosko), my report dealt largely with the question of the damage which the water might cause to the monuments. When it was decided that the Barrage should be raised, a large sum of money was voted for the work of excavating, copying, and repairing the antiquities; and perhaps I may be permitted to say here that the interests of the Department of Antiquities are being, and will be, most sympathetically and generously considered by the other Departments concerned in the raising of the Barrage.

"An Egyptian inspector, Mahmud Effendi Rushdy, has now been appointed for the district from Aswan to the Sudan frontier. He has been my secretary for some years; and I am able to say that much may be expected of him. I hope soon to organise a camel-patrol for this district, which will continuously pass from place to place with great rapidity. The district from Aswan to Luxor is still in the charge of our much-respected inspector, Mahmud Effendi Muhammed, who, I am sorry to say, will soon retire. For the Luxor and Gurneh districts a new inspector, Gabriel Effendi Elias, has been appointed, who, I hope, will be successful in his difficult work. From Luxor to the northern frontier of my district at El Amrah, Youssef Effendi Ahmed is still in charge. The ghaffirs, or watchmen, in these districts have been slightly increased in number; and I think I may say that they are now a very satisfactory body of men. There have been practically no robberies this year. Some fine prehistoric objects were on sale at some of the dealers'; but I cannot trace where they came from, and it is probable that the cemetery is not in my district. I heard of and checked a small illegal excavation at Quft and another near Nag Hamadi; and a few persons were fined or sent to prison in various parts of my district for meddling with ancient burials. But no serious or deliberate robbery has occurred.

"The work of this year may be mentioned in the order of locality from south to north. At Aswan I spent some time in re-numbering the hundreds of rock inscriptions, which were in some danger of being quarried away by mistake. Several watchmen have now been placed on the spot, and I do not think that there need be any fear of the overlooking of these now clearly marked inscriptions by the quarrymen. At Gebel Silsileh quarries have been opened for the purpose of obtaining sandstone

for the new Barrage at Esneh. These quarries are under our most careful supervision, and I hope no damage has been or will be done to any of the important ancient quarries there. The two main quarries have been closed with iron doors, and visitors must show their admission-tickets before entering them. The work of repairing the temple of Edfu is now finished, though there is some more clearing to be done. A temple of Rameses II. has been discovered, which seems to have stood on the site of the existing temple; and an interesting inscription of Rameses III. was found there, stating that in his 15th year he ordered the temple to be cleaned up and purified. At El Kab another tomb has been fitted with an iron door and lock. At Esneh preparations are being made for the clearing of the temple there, and the difficult business of the expropriation of the landowners is proceeding. At Gurneh a new road for the tourists is being built from the canal opposite Luxor to the ancient necropolis. At Medinet Habu a subterranean passage, decorated with processional reliefs of the time of Rameses III., has been discovered, leading down to the temple well. You will have heard all about the newly-discovered tomb of Queen Thiy in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and of the fact that the much-broken bones proved to be those of a young man—almost certainly Akhnaton, although the funeral furniture is Thiy's. Mr. Davis permitted me to publish an illustrated account of the find in the *Century Magazine* for September 1907; and another article regarding the identity of the bones, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1907, may be of interest to you. The tomb of Septah is now open to the public, and I have temporarily patched it up. A great deal of work has been done on the tombs of Shekh abd el Gurneh, about fifty of which are now fitted with iron doors and are open to the public. The native residents at Luxor have contributed generously to the work, many of them paying all the expenses of the clearing and safeguarding of certain tombs. I have placed chairs and tables in the gallery of an empty tomb, so that visitors may have their lunch there in the shade; and pathways and easy stairways have been made in all directions over the hillside, leading to all the tombs. I have re-numbered the tombs on a systematic basis, and a list will soon be published. The work will be continued, and I hope that it will not be long before all the known tombs are accessible. A small excavation was conducted here by Lord Carnarvon in March 1907; but his labours were fruitless. The clearing of the Ramesseum continues, and ought to be finished during the coming winter. At Denderah the removal of the mediaeval mounds around the temple is proceeding, and some new buildings have been exposed.

"In March 1907 I made an expedition from Kenh to the 'Imperial Porphyry' quarries at Gebel Dukhan, near the Red Sea; and also to the granite quarries of Mons Claudianus. Both are places of surpassing interest, the former being situated amidst the most superb mountain scenery. I hope shortly to publish my photographs and account of this almost unknown region. During the summer I have been making an extensive tour through my district, camping in the various temples and tombs; and I have used the opportunity for writing up a Guide to the antiquities of Upper Egypt. The first part ought to be out this winter, and I trust that it may be found to be of some use. The summer was wonderfully cool, and one could often ride throughout the day without any particular discomfort. In October I am going to the Red Sea, via Hammamat, and I hope to make a few other desert trips in November, including one to the so-called Redesiyeh temple."

M. LEGRAIN kindly furnishes a report of his twelfth season at Karnak:—

"Les infiltrations ayant été très hautes pendant la crue de 1906, je dus repartir à Karnak à la fin de septembre afin d'être prêt à tout événement. Ces précautions furent inutiles et je pus être envoyé par M. Maspero au Gebel Silsileh où je terminai la copie de toutes les inscriptions qui s'y trouvent. Parmi celles-ci je citerai un grand nombre de textes démotiques importants presque tous inédits. J'ai actuellement terminé le relevé complet des monuments depuis Kom-Ombo jusqu'au Gebel Silsileh et du Gebel Silsileh jusqu'à Edfou (rive gauche). Ce relevé composera le 4^e volume du *Catalogue des monuments et inscriptions de l'Égypte antique*. J'ajouterai que le 3^e volume de cette publication, *Kom-Ombo*, vient d'être achevé et paraîtra incessamment: le monde savant aura donc bientôt, à sa disposition, la seule publication qui ait été encore terminée d'un temple ptolémaïque avec tous ses plans, bas-reliefs et inscriptions.

"A Karnak, comme les onze années précédentes, les travaux de consolidation du grand temple ont pris le meilleur de notre temps et de nos ressources.

"*Travaux de Consolidation.*—Dans la Salle Hypostyle, les colonnes 44, 52, 53, 54 ont été reconstruites jusqu'à sept mètres de hauteur. Elles seront achevées au cours de la treizième campagne qui commencera dès les premiers jours d'octobre. Cette besogne accomplie, il ne restera plus qu'à relier les colonnes entre elles par de fausses architraves pour en assurer la

stabilité : mais, dès aujourd'hui, nous pouvons dire que le plus difficile de la tâche est terminé. Il faudra encore environ deux ans de travail pour que la partie nord de la Salle Hypostyle de Karnak soit entièrement consolidée.

“ En même temps que ces travaux avançaient à souhait, nous commençons, sur les ordres de M. Maspero, la réédification de l'aile nord du second pylône. On sait que ce pylône est entièrement écroulé. Partant de cette observation que tous les blocs ont une face décorée de textes ou de bas reliefs la réédification de cet immense mur n'est pas impossible si, auparavant, on détermine exactement l'emplacement primitif de chaque bloc. Nous arrivons à ce résultat au moyen de réductions au 10^e de chaque bloc dégagé de l'écroulement et emménagé provisoirement au nord du temple et du portique des Bubastites.

“ Le modèle réduit au 10^e est en bois massif : le bas relief photographié au 10^e est ensuite appliqué sur cette réduction.

“ Nous avons dégagé cette année 80 blocs : leur groupement nous permet déjà de voir que jusqu'à présent nous ne nous trouvons en présence que de bas-reliefs religieux et de constater que les cartouches de Ramsès II sont gravés en surcharge de ceux de Ramsès I^{er}.

“ Cette grosse entreprise selon le plan de M. Maspero nous conduira peu à peu à la consolidation de la grande porte de la Salle Hypostyle et amènera, dans quelques années, l'enlèvement de l'échafaudage provisoire établi en 1900.

“ En attendant il est permis d'espérer que ce travail, de longue haleine et plein de difficultés de tous les genres, amènera, devant la face du pylône, sous le chaos des blocs écroulés, la découverte de statues et autres monuments importants.


“ Nous avons déjà recueilli quelques fragments d'un colosse en granit noir. Ceci n'est encore qu'un indice et rien de plus.

“ Le mur de la reine Hatshopsouïtou, dont, l'an passé, je signalais la découverte, a été reconstruit dans la salle au nord du sanctuaire de granit. Le linteau de la porte de cette salle, tout fendillé, ne tenait que par un miracle d'équilibre. Il a été relevé ; les montants ont été consolidés et la porte est, aujourd'hui, entièrement rétablie. Cette salle sera bientôt couverte afin de défendre les beaux bas reliefs d'Hatshopsouïtou contre les intempéries et les rayons solaires.

“ *Recherches et Fouilles.*—Voici plus de 20 ans de cela, M. Maspero ramena au Musée de Boulaq un pyramidion d'obélisque qu'il avait découvert au fond du temple d'Amon, près du temple de Ramsès II et de la grand'porte du mur d'enceinte. Il était intéressant de connaître

l'emplacement primitif de cet obélisque qui, à notre idée, devait, accompagné d'un second obélisque, précéder un temple de la XVIII^e dynastie ou peut-être antérieur qui, démoli plus tard, aurait été recouvert par celui de Ramsès II.

"Le déblaiement n'amena que la découverte d'un grand naos de calcaire dur adossé à la muraille, au fond duquel étaient assis Thoutmosis III à droite et peut-être Hatshopsouïtou à gauche. La partie supérieure de ce beau monument est brisée.

"Deux chambres en grès sont accolées aux flancs du naos. Enfin, au nord et au sud de cet ensemble de constructions, nous avons retrouvé d'énormes blocs de granit couverts de grands bas reliefs, et, sur la face est, d'une triade en haut relief de grandes proportions. Le rapprochement de ces blocs nous porte à penser que le pyramidion du Musée ne provient pas d'un obélisque mais de deux monuments de ce genre  placés au nord et au sud des chambres de Thoutmosis III.

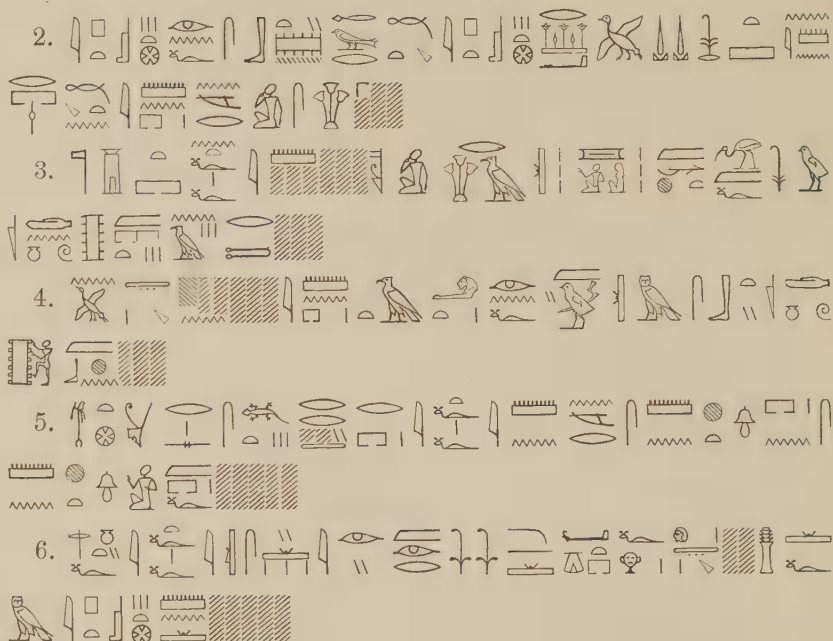
"Mariette ne dit rien de ces constructions, Lepsius en donne un plan côté mais n'en parle point dans ses *Lettres*. Nestor l'Hôte (*Lettres*, p. 203) signale le groupe colossal ainsi que les piliers osiriaques qui ont été aussi dégagés et restaurés. Domitien nous avait précédés jadis dans cette besogne.

"La chambre au sud du naos nous a fourni quelques antiquités, entre autres une remarquable statue de Thoutmès III assis. Le visage, absolument intact, est d'une grande beauté. Une collection de poids de pierre a été trouvée sous le dallage.

"Le déblaiement a été ensuite poussé vers l'est et a amené le dégagement complet du temple de Ramsès II. Ce travail utile ne nous a fourni aucun objet antique intéressant.

"Par contre le déblaiement de la colonnade qui précède le temple, colonnade portant les cartouches de Tahraqa, a amené la découverte de grands débris et des têtes de deux grands et beaux sphinx de granit rose qui paraissent dater de Thoutmès III, puis de nombreux cynocéphales en pierre, mais le monument le plus important est celui d'une stèle de grès que j'ai retrouvée en place. Je crois devoir donner ici le texte de cette stèle à cause de son importance historique.









"Il est fort regrettable que des lacunes se présentent dans ce texte sur lequel nous aurons à revenir dans un travail spécial. Je ne fais que de le signaler aujourd'hui.¹

"Plus au sud, dans la même colonnade, nous avons trouvé deux épitaphes grecques.

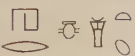
"Le déblaiement, poussé ensuite vers le nord, a amené le dégagement d'un petit temple reconstruit sous les Ptolémées où nous voyons le roi


(  )² formant triade avec Horus et Set, comme adjoints.

"Nous avons fouillé une fois de plus dans la cachette de Karnak : nous n'y avons trouvé que dix statues, parmi lesquelles je citerai une de ( ) ( ) (Merhetepre-Sebekhotp). Nous n'avons pas poussé plus loin les recherches, qui devenaient de plus en plus difficiles. Par crainte d'affaissements du sol, nous avons remblayé l'énorme trou pour n'y reprendre les travaux que plus tard, avec un matériel et des fonds spéciaux. Toutefois, nous pouvons déjà dire que le meilleur de la cachette

¹ Dated in the 48th and last year of King Menkheperre, of the XXIst Dynasty, the text records the commencement of a new building enterprise at Karnak, making a great wall on the north of the temple.

² Nebheptre, the great king of the XIth Dynasty.

a été découvert et qu'il doit y rester maintenant bien peu de choses. Nous avons pu nous substituer à un fouilleur clandestin, dans les décombres de la ville antique au nord du temple. Cet individu avait trouvé le tombeau d'une certaine  (Heriubasti), dont, après lui, nous avons recueilli les statuettes funéraires et un vase canope. Ce tombeau était composé de deux chambres bâties en briques; c'est le premier monument de ce genre que nous avons trouvé à Karnak.

"Un fragment de stèle de calcaire, trouvé dans des remblais, près du Lac Sacré, nous a fourni le nom d'Horus  de Senousrit IV, que nous ne connaissions pas encore. Actuellement, les eaux d'infiltration à Karnak sont plus basses que les huit années précédentes et rien ne paraît menacer la stabilité du grand temple d'Amon. Espérons qu'aucun événement fâcheux ne vienne infirmer ces bons augures." 2 septembre 1907.

M. LEFEBVRE writes:—

"J'ai peu de renseignements à vous fournir sur mon travail personnel pendant l'année. Depuis la fouille d'Abydos, qui a mis au jour la chapelle de Ramsès II, je n'ai pas fait de sérieuses recherches. Nous avons donné quelques coups de pioche à Kôm Ichkaou, sans grand succès. A Kôm Ahmar, près de Minieh, nous avons trouvé un cimetière romain, malheureusement fort endommagé par les eaux de pluie. Une seule momie, dont le sarcophage en pierre était intact, était digne de remarque, car son plastron était fait de papyrus.

"Tout mon temps libre, je l'ai réservé à Ménandre, dont la publication presse, et qui paraîtra à la fin d'août.

"De nombreux savants étrangers ont travaillé dans mon district; vous devez savoir les résultats des fouilles de Garstang à Abydos, de Hogarth à Assiout, de Petrie à Rifeh, de Grenfell et Hunt à Behnesah. En outre, M. Smolenski, Autrichien, a fait quelques fouilles dans un cimetière romain à Gafadoon, non loin de Feshn; je crois qu'il y a trouvé, outre des sarcophages en bois, des momies avec plastrons à papyrus. À Antinoë, M. Gayet a poursuivi ses fouilles habituelles.

"C'est tout. J'espère vous donner de meilleures nouvelles l'an prochain et vous annoncer de précieuses découvertes."

Mr. D. G. HOGARTH "explored the western half of the cemetery of Assiut for the British Museum, mainly with an eye to Middle Empire tombs. In the course of three months' work over twenty untouched

burials were found, of which four are to be referred to Dyn. VI. and the rest to Dyn. XI.-XIII. In the former class occurred a cylinder of Pepi I. and a coffin inscribed with the name of a priest of the House of Pepi. Good funerary models accompanied the burials, showing little difference from types in vogue under Dyn. XII. In fact, the cumulative evidence that a very brief interval of time separated Dynasties VI. and XI. was strong. The Middle Empire graves proved small, and in no way remarkable. Some had been re-used under the New Empire, but the mass of the New Empire graves of Assiut must lie to the east, which is in the concession of Prof. Schiaparelli. A new inscribed tomb-door of Dyn. X. was cleared and copied by M. Lacau. A large consignment of coffins, models, etc., was brought to London after the division at Cairo."




M. CHASSINAT writes:—

"J'aurais voulu pouvoir envoyer cette année un rapport important pour votre *Archaeological Report*; malheureusement, nos travaux ont été un peu ralenties cette année par suite du transfert de l'Institut dans son nouvel immeuble. Notre activité s'est portée uniquement sur le relevé du Temple de Dendérah; nous n'avons pas fait de fouilles. J'espère, l'an prochain, être en mesure de vous donner un compte rendu plus intéressant."

Mr. QUIBELL reports as follows:—

"The excavations at Sakkara during the winter of 1906-7 were carried on at three points: (a) at the south end of the large mastaba mentioned in the last *Report*, (b) east of the pyramid of Teta, and (c) at the monastery at the end of the Bedreshein embankment.

"(a) At the first point a deep crater-like hole was sunk to the Old Empire floor levels, 12 metres below the present desert surface, in the hope of finding an entrance to the mastaba. This hope was not fulfilled: it seems that this mastaba, though so large and so handsomely built, had no internal chapel, and if there was an external one the Middle Kingdom tomb shafts would have destroyed it. The chief results in this part of the work came from two untouched tombs of the period so much in evidence here, that between the Old and Middle Kingdoms.

"Nothing of the chapels remained except a fragment of a stela, but the shafts had not been attacked by man. One tomb contained the bodies of  and of his son (?)  . The massive outer coffins had been attacked by white ants, but the inner ones, of a superior wood

evidently disliked by these insects, and well known by the Egyptians to be so disliked, were almost intact. The bodies lay in the narrow coffins on their left sides, the head covered with a mask of cartonnage and resting on a pillow. Over and around the bodies were placed great lengths of linen cloth and over these and in front of the deceased were laid his staffs and bow. The bow had been intentionally broken. A similar tomb and a

richer one was that of  and his wife , which

contained an extraordinary variety of the wooden boats and models known already from the cemeteries of Meir and El-Bersheh.

"The boats were of two kinds, one, the heavier, painted yellow, with a cabin with awning painted to imitate leather, in which the proprietor, more carefully made and of better wood than his sailors, sat with his box by his side; this boat was sailed or rowed; the other, a light papyrus boat with flower-shaped prow and stern, was painted green, carried a very light shelter under which the owner usually stood, and was paddled, not rowed, when not under sail.

"There were granaries, one with a door that would open, with little men carrying up baskets to empty them through the holes in the roof while two scribes keep count of their loads; potters' workshops showing a pot being moulded on the wheel; sawyers with little bronze saws, kitchens in which beer was made and oxen slain, even two vineyards, rather rude models, these painted blue and showing that the vines were carried on trellises supported on pillars of brick.

"The two most pleasing and novel of the models were, however, the procession of girls and boys, and Karenen's evening entertainment. The women and boys, 10 of each, are fixed on a board $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres long, and march in two files, bearing on their heads the necessities for the funeral feast,—meat, drink, a bowl of fuel, and a fan to blow the fire, a mat, and a head-rest.

"The other scene shows a group of seven little figures fixed on an oblong board, 38 cent. on its longer side. Karenen, made of the good dark wood, sits in his palanquin, which was clearly used as an arm-chair at home; to the left of him is a harpist, to the right another, the latter a woman.

"Before him are three dancing girls, squatting on the ground, singing and clapping their hands: one of them wears her hair in the knob-ended queue affected by these gymnasts; a fourth girl, the favourite, sits on a stool just before Karenen's knees.

"His views as to the nature of a pleasant evening could not be more clear, and it is regrettable that the corresponding piece on his wife's coffin,

having fallen over and been more attacked by the white ants, is but a poor thing. The lady sits in her palanquin; sundry girls must have stood before her, but what they were doing is not obvious.

"The coffins were covered with inscriptions, largely of pyramid texts, and these will be examined by M. LACAU.

"Another point of interest in these burials is that the bodies were certainly mummified; there has been till now a great lack of securely-dated mummies before the New Empire.

"(b) The clearing of the site of the pyramid temple, a long and expensive task, was continued. A few scraps of sculpture reproducing the motives found by Borchardt in the Userenre temple, were all that the first building gave us, but in the S.E. we came on a new pyramid, though a very small one, it is true, *circa* 16 metres square. This was cleared except for a part of the S. side, and the chamber was entered. It had been entered at least once before, for it contained nothing but a lot of Old Kingdom potsherds and one Roman lamp: the first robbers had broken through the massive roofing slabs; then they, or a second band, had removed the long plugs from the entrance passage.

"There were no texts in chamber or passage, and the only hint as to the name of the owner was given by the fact that twice, on a little plaque of gilt wood and on a tablet that seemed to come from a foundation deposit, the name of Neferkara occurred.

"The pavement of the court of this pyramid was nearly intact, and sunk in it were four basins, three of quartzite, one of alabaster.

"The pyramid had, before the New Empire, been quarried till but four to five courses of stone remained. In the XXth Dynasty it had become forgotten, and a chapel or chapels were built over it, and several large stone-lined shafts were sunk through the rubbish filling the court, breaking through the pavement and opening below into chambers in which numerous gaily-painted anthropoid coffins were laid. These had again, of course, been robbed, but one interesting find was made, that of a loom.

"(c) An accident decided our digging at the third site. It is the spot at the end of the Bedreshein road which is called 'Roman village' on the maps, but was recognised by Maspero in the early eighties as being the Monastery of S. Jeremiah. It has been, for many years past, given as a prey to the *sebakhin*, and many inscriptions sold in the Museum and others still remaining there come from this site. No paintings, however, have been reported.

"But one day our guard announced that some *sebakhin*, clearing sand

in a chamber, had come upon a picture. I went there, gave the sebakhin another patch and put my own men on. The room was a small chapel of crude brick, four metres square, once covered by a dome; on one wall, the north, on a white ground was a row of saints, painted in a mechanical and debased style; in the E. wall was a niche in which was a much more interesting painting of the Virgin and Child with an archangel on either hand. A little wooden shelf for a lamp, above which the wall is still blackened with smoke, is still in place to the S. of the altar.

"Another chapel contained a greater variety of painting, the N. and S. walls being covered with geometric decoration: three more chambers may have been either chapels or cells; each had its little altar in the thickness of the east wall.

"The site is by no means exhausted. I hope to begin work again there within the coming month; there are some chambers that have not yet been touched by the sebakhin, but the results of last season were pleasing. Four of the pictures have been copied, and nearly everything possible has been photographed. This was very necessary; the walls will not last many years. The resemblance of the patterns to those at Bauit was striking, though, of course, the mass of material is nothing compared with that from the southern monastery.

"A Kufic papyrus, dated by Prof. Moritz to 750 A.D. or earlier, together with the evidence from graffiti and pottery, causes me to think the date of the building to be VIth or VIIth century."

Prof. PETRIE kindly sends the following report of the work of "The British School of Archaeology":—

"The work of the past season was carried on by Mr. Edwin WARD of the Edinburgh Museum, Mr. Ernest MACKAY, Mr. Arthur RHOADES, Mr. IVO GREGG, and during the first few weeks Mr. and Mrs. FIRTH, under the management of the director, Prof. Flinders PETRIE. Three Egyptian and two Coptic sites were worked.

"At Gizeh the tomb of the Ist Dynasty found a few years ago was fully examined. It was shown to have been a chamber inside a great mastaba, of the same external pattern as the tomb of Neit-hotep, queen of Mena, at Nagada. And around it were discovered fifty-two graves, half of which contained objects. The funeral furniture exactly corresponded with that of the same age at Abydos, the reign of Zet. This shows that the civilization was completely unified throughout the country as early as the Ist Dynasty, and that neither in stone work, flint work nor pottery was there

any local superiority. The objects not yet known were ivory gazelle-head wands, gold needles, and rectangular slate palettes with two grinding pans like those on the carved slate palettes. A blue glazed pottery bracelet of hawks shows the cheaper copying of the same types as the gold and turquoise bracelet of Zer.

"The IInd Dynasty was also found represented by a rock tomb containing sealings of king Neteren. It had later been cut up and covered by a mastaba of the XXVIth Dynasty; and the funeral stone bowls were found broken and scattered in the filling of the later mastaba.

"The IIIrd Dynasty is probably represented by the mastaba found and opened a few years ago by Mr. COVINGTON and Mr. QUIBELL. In that was found a magnificent polished flint slab, of unknown use, a bundle of copper tool models, and a set of quartz and limestone balls for a game. It is a new view of Gizeh to see that it did not become occupied first by the Pyramid kings, but that it had a continuous history as a cemetery from the beginning of the Ist Dynasty.

"The XXVIth Dynasty was represented by a large tomb chapel of the chief commissary Thary; a building fifty feet long inside, covered with sculptures. About half of it remains, and has now been earthed over again by the Department after the more important parts were copied and photographed. A cemetery of the Psametik to Ptolemaic period yielded about 1,400 skulls, now at University College, London, for study. And a painted Roman crypt was found in the plain. Such was the result of five weeks at Gizeh.

"At Rifeh the rock tombs of the Middle Kingdom have long been known, and the inscriptions were copied and published long ago by Mr. Griffith, with those of the neighbouring tombs of Asyut. In front of one of these rock tombs was found an untouched burial of the sons of a prince, Nekht-anhk and Khnumu-nekht. The box coffins and body coffins were of fine work, and one pair in perfect condition. With them were two excellent boat models, rigged for sailing up and rowing down the Nile, three wooden statuettes of the deceased, and two figures of servants. The workmanship was the best known of that age, and the condition perfect. This was the finest tomb group that has reached England, and is all now in the Manchester Museum. Other coffins of the Xth to XIIth Dynasty were also found.

"In the plain below the cliff many hundreds of graves were discovered, hidden beneath gravel washed from the hills. Upon these graves had been placed pottery trays of offerings, which were gradually developed into elaborate models of houses in later centuries. So far as can be traced the custom began about the VIIIth or IXth Dynasty, flourished in the XIth,

and died out in the XIIth Dynasty. The series of about one hundred and fifty models or portions thus obtained show the beliefs, extending even to provisions for a soul-donkey to serve the soul-man. And a great variety of detail in the construction of the houses of the peasantry can be studied, all of which in the actual buildings has entirely perished. A granite seated figure and one of the finest known of ivory wands and of daggers were found in these graves.

"A cemetery of the age of the Hyksos, with remains of the barbaric invaders from the west and south, like those of the pan-graves at Diospolis, was also found. And there were three cemeteries of the XVIIIth-XIXth Dynasties, which have provided a very large series of pottery, the most complete set of the pre-Hatshepsut period yet known.

"At Balyzeh, south of Rifeh, a Coptic deir was largely cleared out, belonging to the 8th century. Several stone inscriptions were found, and a harvest of leaves of MSS. These comprise parts of most of the New Testament, some very fairly written; apocryphal and liturgical works; a piece of *Acta* relating to Antonius and Athanasius, and pieces relating to other saints; and a most interesting document is a complete marriage contract of a priest, in which his mother and elder brother unite, the marriage gift was under 10s., and the fine for repudiation about 70s. in gold, worth perhaps £5 and £30 in present values.

"Further south at Zaraby a cemetery of the VIth Dynasty has yielded the pottery and ornaments of that time, giving a large set of types; and beyond that some work was begun at a great Coptic settlement of Deir Ganadleh, which promises to yield much in the future.

"The main work to which we must look for great historical results will be the coming excavation of Memphis, which is to be started next year. The temple sites are equal to those of Karnak, and a longer and more important range of history has there to be uncovered, from Menes down to the last Roman governor of Egypt.

"The usual exhibition of the antiquities was held at University College in July. The publication of the results appeared in a single volume then, of 40 plates, *Gizeh and Rifeh*; and the double volume with about 100 plates will appear in October."

Mr. EDGAR reports as follows:—

"Outside of Alexandria and Mariout (which are not in my district) there have been no regular excavations; but several rather interesting finds have been made. The most important of these was a large treasure of gold and silver vases and jewellery found at Tell Basta towards the end of

autumn, in a part of the Kom which is being removed by the Railways Administration. It lay not far from the temple and at about the same level. The date is given by two gold bracelets bearing the cartouche of Rameses II. and a gold cup with the name of Queen Tausert. The things which were first found were stolen by the workmen, and we managed to recover only part of them; later on a second lot of similar objects was found close by and was excavated by our own men. The best pieces of the treasure are to be published in the next facsimile of the *Musée Égyptien*.

"At a place called Barnugi, not far from Damanhour, we excavated two good tombs with remains of paintings and inscriptions on the walls. Their date has not been exactly determined, but it seems to be between the VIth and XIIth Dynasties. Just about the same time a few tombs were found at Tell Rob (Mendes) quite close to the foundations of the temple, which, though plundered, bore evidence of belonging to the VIth Dynasty. I mention these finds because it is so seldom that such early remains are met with in the Delta.

"Tombs, said to be of the XVIIIth Dynasty, have lately been found right *beneath* the great fortification walls at Tonkh el Qarmus.

"During the winter I tested one or two spots at Sa el-Hagar (Sais), but did not come upon anything promising."

b. Memoirs and Reports.

Report by MASPERO on official work in Egypt, *C.R.* 1906, 495; and by SOMERS CLARKE on various finds, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xii. 91 (including SCHIAPARELLI's find of an intact interment of the XVIIIth Dynasty at Deir el-Medineh early in 1906), 123 (including Prof. SAYCE's work).

NUBIA. BREASTED describes his work on *The Temples of Lower Nubia* in 1905-6 (see the last *Arch. Rep.*, p. 26) in a preliminary report, illustrated with photographs. (*American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Oct. 1906.)

WADY HALFA. Description of the temple of the XVIIIth Dynasty, with plan, inscriptions, etc. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 39.

ELEPHANTINE. Report by CLERMONT GANNEAU of his excavations, resulting in the discovery of two fine statues of Tethmosis III., ram mummies with inscribed cases, ostraca in the various languages of Egypt, including over 100 Aramaic. The work was financed by the French Academy, by Baron Ed. de ROTHSCHILD, and by the Coptic consular agent of France at Aswan. *C.R.* 1907, 201.

EDFU, etc. Report by BARSANTI on various repairs, illustrated by photographs: at EDFU they were directed in part to making permanent CARTER's

temporary repairs after the fall of columns in 1901, and to removing the pressure of sand against the outer wall. The naos of Nekhtharheb, which ancient treasure-seekers had removed to a corner of the sanctuary in order to search beneath it, was put back in its proper position. Other repairs were done at KUM OMBO, and at EL KAB under the supervision of Mr. Somers Clarke. *Ann.* vii. 97.

THEBES, *West Bank*. The excavation of the funerary temple of Tethmosis III. at Gurna, named Henket-ankh, with copies of the inscriptions discovered: the work was done by the Department of Antiquities at the expense of H.H. DJEMIL PASHA TOUSSOUN. WEIGALL, *Ann.* vii. 121, with notes by LEGRAIN from various texts referring to the temple, *ib.* 183.

The first part of the memoir on *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*, by NAVILLE, HALL and AYRTON, describes the very remarkable temple of Neb-hept-Re Menthotp, with its pyramid and colonnades, and the XVIIIth Dynasty shrine of Hathor, and tombs of the XIth Dynasty and later graves with their contents, found in the course of the excavation of the temple.

Report by QUIBELL covering the four months in the winter of 1904-5, during which he was chief inspector in Upper Egypt, marked by the great discovery of the tomb of Iua and Thua, the parents of Queen Taia, in Mr. Theod. DAVIS' excavations. *Ann.* vii. 8.

The Tomb of Iouiya and Touiyou is one of those sumptuous volumes in which the chief results of Mr. Theod. DAVIS' excavations are published. Mr. DAVIS himself describes the finding of the tomb; M. MASPERO discusses the personages, showing that there is no proof that the parents of Queen Taia were Syrian; and Prof. NEWBERRY describes the objects found, which are illustrated by photographs and by Mr. Howard Carter's coloured drawings. The funerary furniture was rich and particularly complete: the most striking of all the objects found being a complete chariot; there were also chairs, beds, coffers, etc., carved, inlaid and gilt.

Announcement of the discovery of the tomb of Queen Thyi (Taia) in Mr. Th. DAVIS' excavations early in 1907, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and brief description by AYRTON. *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 85; *cf. O.L.Z.* x. 156.

EL AMARNA. BORCHARDT reports this to be a very promising site, and it will be the principal centre of activity next year for the German Oriental Society in Egypt. There are settlements of the time of Akhenaton at the north and south ends of the area on the east bank, as well as the great city and palace in the centre and the Hawata palace near the south end. He considers that two-thirds of the ruins remain to

be excavated, and hopes for some reward in antiquities for museums, besides a rich harvest of architectural discovery. *Mitt. d. Deutschen Orient-Ges.*, no. 34.

MARAGHA. TEWFIK BOULOS, the inspector of Abydos, describes some vases, etc., of the XVIIIth Dynasty, found with a coffin on the east bank opposite this station. *Ann.* vii. 1.

Man, 1907, no. 71. PETRIE gives some remarkable examples of "soul houses" and a camel of the New Kingdom from Rifeh (probably from Xth-XIIth Dynasty), and a note of finds at Gizeh.

ABUSIR EL MELEQ. Six weeks were spent by MÖLLER and BOERGER last autumn in excavating the remainder of the prehistoric necropolis. In the scanty area that was suitable and easily worked by the ancient tools, graves were found used and re-used. *Mitt. d. Deutschen Orient-Ges.*, no. 34.

ABUSIR. BORCHARDT has published a large illustrated memoir on the excavation of the Pyramid of King Neuserre, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Neuserre*, upon which several preliminary reports had previously appeared in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache* and elsewhere. The coloured frontispiece gives a bird's-eye view of the pyramid field of Abusir, as it would have appeared at the end of the Vth Dynasty during the inundation. The picture is very instructive, showing the monumental gateways at the water's edge, with long covered causeways stretching from them to the pyramid temples. The sides of the passage to the Pyramid of Neuserre were sculptured with scenes of the king as a lion triumphing over his foes; but unhappily only the lower parts of a few of these splendidly-executed scenes remain, at the lower end. Different types of foreigners are repeated in them, but there is no sign that negroes were represented. The scanty remains of sculpture and inscription from the temple and throughout are carefully reproduced, as well as much architectural and constructional detail. A small subsidiary pyramid of a queen and several mastabas are described, with the finds made in them. The work is full of close observation and good suggestion. We note incidentally that on p. 13 the author's view of 1897, that the Great Sphinx dates from the XIIth Dynasty, is withdrawn; he now agrees that it may well be due to Chephren. His previous work on the Sun-temple, *Re-Heiligthum des Königs Ne-woser-Re*, Band I., is reviewed by FOUCART, *Journal des Savants*, July 1906, p. 360.

In January the excavations were resumed by BORCHARDT, MÖLLER, HÖLSCHER, and ZUCKER. The pyramid-temple of Neferarkara was finally laid bare, showing that most of it was constructed hastily of

crude brick and wood, and that it had been much interfered with by subsequent builders of the same dynasty. Several papyri and thousands of jar sealings of this time promise historical results of importance. But the most remarkable find was of wooden false jars which had been inlaid with glazed ware; a coloured plate shows one of these reconstructed. In trial diggings the sun-temple of Userkaf was identified and sealings of the IVth and Vth Dynasties found there; and the gateway to the temple of Sahure was thoroughly explored, yielding splendid sculptures. BORCHARDT, *Mitt. d. Deutschen Orient-Ges.*, no. 34.

BARSANTI describes the discovery and excavation of a vast pit in the desert at Zauyet el-Aryan, which proved to have been a royal tomb of the early period, entered by a sloping descent at right angles. Limestone blocks in it bear graffiti giving the name Nefer-ka. M. MASPERO, in a preliminary note, identifies this king with Neferkere of the IInd Dynasty on the Sakkara tablet, or of the IIIrd Dynasty in the Abydos list, and dwells on the stupendous effect of the monument and the fine workmanship. The pit had a flooring of granite and limestone of great thickness and remarkable construction, and within this was a hollow covered by a lid of polished granite, which again was protected by a layer of clay and a number of blocks of limestone. The lid was found undisturbed, but the hollow beneath it was empty. *Ann.* vii. 257. The remainder of the report is to appear in a subsequent number.

SAQQARA. MURRAY'S *Saqqara Mastabas* I., with LOAT'S *Gurob*, reviewed by FOUCART, *Rev. Arch.* viii. 185.

SUEZ ROAD. W. G. KEMP describes some ancient remains at Station No. 3. *Ann.* vii. 13.

LOWER EGYPT, BEHÊRA PROVINCE. Roman burials found at Terenuthis (Abu Billu). EDGAR, *Ann.* vii. 143.

Subterranean water conduit discovered at Kom en Nakhla. AHMED NAGUIB, *Ann.* vii. 95.

GHARBÎA PROVINCE. AHMED BEY KAMAL describes the ruins of the temple of Sebennytus, and quotes descriptions from Greek and Arab authors. *Ann.* vii. 87.

SHERKÎA PROVINCE. Roman sarcophagus, not inscribed, found in a tomb at Tell es-Sabakha. MOHAMMED EFFENDI CHABAN, *Ann.* vii. 17.

EDGAR describes his excavations at Tukh el-Qarmûs, resulting in a further find of Ptolemaic treasure. *Ann.* vii. 205 (see below, p. 52).

Note of a find of gold and silver vases and ornaments of the end of the XIXth Dynasty at Bubastis. *Rev. Arch.* ix. 174.

PUBLICATIONS OF TEXTS.

*Hieroglyphic.**(a) From Sites in Egypt:—*

THEBES, *Karnak*. Great stela of Tutankhamon found in 1905, recording his restoration of the cult of the Egyptian divinities. LEGRAIN, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 162.

ABYDOS. Chapel, etc., of Rameses II. in front of his temple. LEFEBVRE, *Ann.* vii. 213.

EL AMARNA. Tomb of Penthu in the northern group; general descriptions of the southern group; the tomb of Mahu (with exceptionally interesting scenes), and four other tombs. The short hymn to Aton is given from a collation of texts. DAVIES, *El Amarna* IV. The third volume reviewed by FOUCART, *Rev. de l'hist. des religions*, 1906.

LOWER EGYPT. Inscriptions from monuments of Nekhtnebf at Baqlieh, of the XIXth and XXIIInd Dynasties at Tell Mokdam, and of Psammetichus II. at Mahallet el Kobra, and a statue of the XXVIth Dynasty from Tell Far'ûn (Nebêsheh). AHMED BEY KAMAL, *Ann.* vii. 232.

(b) From Museums:—

CAIRO. The second fascicule of vol. II., completing the Catalogue of *Sarcophages antérieurs au Nouvel Empire*, by LACAU, the first having been issued in 1905; it contains indices of proper names, of titles, of names of objects depicted and of religious texts (Book of the Dead, Pyramid Texts, and others), rendering the publication of the highest value.

Text on a repaired statue of Menthotp III. from the viith pylon of Karnak, restored by Sebkhotp III., after having been dedicated by Senusert II. or III. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* vii. 33. Two stelae of endowment from Thebes, one giving the remarkable date of the 8th year of Tandamane, the other of the time of the XXVIth Dynasty, *ib.* 226; text on statues of a first prophet of Ammon named Harmakhis, of Khmeneraus and Estafenis, contemporaries of the end of the Ethiopian period, *ib.* 188; table of offerings dedicated by Nitocris, daughter of Mehtenwoskhi, *ib.* 53; two genealogies from statues, one giving the name Hor where the other gives Pemu, *ib.* 50; headless sphinx of late date with inscription attributing it to Menkh-p-re (*sic*) Tethmosis, *ib.* 35.

Ptolemaic memorial stela of a cow of Isis, perhaps from Atfih, in Middle Egypt. SPIEGELBERG, *A.Z.* xliii. 129.

VERONA. Two fragments of inscription from statues. WRESZINSKI, *A.Z.* xliii. 163.

BREMEN inscriptions. MAX MÜLLER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 142.

NUREMBURG, Lofftz Collection, *id. ib.*

VIENNA. Collection of the more interesting inscriptions with explanatory notes, indices of names and titles and five photographic plates. WRESZINSKI, *Aegyptische Inschriften aus dem K.K. Hofmuseum zu Wien*, reviewed by W. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 330.

The statue of Nemart, a volume of large photographs. DEDEKIND, *Photographische Reproduktionen der Inschriften der Namarut-Statue*.

ST. PETERSBURG. Transcription of the Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor, the text revised with photographs and edited. ERMAN, *A.Z.* xliii. 1.

COPENHAGEN. The stela of Nebnefer. MADSEN, *Sphinx*, xi. 98.

BRUSSELS. Full publication of sculptures of offerings in the funerary chamber of a late mastaba from Memphis, acquired in 1905. CAPART, *Chambre Funéraire de la sixième dynastie*.

LONDON, *British Museum*. Corrections to the published text of the stela of Nebuau. CAPART, *A.Z.* xliii. 162.

Inscriptions in the Petrie Collection. WEIGALL, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 216.

(c) General:—

The inscribed tablets of ivory and wood found in the royal tombs of Negada and Abydos, explained as records of royal gifts to religious foundations on the occasion of festivals. LEGGE, *P.S.B.A.* xxviii. 252, xxix. 18, 70, 101, 150, 243.

Five more parts of the lithographed *Urkunden der 18. Dynastie*, by SETHE, in the series of STEINDORFF'S *Urkunden des Aegyptischen Alterthums*, completing three volumes in 12 parts. The new parts comprise the historical and biographical texts of the reign of Tethmosis III. and reach the reign of Amenhotp II. Apart from the convenient form of the publication as a whole, and the general excellence of the editing, the copies of the Theban tomb and temple inscriptions, having been revised and completed on the spot, are particularly valuable. The *Urkunden des Alten Reichs* I., II., are reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx* xi. 50, 65.

Without guaranteeing its authenticity MASPERO publishes an exceptionally important inscription of a scarab of Shabako, of which a rubbing was sent to him from Syria, referring to the chastisement of the Bedawin by that king. *Ann.* vii. 142.

The Carnegie Institution has published an interesting volume by W. MAX MÜLLER, entitled *Egyptological Researches, results of a journey in 1904*. It contains a large collection of material, both scenes and inscrip-

tions, relating to foreigners in Egypt, and expeditions into foreign countries, such as the great Karnak inscription of Menephtah, and the biography of Amenemheb, and lists of captive cities carefully revised, or in some instances published for the first time. There is also a fresh copy of the Karnak decree of King Haremheb (of which the author gave a very remarkable version and restoration nearly twenty years ago), and some representations of surgical operations. Several of the items in the collection are noted separately in this *Report* under their proper headings.

Five chapters of religious texts from the coffins of the Middle Kingdom. LACAU, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 143.

Hieratic.

GARDINER publishes two small papyri in the Berlin Museum from Kahun or Gurob, relating apparently to the hire of slaves, and re-edits two in the Petrie collection which relate to the same transactions and persons. *A.Z.* xliii. 27.

Demotic.

SPIEGELBERG (*Ann.* vii. 250) publishes a few demotic inscriptions from the Cairo Museum as an Appendix to the *Catalogue*; the latter is reviewed by WILCKEN, *Archiv* iv. 245, cf. *ib.* 254, 262.

Demotic signature to a Greek papyrus. GRENFELL and HUNT, *Hibeh Papyri* i. 236.

Photographs of the demotic dockets on five hieroglyphic stelae. WRESZINSKI, *Aegypt. Inschr. a. d. KK. Hofmuseum zu Wien*, pl. ii.-v.

In the first memoir of the newly-founded scientific society in Strassburg, Prof. SPIEGELBERG has published a demotic marriage contract from Thebes dated in the 1st year of the little-known King Khebobesh. It is almost unique as a contract made by a woman with her husband and not *vice versa*. The scribe is the same as that of a contract of the 9th year of Alexander the Great. It is therefore now clear that Khebobesh reigned at Thebes as well as in Lower Egypt, and is to be placed much later than hitherto, though his exact position is uncertain. The original has been presented by its owner, Mr. LIBBEY, to the Museum of Art in Toledo (Ohio). A Strassburg marriage contract—of the later Ptolemaic form—and an ostrakon giving a dowry-list are published with it. *Der Papyrus Libbey, ein Aegyptischen Heiratsvertrag*. See with regard to Khebobesh MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 421; WIEDEMANN, *ib.* 439.

HISTORY.

According to M. NAVILLE the people of the "prehistoric" cemeteries were native "African" hunters and fishers, untouched by Asia; the later "Egyptians," on the other hand, were improved by immigrations from Arabia through Nubia. The aborigines were the Anu of the monuments. Apparently the Arabian immigrants, who were not Semites but Hamites, brought little with them except ideas; the writing, the domestic animals and material civilisation of Egypt in general must have originated in Africa. *The Origin of Egyptian Civilisation*, in *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.* xxxvii. 1907.

WEILL, discussing the earliest dynastic kings, thinks it possible that Senti (Hesepti) is not a name; separates Perabsen from Sekhemab and reads the name of the latter as Perenmaat; upholds the early position of Nar-Mer; and suggests that Zer had another name, Ka, the two names, Zer-Ka, being parallel to those of Nar-Mer. He also discusses some primitive forms of the title "Horus of Gold" and various matters connected with the inscriptions of the earliest dynasties, and endeavours to establish a classification of the kings in four groups by means of their Horus-names, etc. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 26.

JÉQUIER suggests that Zeser-sa in the Abydos list may be a misreading of Sa-nekht. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 1.

In the first chapter of *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*, M. NAVILLE discusses the new material available for the reconstruction of the XIth Dynasty, including an unpublished stela in the British Museum, on which three of the earlier kings are named: this evidence does not confirm the arrangements proposed by BREASTED and SETHE, by which the Antefs would appear as secondary kings by the side of the Menthotps. There even appear to be two Menthotps named Nebheptre.

LEGRAIN describes the monuments of Akhenaton from the cachette of Karnak, which he believes must have been preserved in the temple until the Ptolemaic period, in spite of their heretical connection. *Ann.* vii. 228.

LEGRAIN publishes the inscriptions on a statue of Osiris dedicated by Shepenupt I. and discusses the royal genealogy, *Ann.* vii. 43; also gives genealogies of a branch of the royal family of the XXIIInd Dynasty, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 174.

MASPERO discusses the dedication inscription on the chapel at Asfun in the name Menkheperre Psammetik, which name he believes to be the result of a false combination by late restorers. *Ann.* vii. 58.

Names, titles, and genealogies of several first prophets of Ammon, Osoruer and Espatu, one of them being contemporary with King Nekhtarheb of the XXXth Dynasty. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* vii. 38.

FOTHERINGHAM criticises J. L. MYRES' paper on the list of thalassocracies in Eusebius, *J.H.S.* xxvii. 75; MYRES replies, *ib.* 123.

Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Teacher of Philosophy in the University of Leipzig, has published a volume entitled *Kultur und Denken der Alten Aegypter*, as the first in an extensive work on the history of the development of humanity. The author is not himself an Egyptologist, but has made excellent use of the publications of specialists, and has obtained the aid and guidance of certain of them; he particularly acknowledges his indebtedness to Prof. SCHÄFER. The History, Art, Literature, Science, and Religion of Ancient Egypt are all treated. He holds that Christianity owes its character as a religion for a wide humanity in great measure to the influence of native Egypt and Hellenistic Alexandria in the first centuries A.D.

The Indices, forming the 5th volume of BREASTED'S *Ancient Records of Egypt, Historical Documents*, have appeared, and make fully accessible the wealth of names and subjects occurring in this great collection. The new volume makes the series more than ever indispensable to the student of any branch of Egyptology. The first two volumes of the *Records* are reviewed by FOUCART, *Sphinx* x. 130, xi. 36.

CHRONOLOGY.

GARDINER has made a discovery the precise bearing of which on the history of the Egyptian calendar and on chronology remains to be ascertained, though its importance is indubitable. He finds that in hieroglyphic and hieratic documents from the XVIIIth Dynasty onwards, and probably as early as the XIIth Dynasty, in most cases the festivals from which the Egyptian months obtained their later appellations, Thoth, Paophi, etc. (or these festal names themselves), instead of being attached to their name-sake months as found in the Greek period, are attached to those next following them (*Mesore as the First Month of the Egyptian Year*, in *A.Z.* xliii. 136). We may hope that further search will determine the reason why and the date when the names were pushed back to form the normal calendar of late times. Until these points are ascertained it must be dangerous for chronologists to argue from the supposed invariability of the Egyptian calendar.

BISSING suggests that the Syria in the Sinuhe story (as restored by GARDINER) appears as a country in a state of civilisation so low as to be incredible if the short chronology of MEYER is correct. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 186.

GEOGRAPHY.

G. LAGIER has written an elaborate article on No-Amon for VIGOUROUX' *Dictionnaire de la Bible*, and another on Pelusium.

NEWBERRY publishes topographical notes recording native names of tombs, etc., on the West Bank of Thebes, taken from BONOMI's papers in the Hay MSS. at the British Museum. *Ann.* vii. 78.

The second livraison has appeared of BARAIZE's great survey of the Theban cemeteries (*Plan des nécropoles Thébaines*). The first was published in 1904.

JÉQUIER suggests that (Qa)rbana, Rabana, named in connection with the Libyan invasion in the time of Rameses III., is to be recognised in the Wady Raian south of the Faiyum. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 4.

SPIEGELBERG collects material for the history of the temple of Harkhentechthai at Athribis. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 53.

ERMAN shows that "the Roads of Horus" is a name for the nome of which Zaru was the capital, on the N.E. frontier. SETHE would distinguish from this a similar name occurring in texts of the XVIIIth Dynasty. *A.Z.* xliii. 72.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

EUROPE, CRETE, and CYPRUS. It has been ascertained that the deposit of Egyptian neolithic implements on the Île de Rio near Marseilles, referred to in the last *Report*, p. 39, is modern, a practical joke practised on an antiquary. *C.R.* 1907, p. 227.

SPIEGELBERG discusses words borrowed from Egyptian in older Greek, especially words belonging to linen and other industries, βυσσος, ὀθονιον, (σινδων not admitted), νιτρον: also οασις, εβενος, κωνωψ (?), ξιφος (?). *Zeits. f. vergl. Sprachforschung* xli. 127.

RUSCH in his doctoral dissertation *De Serapide et Iside in Graecia cultis* studies the cult of these two divinities in Greece, especially before the Roman conquest, relying especially on the evidence of inscriptions.

A chapter on the influence of Egyptian beliefs and Isis worship forms an important part of Prof. CUMONT's deeply interesting survey of *Les Religions orientales dans le Paganisme romain*.

The Discoveries in Crete, by R. M. BURROWS, is a résumé of early Cretan and Aegean archaeology down to but not including the excavations of last season, with ample references to publications. A special appendix is devoted to explaining the Egyptian calendar, and the chapter on chronology is full of references to Egypt. Although the Berlin dating of the Middle Kingdom is not accepted, the author's view, apparently in agreement with Mr. Arthur Evans, is that two or three centuries more between the XIIth Dynasty and the XVIIIth would be sufficient to account for the development of the contemporary Minoan civilisation.

A. H. EVANS, discussing *Minoan weights and currency* in the *Corolla Numismatica*, dedicated to B. V. HEAD, finds that they fit the standard of the light Babylonian shekel of 130 grains which is also found in Egypt.

MAX MÜLLER publishes the scenes and inscriptions from the tomb of Senmut at Thebes, celebrated for the figures of Aegean ambassadors and their gifts. *Egyptological Researches*, p. 12, with coloured plates 3-7.

HÜSING suggests that Asi as the name of Cyprus in the inscription of Tethmosis III. is for Aiasia, i.e. Alasia, which occurs as Elisha in Gen. x. 4 among the sons of Javan. *O.L.Z.* x. 27. PRÁŠEK reviews LICHTENBERG'S *Beiträge zur ältesten Geschichte von Kypros*, ib. ix. 501.

ASIA: HITTITES, etc. WINCKLER delivered a lecture last autumn on his explorations at Boghaz Keui, proving that it marks the site of Khatti, the chief capital of the Hittite kingdom. He had the wonderful fortune to find the original Hittite version (in Babylonian language) of the famous treaty between Ramesses II. and the Hittite king on a large cuneiform tablet discovered in the citadel. This gives the vocalised names of Ramesses and of Khattusil, king of the Hittites, and many other important names known in hieroglyphic from the Karnak text. The lecture is printed in *O.L.Z.* ix. 621, also separately *Die im Sommer 1906 in Kleinasien ausgeführten Ausgrabungen*.

MESOPOTAMIA, SYRIA, SEMITES. MAX MÜLLER'S *Egyptological Researches* contains a very large quantity of material in inscriptions and scenes relating to Semitic foreigners, including lists of captured cities dating from Tethmosis III., Amenophis II., Seti I., Ramesses II. and III., and Sheshonk (Shishak). Two fragmentary scenes are attributed to the Old Kingdom.

MAX MÜLLER has also edited the list of Palestine cities which Tethmosis III. inscribed thrice on the pylons of Karnak. Groups of names geographically connected can be recognised, but, in his view, there was no attempt at arrangement. Earlier identifications are recorded so far as they have probability, and new ones are suggested. Modern names are scarcely counted as evidence for identification, the chief sources

utilised for this purpose being the Bible and the El Amarna tablets. *Die Palästinaliste Thutmosis III.*, in *Mitt. d. Vorderasiat. Gesells.* 1907.

A new edition of the El Amarna tablets, transliteration and translation, has been commenced by KNUDTZON, embodying the results of his collation of the originals. *Die El-Amarna Tafeln*, in *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*.

MORET has written an article entitled *Diplomatie pharaonique*, founded on the letters of El Amarna. *Revue de Paris*, Sept. 1906.

GARDINER finds the goddess Ningal in a text of the New Kingdom. *A.Z.* xliii. 97.

JEREMIAS, in an illustrated pamphlet, *Die Panbabylonisten, Der alte Orient und die ägyptische Religion*, contends that the astronomy of the Semites is destined to furnish the true key to the early Egyptian religion, taking ERMAN'S *Religion* as his text.

One of Prof. SAYCE'S Rhind Lectures at Edinburgh (published in his very interesting volume *Archaeology of the Cuneiform Inscriptions*, ch. iv.) argues for the Babylonian origin of much in the early Egyptian civilisation. HÖMMEL (*Memnon* I., p. 80) points out some further coincidences, in regard to the sun-boat and the eight attendants of the sun.

Two graves at Gezer (one containing a scarab of Rameses IV.), attributed to Philistines. MACALISTER, *P.E.F.Q.S.* 1907, 197, discussed by J. L. MYRES, *ib.* 240.

LIEBLEIN argues in favour of the theory that the Hebrew Exodus took place in the reign of Amenhotp III., *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 214; note on the name Zaphnath-Paaneah, SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *ib.* 87.

The magnificent group of ten Aramaic papyri discovered in Egypt in 1903-1904 has been published under the title *Aramaic papyri discovered at Assuan*, edited by Prof. SAYCE and Mr. COWLEY. They far exceed in completeness and interest all the Aramaic papyri previously known. One of them was purchased by the Bodleian Library, and the rest by Mr. R. MOND and Lady WM. CECIL, who presented them to the Cairo Museum. Mr. MOND provided for the publication of the whole group, together with another papyrus and several ostraca in the Bodleian Library. Mr. COWLEY is responsible for the philological commentary and the indices, S. DE RICCI provides a full bibliography of Aramaic papyri and ostraca, and Prof. SPIEGELBERG an explanation of the Egyptian names occurring in the Aramaic. The papyri are contracts and business documents. The persons concerned bear principally Jewish names, and it appears that they had an altar to Jahu (Jehovah), by whom they took oaths as well as by the Egyptian deities. Prof. SAYCE considers them to have been a colony of traders and bankers. The work is reviewed by

DE VOGÜÉ, *C.R.* 1906, 499, by S. A. COOK, *P.E.F.Q.S.* 1907, 68, and by WILCKEN, who adopts and illustrates SMEND's view that the colony was military, forming part of the Persian garrison of Elephantine, *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* iv. 228. CL. GANNEAU's excavations of this year prove that the quarter of the Jews was upon the island itself, not on the mainland at Aswan, *C.R.* 1907, 202. [Beside the French discovery of ostraca noted above, Aramaic papyri of the highest importance, surpassing all previously known in interest, have been found this year in the German excavations of Rubensohn.]

Seal with Aramaic legend, purchased in Cairo. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 151.

A necropolis of the Jews of Alexandria with Aramaic inscriptions of probably the 3rd century B.C. has been found on the N.E. of the ancient city near El Ibrahimia. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, *C.R.* 1907, 234.

AFRICA (ETHIOPIA, etc.). F. VON LUSCHAN, discussing the age of the Zimbabwe type of ruins, which he visited at the time of the British Association meeting in South Africa, quotes the ushabti of Tethmosis III. which was said to have been found somewhere on the Zambesi and was published by Karl Peters. The original having been sent to Berlin, VON LUSCHAN suspected its authenticity, and ascertained that Greek traders from Alexandria and elsewhere in Egypt bring Egyptian antiquities and pseudo-antiquities with them to South Africa. *Zeits. f. Ethnologie* xxxviii. 886. To settle the question finally Prof. SCHÄFER gives a careful study of the figure with drawings and photographs, and shows that it belongs to a well-known class of forgeries, *ib.* 896.

Dr. BUDGE, in the two large volumes of his useful work, *The Egyptian Sudan*, gives the history of the exploration of the country, an account of his own expeditions, descriptions of the pyramid group of Meroe and of other archaeological sites explored by him, a history of the Sudan from the earliest times to the present day, and a full bibliography. The abundant illustrations are mostly derived from other publications, but there are some new plans and many photographs of unpublished subjects, including two tables of offerings with Meroitic inscriptions in the British Museum.

SCHÄFER gives new readings of the names of several Ethiopian princesses of the early time, disengaging an element *pek* which occurs in two or three of them as well as in a man's name. *A.Z.* xliii. 48.

Prof. SCHÄFER's discovery that certain hitherto undeciphered Christian inscriptions found throughout the region of ancient Ethiopia from Soba to Ibrim are in the Nubian language, like the early parchment writings obtained

last year by Schmidt, confirms the view upheld by Heinrich BRUGSCH and himself that Nubian was the language of Ethiopia in classical times and even as early as Herodotus. SCHÄFER, who has already done so much for the study of the records of Ethiopia, hopes to find in Nubian the key to the pagan Meroitic cursive, the alphabet of which is still undeciphered. The Nubian dialects must formerly have covered a much wider area than they do at the present day, as is shown by river and place names in classical writers; they are now confined to the Nile valley between the First and the Fourth Cataracts, with an outlying patch amongst the negroes in the mountains of Kordofan. The energetic Ethiopians who conquered Egypt were probably neither the Barabra of the Nile valley nor the Nuba of the hills: perhaps their proper speech was another language entirely, like the "Hamitic" of the Bega; and indeed there seems little in the known names of their family and people that can as yet be connected with Nubian.




A text published by MAX MÜLLER (*Egyptological Researches*, p. 22) from Karnak makes it certain that Psammetichus II. (not I. as is there erroneously stated) warred in Ethiopia, thus confirming both a statement of Herodotus and the usual dating of the famous Greek inscription at Abu Simbel.



The same scholar figures a scene of pole-climbing in the presence of the God Min, of the age of Ramesses II., and sees in it a festival with gymnastic contests and prizes for Nubians and other barbarians to attract them for trading purposes and so explaining Hdt. II. 91. *Egyptological Researches*, p. 34.

Graffito in unknown characters at Karnak, *id. ib.* p. 37.

PHILOLOGY AND PALAEOGRAPHY.

SPIEGELBERG is the author of a pamphlet describing the Egyptian language and writing, *Die Schrift und Sprache der alten Aegypten*, in the popular series *Der Alte Orient*.

MAX MÜLLER returns to the question of transcription and the Semitic equivalents of Egyptian alphabetic signs. For  he suggests t, for  the value ts (t), for  s, properly ds. *O.L.Z.* x. 299, 358.

REICH studies  and . *W.Z.K.M.* xx. 386. HÖMMEI suggests that the latter represents a Semitic ġ, ġ. *O.L.Z.* x. 383.

MASPERO treats of the vocalisation of infinitives in *e* and *o*. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 95.

ERMAN reports on the progress of the *Wörterbuch der Aegyptischen Sprache*, the texts of the Graeco-Roman epoch having a special share of attention at the present time, *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1907, 61, and (*ib.* 400) contributes an interesting article inspired by the same theme. He draws attention to the peculiar conditions under which the Egyptian lexicographer has to work in the recovery of the dead language. Words for the existence of which in ordinary speech there is ample evidence, may occur but once or twice in the known texts; a word known in Coptic may suddenly be recognised in a single passage of the Pyramid Texts, 3,000 years earlier, without any intermediate appearance having been recorded; the passages in which a common word occurs may not be of a character to define its meaning clearly, and so forth. The instances cited are very remarkable. The projected *Wörterbuch*, far from being a final treasure-house of the language, can only be a contribution thereto; the work now being done is not even upon the walls of such a final structure, but is rather concerned with the foundations. That it will constitute an immense advance on previous results is indubitable. The section □, which has been written out as a sample of the final form, shows 39 words beginning with *hb*, *hp*, *hm*, as against 18 in BRUGSCH's great Dictionary. Other topics are the peculiar vocabulary, largely artificial, of the Ptolemaic and Roman temple-inscriptions, the new light thrown on the values of signs, methods of spelling, and abbreviated writing; it is pointed out that the mode of writing involves a good deal of ambiguity as to pronunciation in special cases.

The stela of the Wazir User, No. 10 of Uriage, translated by SJÖBERG, *Sphinx* xi. 63.

Notes on the text of the Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor. MASPERO, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 106.

Demotic text of the Papyrus Moral of Leyden, continued. REVILLOUT, *Journ. Asiatique*, viii. 83, ix. 429.

A passage in Pap. Westcar (vi. 7). DÉVAUD, *Sphinx* xi. 47.

The name of the Sphinx. NAVILLE, *Sphinx* x. 138.

The title "Hawk of Gold." MORET, *Sphinx* xi. 33.

Fresh evidence for reading the title 'ha' as *hati-a*. SETHE, *A.Z.* xliii. 98.

The lake-name Moeris and the king-name Marres (Amenemhet III.), SPIEGELBERG, *A.Z.* xliii. 84, Hermotybies explained as 'horsemen,' a title that was only traditional in the days of Herodotus, *ib.* 87, *cf.* 158. *Ασχαμ* = *αυτομοδοι*, meaning 'forgetters' and so 'deserters,' *ib.* 95, *mnš* the name of the royal cartouche, *ib.* 158, interpretation of I. HARRIS, 75.2, *ib.* 159, *khv mek* of sanctity. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 55.

Origin of late Egyptian negatives *nn* and *bn*. VON CALICE, *A.Z.* xliii. 149.

Late Egyptian instances of future *na-*. GARDINER, *A.Z.* xliii. 97, the particle *nḥm-n*, *ib.* 159, *ky-bw* = 'foreigners,' *ib.* 160.

Review of REISNER's *Hearst Medical Papyrus*, by W. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 137.


J. BAILLET concludes a long article in which he discusses 21 Egyptian words meaning slave, serf, servant or the like, with abundant references. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 6.

The sign *tw*, *mtw*, hitherto supposed to represent a lassoed ox, figures the animal infuriated and pawing up the dust, as is shown by a scene (reproduced) of the Old Kingdom. SCHÄFER, *A.Z.* xliii. 74.

The name of the fire-stick  *zat*. UNGNAD, *A.Z.* xliii. 161.

Designation of a function discharged by Una, JÉQUIER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 2; supplement to his note on a group of symbols attached to certain temple scenes, *ib.* 5.

False transcription of demotic sign for *f* as the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ at Dendera. JUNKER, *A.Z.* xliii. 160.

Suffix of 1st pers. sing. in the great Harris Papyrus of Ramesses III., written with a hieratic sign that may represent a mummy , referring to the deceased king. REICH, *W.Z.K.M.* xx. 381.

The epithet *te ankḥ* 'to whom life is given,' BISSING, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 184; name of the three uraei on the head of the king; names beginning with *n* 'of,' passage in inscription of Ameni-Amenemhat at Beni Hasan, *id. ib.* 184-5.

RELIGION.

Prof. PETRIE has written a little book of one hundred pages on *The Religion of Ancient Egypt*, calculated to interest many readers in the subject and to spread some useful general ideas among them.

Under the title *La Religion des anciens Égyptiens*, M. NAVILLE has published some interesting lectures delivered at the Collège de France in 1905. They deal with the origin of the Egyptians as well as their eschatology, religious ideas, and ritual: reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx* xi. 120.

ERMAN's useful and interesting *Handbook of Egyptian Religion* has been translated into English by A. S. GRIFFITH. The author has contributed a brief sketch of the same subject to the section *Die Orientalischen Religion* for the series *Die Kultur der Gegenwart*.

Mr. J. G. FRAZER in his *Adonis, Attis and Osiris* classes these gods of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt together as deities of vegetation and seasonal changes. The myth of Osiris is treated in a large and very suggestive section of the book: the festival of Choiak, described in the texts of Dendera, and that of Athyr, described by Plutarch, are shown to be probably identical, and thus supply a further illustration of the calendrical problem raised by Mr. GARDINER's discovery noted above (p. 38). In the Sed Festival the king was identified with Osiris, and the ceremony was perhaps intended to renovate his life.

LORET publishes a lecture delivered at the Musée Guimet in 1905, *L'Égypte au temps du Totémisme*, tracing the origin of the animal-headed deities to the worship of totems. Totemism, he contends, was in full force under the earliest dynasties. We may here add LEGRAIN's observation (*Ann.* vii. 35) of a curious modern superstition at Karnak which he connects with totemism: certain children are believed to have the souls of cats and are liable to strange manifestations. The quality is hereditary: in consequence of it the cat is revered by the people, and its name, *biss*, is applied to those affected. Sickly twins are similarly connected with the *sehli* lizard and bear its name.

Note on the rite of "embracing" in the ritual of Ammon, MORET, *Sphinx* xi. 26 (*cf.* ANDERSSON, *ib.* 63) and on the formula, *stn di htp*, *ib.* 31. The same author has written a pamphlet on Egyptian magic, *La magie dans l'Égypte ancienne*.

On sun-worship at the funerary temples of the Vth Dynasty. FOUCART, *Sphinx* x. 160.

NAVILLE, quoting cases in which chapters of the Book of the Dead are said to have been found under the feet of the statue of a divinity or in the foundations of a temple, suggests that in 2 Chron. xxxiv. Hiliah is represented to have found the Book of Deuteronomy concealed in the ruined structure of Solomon's temple. *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 232.

The name of Neith written *Nrt* in a tomb of the XXth Dynasty, with discussion of its form. SETHE, *A.Z.* xliii. 144.

The name of the god Keb. SETHE and GARDINER, *ib.* 147.

NAVILLE describes and discusses the god Bat, represented as a two-headed bull, as an umbilicus, and as a tree. He would identify him with "Bata, bull of the gods," in the Tale of the Two Brothers, *A.Z.* xliii. 77. The same writer's *Dieu de l'Oasis de Jupiter Ammon* is reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx* xi. 107.

HÜSING suggests that Bes amongst other characters may appear as a sea-god, at least outside Egypt. *O.L.Z.* x. 129.

LITERATURE.

ERMAN contributes a brief sketch of Egyptian Literature to *Die Orientalischen Literaturen* in the series *Die Kultur der Gegenwart*.

During the winter of 1895-6 Mr. QUIBELL found in a tomb at the Ramesseum a mass of hieratic rolls of the Middle Kingdom in an advanced stage of decay. Their condition appeared almost hopeless until Mr. GARDINER placed them in the skilled hands of Herr IBSCHER, of the Berlin Museum. A certain quantity of legible fragments was gradually obtained from them; but a few months ago a small roll in better preservation proved to have the well-known texts of the Eloquent Peasant on the recto and the Story of Sinuhe on the verso, and in each case the beginning was well preserved, whereas hitherto the opening part of the Sinuhe story was known only from late and very faulty copies, and that of the Eloquent Peasant was missing. The papyri belong to Prof. PETRIE. GARDINER now gives the beginning of the Story of Sinuhe and some important readings from other parts of it. He shows that the hero was probably of low origin, not a member of the royal family as has often been supposed. Sinuhe appears to have reached Byblus in his flight and to have dwelt in Syria and Palestine, much further north than had been suspected. *Sitzb. Berlin Akad.* 1907, 142.

The walls of Græco-Roman temples are not generally supposed to be a hunting ground for literature; but JUNKER has found amongst the acres of inscriptions hymns of a pleasing simplicity, free from wearisome alliteration and other artificialities, but metrical and divided into strophes. He publishes a number of examples from Dendera, *A.Z.* xliii. 101. The same scholar points out a case in which a hymn occurring at Edfu in honour of Horus was re-employed at Dendera, being adapted for Hathor; but a passage in it was left with the masculine article unaltered, and the orthography seems to show that the later copyist did not understand it. *ib.* 127.

LAW.

MORET and BOULARD, discussing legal texts, write an elaborate commentary on the inscriptions of Methen and various inscriptions concerning the endowments of tombs under the Old Kingdom. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 57.

MAX MÜLLER interprets a fragmentary inscription at Karnak of the XXIst Dynasty as the ordeal of a priest before Ammon. *Egyptological Researches*, p. 55.

SCIENCE.

FLINDERS PETRIE, in his remarkable study of *Migrations*, touches frequently on the ethnography of Ancient Egypt. He shows that environment modifies skull form, and that an alien race in course of time becomes assimilated to the indigenous races about it. *Huxley Lecture*, 1906, printed in *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.* xxxvi. 189.

Dr. ELLIOT SMITH elaborately describes and illustrates the mummy of a priestess from the find at Deir el-Bahari. *Ann.* vii. 155.

Dr. H. STAHR, in a memoir of considerable size, furnished with tables and illustrated by photographs, minutely describes a collection of one hundred and thirty-seven mummy heads and skulls from Thebes, and discusses the question of the Egyptian race. He considers that the Egyptians were a mixed Asiatic and African race, the former element, however, being the most characteristic. The evidence for brachycephaly in the early sculptures has no support in actual crania, brachycephaly existing only amongst the foreign element in the modern population. The author analyses the work of his predecessors at some length, and it is curious to find no reference to the labours of KARL PEARSON, nor to *Biometrika*, nor to the measurements of the modern inhabitants taken by C. S. MYERS. *Die Rassenfrage im Antiken Aegypten*.

TONNINI'S *La Psicologia della civiltà Egizia* is a popular account of ancient Egypt written by a physician, who devotes special appendices to ancient and modern craniology, the lunatic asylums and prisons, anthropometry, etc.

MAX MÜLLER publishes two representations of surgical operations and circumcision from a tomb of the Old Kingdom. *Egyptological Researches*, 60.

The descriptive catalogue of the important collection of mummified animals, birds, etc., in the Cairo Museum, by MM. GAILLARD and DARESSY, has been published under the title *La Faune momifiée de l'antique Égypte*: the parallel work by MM. LORTET and GAILLARD, *La Faune momifiée de l'ancienne Égypte*, noticed last year, is a systematic treatise rather than a catalogue.

DARESSY publishes two late green-glazed figures of a man with a giraffe, and notes other occurrences of this animal in Egyptian art. *Ann.* vii. 61.

LEFÈBURE writes an erudite article on the bee in Egypt: its figured representation, the use of honey and wax, apiculture, and the appearance of the bee in fable. *Sphinx* xi. 1 (Extr. from *Bull. historique et philologique*, 1905).

The catalogue of *The Fishes of the Nile*, by Mr. BOULENGER, of the British Museum, which appears in the series of memoirs on *The Zoology of Egypt*, by the late Dr. JOHN ANDERSON, must be reckoned amongst the works of reference useful to Egyptologists. The known species of fish from the entire Nile system, all of which are here described and figured, amount to one hundred and ninety-two. An interesting account of the native nets and methods of fishing is contributed to it by Mr. LOAT, who, as Surveyor of the Fishes of the Nile for the Egyptian Government in 1899-1902, procured the bulk of the specimens on which this great monograph is founded.

SCHWEINFURTH records the discovery by AARONSOHN, a Zionist student, of the wild ancestor of wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*, east and west of the Jordan above the Lake of Tiberias, and accompanies the announcement with many interesting remarks on the early cultivation of cereals. *Ann.* vii. 193.

In his *Archéologie et Histoire des Sciences* the late M. BERTHELOT has published analyses of the metal in a large number of ancient objects from Egypt, Sinai, etc., chiefly furnished by M. DE MORGAN and approximately dated.

H. DUCROS analyses a specimen of stone with green crystals found by LEGRAIN in the famous cachette of Karnak: the crystals prove to be mainly hydrosilicate of copper. *Ann.* vii. 19. He also analyses a product of copper smelting and fragments of turquoises, obtained by Prof. PETRIE in Sinai, *ib.* 27.

SCHÄFER points out that the ring-unit engraved on weights as early as the Old Kingdom seems to have been completely displaced by the *teben* after the middle of the New Empire. *A.Z.* xliii. 70: GARDINER shows that this ring was $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the *teben* of gold. *ib.* 45.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.

H. SETON KARR figures a maul in its handle, in the Rustafjaell Collection, "from a tomb at Nagada." *Man* vii., no. 5.

A large series of flint implements from the Fayum and elsewhere are figured in PIER'S *Egyptian Antiquities in the Pier Collection*.

ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Three more fascicules have been issued of BISSING'S *Denkmäler Aegyptischer Skulptur*, making in all six, one half of the total, and ending with the statues of the XXVIth Dynasty. The plates in general seem

worthy of the fine subjects, and the descriptive text is full of information. The first three livraisons are reviewed by FOUCART, *Sphinx* x. 226, xi. 86.

A volume of *Egyptian Antiquities in the Pier Collection*, edited by the owner, contains 22 plates of miscellaneous antiquities, especially flint implements, specimens of glazed ware, and scarabs.

Attention may be drawn to the illustrated catalogue of the *Rustaffall Collection of Egyptian Antiquities* sold at Sotheby's in December last.

The Catalogue of statues and statuettes in the Cairo Museum prepared by BORCHARDT eight or nine years ago has not yet been published; meanwhile the great find of Karnak and other recent additions have necessitated a supplement. The preparation of it has been entrusted to M. LEGRAIN, to whose excavations the discovery of the bulk of the specimens is due; and the first volume of this supplement, *Statues et statuettes de rois et de particuliers, tome I.*, has now been published, comprising those found at Karnak of the Old and Middle Kingdoms and of the New Empire down to the end of the XVIIIth Dynasty, 137 in all. This, which in spite of its bulk is only a small instalment of the whole work, marks the beginning of a publication for which all students of Egyptian art will be very grateful. That the great find should be so promptly published is very satisfactory. It is disappointing that the evidence for the "Hyksos"-Amenemhat III. question furnished by the collection is quite undecisive.

The *Statues de divinités* (including the bronze figures, etc.) are separately catalogued by DARESSY. The collection is a very large one (though perhaps less rich in rare and unusual types than one might have hoped); the full catalogue, with photographs, descriptions and indexes, is therefore of great value for the study of the forms taken by Egyptian divinities.

EDGAR is responsible for two volumes of the Catalogue which concern the Graeco-Roman period almost exclusively: the *Graeco-Egyptian Coffins, Masks and Portraits*, of great importance for the history of art, and *Sculptors' Studies and Unfinished Works*. The introduction to the latter states that hardly a single specimen can be attributed to a period earlier than the Saite, and most are Ptolemaic. Before the XXVIth Dynasty the canon of proportions had changed from 18 units for the height to the point where the head-dress meets the forehead, to 21½. The unfinished statues illustrate the method of working in hard and soft stone. Studies in relief and in the round are numerous; so also are plaster casts, to be used as general models, not for individual works.

Prof. NEWBERRY has catalogued the *Scarab-shaped Seals*, of which there are 1500 examples. The engraved undersides are all figured by hand in the plates, and some hundreds of types of the backs as well. It is noted that many of the most important specimens in the old Boulaq collection are now lost.

Throughout the magnificent series of Catalogues of the Cairo Museum, which proceeds so steadily and so well, there is a deplorable lack of 'history' with the specimens. It would seem to be one of the first duties of a National Museum of Antiquities to learn and record find-spots and circumstances of discovery of the treasures deposited in it. Unfortunately, in spite of all professions to the contrary, this is precisely what was not done in the days of the Boulaq Museum, and the vicissitudes to which the immense collection has been subject have destroyed much of the information that once existed. We may expect to see a great improvement in this direction, since the Museum now has a permanent home, the organisation of the Department of Antiquities is more perfect, and the importance of such information is now more generally recognised.

VON BISSING and REACH study the artistic technique of the frescoed floors in the Cairo Museum from the palace of Akhenaton at El Hawata, south of El Amarna. The sureness of the artist is marvellous in these vigorous designs. Outlines of figures are drawn in a single stroke; there are no guides or trial lines and no corrections. *Ann.* vii. 64. In DAVIES' *El Amarna* IV. there is an appendix on decorative technique in the El Amarna tombs.

Mr. HOWARD CARTER'S *Six portraits of the Thothes family, facsimiled from the temple of Deir el-Bahari*, represent the Queens Sensenb, Aahmes, the Kings Thothes I., II., and III., and Queen Hatshepsut, from copies made in 1904.

The Guide to the Egyptian collection at Leiden, by Dr. P. A. A. BOESER, of which the first part was published in 1904, has been revised and issued complete, *Catalogus van het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, Egyptische Afdeling*.

Last winter the third edition of MASPERO'S *Guide to the Cairo Museum* was issued, translated by Mr. and Mrs. QUIBELL. The monuments on the ground floor had been rearranged, but the upper floor was "a depôt of antiquities out of which as soon as possible an Egyptian Museum will be evolved." Prof. MASPERO'S essays and descriptions of the objects are, as ever, full of interest. The present edition is enlarged and improved from that of 1903, and a number of borrowed illustrations have been inserted as an earnest of what the indefatigable author intends to provide in future editions.

The *Musée Égyptien* II., fasc. 2, comprises the large find of gold and silver of the age of Ptolemy I. and II. discovered at Tukh el-Qaramus in 1905 and 1906, pls. xxii.-xxviii., described by EDGAR: a limestone statue of the Old Kingdom found by REISNER at Gizeh, representing a dwarf, pl. xxix., described by MASPERO: and a selection of Saite bas-reliefs, especially from Memphis, Heliopolis, Bubastis, and Sais, pls. xxxii.-xlii., described by MASPERO, who would trace the influence of contemporary Greek art and costume in the later specimens.

BÉNÉDITE reports on recent acquisitions of the Louvre, including two fine glazed jars of Ramesses II., *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, 1906, p. 353; and publishes a beautiful head of Akhenaton, *Monuments et Mémoires* of the French Academy, Tome XIII., p. 5.

CAPART publishes a beautiful limestone head of about the beginning of the XIXth Dynasty, probably from Memphis. *Monuments et Mémoires*, Tome XIII.

V. SCHMIDT publishes the upper part of a statue of Sesostris III. with a peculiar pendant on the breast, and mentions other examples of the pendant. *P.S.B.A.* xxviii. 268.

JÉQUIER enumerates designs in which prisoners are represented beneath the feet of the king. *A.Z.* xliii. 96.

O. PUCHSTEIN has published a very interesting lecture, *Die Ionische Säule*, in which he traces the development of the Ionic column through Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and Early Greek art. The Egyptian papyrus column, according to Prof. SCHÄFER's excellent suggestion, originated in the use of bundles of papyrus as supports for mat shelters, which might be variously decorated. In Syria and Assyria the Egyptian elements were employed in illogical combinations. Gradually the three parts, capital, shaft, and basis, developed regardless of their original naturalistic meaning; and at length the lines, modified on aesthetic principles, became entirely conventional, resulting in the elegant Ionic column. The pamphlet is amply illustrated.

DARESSY publishes a dagger found by LORET in 1898 in a tomb at Saqqara; its gold-plated wooden handle is inscribed with the names of a Hyksos King Apepi and of his Semitic servant. A coffin found with it also bore a Semitic name. *Ann.* vii. 115.

NASH publishes fragments with royal names, etc., from his own collection, including a ushabti of Queen Nebtnehat. *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 175.

Stone pounders inscribed with the name of Senmut and Hatshepsut or Tethmosis III. CAPART, *A.Z.* xliii. 162.

Fragment of glazed pottery vase with mouth shaped for holding flowers, dedicated by Amenhotp III. to Muth. WREDE, *A.Z.* xliii. 71.

Two finds of silver ingots from Mitrahina. E. BRUGSCH, *Ann.* vii. 16.

A. LUCAS gives analyses of ancient Egyptian cements from the Sphinx, the "Temple of the Sphinx," the second Pyramid, and the Great Pyramid (c. IVth Dyn.), as well as from the Hypostyle Hall of Karnak (XIXth Dyn.), proving them to be practically a plaster of Paris. A recent authority had suggested, contrary to the general opinion, that the Egyptians used lime-and-sand mortar. *Ann.* vii. 4.

KRENCKER and SCHÄFER publish a new and remarkable form of primitive lock by which a door could be bolted (on the inside) and opened from the outside. It was found by the first-named in use at Aksum, and Prof. SCHÄFER at once recognised a constituent part of it amongst the inscribed "stick-handles" in the Berlin Museum. Examples are now known from Egypt [including one from Kahun in the Manchester Museum], ranging from the XIIth Dynasty to Roman times. *A.Z.* xliii. 60.

BISSING upholds the interpretation of the "war helmet" of the king as a real helmet as against BORCHARDT'S view, according to which it is a wig of hair, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 159; discusses a priestly vestment and its name, and garments woven with figures, *ib.* 183.


Dr. ELLIOT SMITH and MACE give an elaborate description of the mummy and wrappings of a priestess from the find of Deir el-Bahari, with photographs showing the stages of wrapping. Strange to say, the heart scarab was that of a man. *Ann.* vii. 155.

Religious Art.—SPIEGELBERG illustrates and explains Herodotus' account of the statue of Sethon holding a mouse, *A.Z.* xliii. 91; and explains the symbols composing the diadem of Arsinoë as prescribed in the decree of Canopus as spelling the name of the princess, *ib.* 156.

Part of a statue, and bronze statuette (figured) of the goddess Buto. SCHMIDT, *P.S.B.A.* xxviii. 201. (See also above, p. 50, for the Cairo Catalogue.)

Three bronze standards with sacred animals in the Hilton Price collection. NASH, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 175.

Elaborate article on the bucranium in Egypt, including the sistrum, Hathor-head, etc. LEFÈBURE, *Sphinx*, x. 67.

SCHÄFER traces the origin of many of the amulets that were deposited with mummies in late times, and might seem to have a symbolic meaning, to the funerary offerings deposited on coffins of the Middle Kingdom. But some of the representations had their signification entirely changed in the process of borrowing. The *sma* amulet  is derived from the outline of a ewer for the washing of the feet, and the amulet which figures a flight

of steps is derived from the outline of a sedan chair. It is pointed out that the friezes of offerings depict in reality the equipment of a royal tomb, this having been transferred to the ritual of private persons, just as the dead king Osiris became the type for all dead, high and low, rich and poor. *A.Z.* xliii. 66.

GARDINER reproduces from an old pamphlet a figure of Ptahmosi, high priest of Memphis, grinding corn, formerly in an Italian collection. He discusses the relation of this and similar figures to ushabtis on the one hand and the earlier figures of servants on the other. *A.Z.* xliii. 55.

Reliefs of the New Kingdom showing the celebration of a funerary festival in a garden, by which presumably the dead man was once more to enjoy the pleasures of his country house. MADSEN, *A.Z.* xliii. 51.

PERSONAL.

A brief account of the able and devoted native inspector of antiquities, SOBHI EFFENDI ARIF, is contributed by his colleague, ANIS ACLIMANDOS, to the *Annales du Service des Antiquités* (vol. vii., p. 111). He was by birth and religion a Copt. M. MASPERO says of ARIF, in a prefixed note, "il est mort prématurément en septembre 1905, et je ne saurais trop dire comme cette perte nous a été cruelle!"

The fourth volume of *The Life-work of Sir P. Lepage Renouf* contains his translation of the Book of the Dead as completed by M. NAVILLE for the Society of Biblical Archaeology, together with a biography of the deceased scholar. Born in 1822 of a Protestant family in Guernsey, RENOUF fell under the influence of PUSEY at Oxford. In 1842 his university career terminated abruptly by his becoming a Roman Catholic. Thereafter he spent some years abroad as tutor to a Swiss nobleman, until he found a brief home in the short-lived Catholic University of Ireland as Professor of Ancient History and Geography. About 1857 his studies in Egyptology seem to have begun. In 1864 he accepted an appointment as Inspector of Roman Catholic schools in England, and on the death of Dr. BIRCH in 1886 succeeded him in the Keepership of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. In 1891 he retired, but continued to live in London down to his death in 1897. Reviewed by WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* x. 441.

A brief sketch by Dr. DEDEKIND of the life and work of E. VON BERGMANN, the Austrian Egyptologist, who died in 1892, has been issued in a second edition. *Des Aegyptologen Ernst von Bergmann's Leben und Wirken.*

B.—GRAECO-ROMAN EGYPT, 1906-7.

AT the time of writing this Report, none of the important literary texts, whose discovery was announced last year, has yet been published. M. Lefebvre has been too much occupied with his official duties, and Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt by their further excavations and the preparation of the second volume of their *Tebtunis Papyri*, to complete the *editiones principes* of Menander, of Pindar's paeans and the other texts for which scholars are waiting; nor would it be reasonable to make this a cause of complaint. Both volumes are in a forward state of preparation; and it is a disservice to scholarship to press the first editors of new texts either to produce their discoveries in an unsatisfactory form or to overwork themselves in the attempt to make them satisfactory in an inadequate time.

Meanwhile, the most important literary publication which has taken place is that of vol. v. of the *Berliner Klassikertexte*,¹ containing a number of the smaller literary papyri in the Berlin Museum. The volume, which is edited by Wilamowitz and Schubart, is divided into two parts, the first including the epic and elegiac fragments, the second the lyric and dramatic. Some of the texts have been published previously, others are new. The first part includes a catalogue of Homeric papyri, a paraphrase of an Orphic poem on the rape of Persephone (closely connected with the Homeric hymn to Demeter), fragments of the Hesiodic *Καταλόγοι* (some of them published in 1900, and described as no. 3 in this *Report* for 1900-1), portions of Aratus, Theocritus, and Oppian, two interesting scraps (30 lines) of Euphorion, in highly artificial diction, considerable fragments of Nonnus (books xiv-xvi), and miscellaneous late and anonymous poems. The second part is more interesting. It includes not only the very attractive Sappho-fragments originally published by Schubart in 1902 (*Report* 1901-2, no. 1), but some highly interesting fragments of Corinna (portions of 200 lines, but only about 60 in reasonably good preservation), a characteristic passage from the *Cretans* of Euripides (52 lines), and an ode from the *Phaethon*, besides previously known portions of the *Melanippe* and *Hippolytus*, several leaves of a codex of Aristophanes, two specimens (about 50 and 100 imperfect lines respectively) from the New Comedy, and miscellaneous fragments, of which the most noteworthy is a tiny roll of amatory epigrams, measuring less than 2½ inches in height. Both parts are well provided with specimen facsimiles.

The second volume of the *Tebtunis Papyri*² (excavated by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt in 1899-1900 on behalf of the University of California, and edited by them in conjunction with Prof. E. J. Goodspeed) contains a

few literary texts, of which by far the most interesting is a fragment of the lost Greek original of the work of Dictys Cretensis. It is written on the *verso* of a document dated in A.D. 206, and is itself probably not much later. This throws back the composition of the work at least as far as the second century, and makes the date (A.D. 67) claimed in the author's prologue for the "discovery" of it not impossible. The reappearance of two columns of the Greek original shows that the Latin translator endeavoured to improve upon the simplicity of style characteristic of his author, and that the *Chronographia* of Malalas was based upon the Greek text and not on the Latin. The text is fragmentary, and corresponds to bk. iv. 10-15 of the Latin version. The other literary texts in this volume include a fine uncial Homer of the 2nd century, two columns of Demosthenes, *De Falsa Legatione*, and miscellaneous fragments of minor importance.

The most interesting single text published during the year is that which has been the latest to appear, namely, some fragments of what seems to be the oration of Antiphon in his own defence, which Thucydides (viii. 68) declares to have been the finest speech of the kind that was ever heard. The fragments, which were acquired by Prof. Nicole (to whom we are already indebted for the Geneva papyri, and especially for the fragment of Menander's *Husbandman*) and are edited by him,³ belong to a papyrus roll of the third century, and consist of three consecutive and fairly complete columns, with small portions of four others, which leave a good deal to the imagination.

Dr. G. A. Gerhard⁴ has made a contribution to the extant Greek choliambic literature by publishing nearly 100 lines (of which only about 30 approach completeness) from Pap. 310 at Heidelberg, and 41 (10 complete) from Brit. Mus. Pap. 155, which, by a remarkable chance, are partially supplemented by a papyrus at Oxford. One of the poems in the Heidelberg MS. bears the name of Phoenix (of Colophon). All three papyri are so mutilated that little coherent literature is to be obtained from them; but Gerhard, according to his wont, supplies a detailed commentary, and promises more to follow.

Another text from a British Museum papyrus (no. 275), containing fragments of an unidentified philosopher, has been published by M. Bidez.⁵ The MS. consists of portions of two leaves from a well-written codex of the 3rd century, but M. Bidez (with the powerful support of Prof. Gomperz, who suggests Antisthenes the Cynic as a possible author), assigns the work itself to the age of Socrates. The papyrus, however, is so mutilated that little continuous sense can be derived from it.

An article by Wilcken⁶ throws valuable light on the historical text published in 1902 by Bruno Keil from a Strassburg papyrus, under the title of *Anonymus Argentinensis* (see *Report* for 1901-2, no. 5). Wilcken shows, with apparent conclusiveness, that the work, instead of being an epitome of a history of Athens, is in reality derived from a commentary on the speech of Demosthenes against Androtion. This discovery invalidates many of Keil's deductions, especially those which rest upon the assumption that the events mentioned are necessarily arranged in chronological order. Wilcken offers a fresh reconstruction of the text, but has not succeeded to any great extent in filling the lacunas, or even in determining the original width of the column. With this contribution to the criticism of previously published texts may be mentioned some new readings in the Sosylus papyrus (no. 12 in the *Report* for 1905-6) by Wilcken,⁷ and a collation of the Didymus papyrus (no. 3 in the *Report* for 1903-4) by Crönert.⁸ The latter work has been searchingly re-examined on its historical and literary side by Foucart,⁹ whose treatise is an important contribution to Demosthenic criticism.

Dr. Schubart's book, described below (no. 36), mentions incidentally the existence at Berlin of two papyri of considerable interest to theologians. One is a fine specimen of a Festal Letter of an Alexandrian patriarch, of the 8th century, which will appear in the next part of the *Berliner Klassiker-texte*. The other, and more important, is a papyrus codex of the fourth century containing about two-thirds of the book of Genesis. This, which must be the longest Greek Biblical papyrus known, should be of great value for textual purposes, on account of the almost total absence of this book from the Vatican and Sinaitic codices; and its publication, which will follow that of the Festal Letter, will be expected with much interest. In the same connection it may be mentioned that some vellum Biblical MSS. have recently been acquired in Egypt for America; but details as to their contents are not yet forthcoming.

Far more extensive are the publications of non-literary texts during the past year, which include two large volumes from England and two of lesser scope from Germany and France, besides isolated documents. The Tebtunis volume,² besides the literary fragments already mentioned, contains the texts of 146 documents, and descriptions of 241 more. A few are Ptolemaic, the rest Roman, especially of the first two centuries after Christ. In character they follow familiar lines, and are important for the details which they provide on matters of taxation, administration, law, and topography, rather than for any novelty in species. As usual in the volumes of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, one looks to the appendices for important

summaries of results; in the present case these relate to the topography of the Fayum. Working at first independently of Wessely, and afterwards to supplement his treatise on this subject, the editors, while not attempting to rival his fulness of citation, are able largely to increase and correct his information. Their map also, as compared with that given in their *Fayum Towns*, shows how much our knowledge of the subject has been extended in the last seven years. A quantity of useful information is also scattered about the notes.

The third volume of the British Museum Catalogue,¹⁰ in which the present writer has had the advantage of the collaboration of his colleague, Mr. H. I. Bell, is equally miscellaneous in its character. It contains brief descriptions of 846 papyri, the full texts of 251, of which 20 belong to the Ptolemaic period, 152 to the Roman, 22 to the early Byzantine, and 57 to the late Byzantine. Many of the Ptolemaic documents belong to the well-known group of contracts from Pathyris (Gebelên). In the later periods, the most novel text is that of a diploma conferring membership in an athletic club on a boxer from Hermopolis. The club is one already known from inscriptions, with its headquarters at Rome, and the diploma was conferred at the great games at Naples in A.D. 192, and ratified subsequently at Sardis. Other noticeable texts are a group of contracts from Antinoópolis, two long land-registers, and the accounts of the commissioners of waterworks in an unnamed town. The accompanying atlas of facsimiles consists of 100 plates, of which 12 represent the Ptolemaic period, 52 the Roman, 16 the early Byzantine, 15 the late Byzantine, and 5 the papyri from Kom Ishgau (Aphrodito) of the 8th century, which will form the material for the fourth volume of the Catalogue, now in preparation.

The importance of the Strassburg collection of papyri has long been known from the isolated publications which have been made by various persons at various times and places; and it is satisfactory that the formal publication of them has now been undertaken, and has been placed in the competent hands of Dr. F. Preisigke, whose official duties as Director of Telegraphs have fortunately taken him to the Alsatian capital. The first instalment of his work¹¹ includes 23 texts, with full introductions and notes, and five facsimiles. The texts (which are arranged in no particular order) include a series of receipts for the sheep-tax, which are important as showing that the first year of the Emperor Claudius II. was not (as hitherto assumed, in accordance with the usual rule) the last months of A.D. 267-8, from the death of Gallienus to the end of the year, but the next complete year, viz. A.D. 268-9; also that although Vaballathus does not make his appearance in the dates until the year 270-1, that year is

reckoned as his fourth year, so that his first year is equated with the 15th of Gallienus = A.D. 267-8. This seems to show that Claudius was not at first recognised in Egypt, and that if any emperor was acknowledged there during the last months of 267-8 it was the son of Zenobia. In connection with another document (no. 19), Preisigke describes the procedure and formulas of payment through a bank. The fact that only a few texts are included in the volume enables the introductions and commentaries to be longer than is usually possible in publications of larger collections, and makes them especially serviceable for students.

A beginning has likewise been made, though on a still smaller scale, with the publication of another collection of papyri, namely that at Lille, where through the energy of M. Jouguet an institute for the training of students of papyrology is being formed. The first fasciculus of the Lille papyri¹² is edited by M. Jouguet and his younger colleague, M. Lesquier, who has already taken a hand in the transcription of the Berlin papyri, and has published an article which will be mentioned below. This fasciculus contains nine texts, all belonging to the 3rd cent. B.C. The most novel and interesting is no. 1 (of which a provisional text was published last year),¹³ which contains a description, accompanied by a plan, of a square area of 10,000 arouras, surrounded by four dykes, and traversed at regular intervals by nine similar dykes from east to west, and three from north to south, thus sub-dividing the whole area into 40 plots of 250 arouras each. The excavations necessary for the formation of the dykes are given in *naubia*, and the figures enable us at last to ascertain the content of this hitherto mysterious measure. It is now clear that it was equivalent to the cube of two royal cubits, and was therefore equal to the *ἀωίλιον*, the content of which was recently established by Smyly. Of the remaining texts, one is a portion of a land survey; two are letter-books of officials (the second relating to the tenure and transfer of cleruchic lands, and incidentally furnishing further data for the calculation of the Egyptian year); one contains orders for grants of seed-corn; and four are petitions or memorials of various kinds. The texts are accompanied by sufficient introductions and notes, but at present without facsimiles. The general appearance of the fasciculus is pleasing, and makes a promising start for an enterprise to which all students of papyri will wish success.

Only one part of the Berlin *Urkunden*¹⁴ has appeared in the course of the year. It contains twelve texts, edited by Viereck, who makes a welcome reappearance in this capacity. The longest (no. 1074) is a diploma issued by a musical society (*ἡ ἱερὰ μουσικὴ περιπολιστικὴ Λύρηλιανὴ μεγάλη σύνοδος*) to a person who is described as *γραμματεὺς*, on the occasion of

the performance of games at Oxyrhynchus in A.D. 275; this may be compared with the athletic diploma mentioned above among the British Museum papyri. Among the other texts may be mentioned a contract for the transfer of the farm of a tax (no. 1962), a letter from the senate of Oxyrhynchus to the *βιβλιοφύλακες* (keepers of the records), requiring them to exempt a certain person from service (no. 1073), and a Latin list of soldiers (no. 1083).

In the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* (of which one double part has appeared during the year), Wilcken¹⁵ publishes six texts (five papyri and one ostrakon) from the Strassburg collection, which will no doubt eventually reappear in the official publication. Each has some special features of interest. The first is a report of a sitting of the senate of Antinoöpolis in A.D. 258, which throws some light on the forms and procedure of that assembly. The second comes from the village of Nesyt, in the Delta, a place hitherto known only from some rare coins and (in a perverted form) in Ptolemy. It is a minute from the Royal Secretary, acting as strategus, to himself as Royal Secretary, informing himself of a rescript from the administrator of Neapolis (who was concerned with the collection of the corn destined for Rome) with reference to the slackness of certain officials in furnishing their monthly reports, and of the application of a certain Eudaemon to adopt Greek forms for his parents' names instead of Egyptian. The third is a record of a settlement of real and personal property by two sets of parents on their son and daughter respectively on the occasion of their marriage, and a subsequent re-settlement on the death of the young couple, leaving children under age. The fourth contains two reports from inspectors of pasture-lands (*ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν*) that during two successive periods of five days nothing has been received from certain pastures belonging to the Imperial domain. The fifth is a certificate for labour on the embankments, only remarkable because the period is four days instead of the usual five; one of Preisigke's Strassburg papyri, mentioned above, shows an exception in the opposite direction, being for a period of seven days. If less or more work were necessary for the security of the dykes, it is not unreasonable that the competent authority (here the Royal Secretary) should have been authorised to apportion the work accordingly. The sixth text (the ostrakon) supplies a correction to several of those previously published by Wilcken, and establishes as a normal rate for the additional charges (*προσδιωγραφόμενα*) so often attached to a tax the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ obols to the stater, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Of minor text publications almost the only one remaining to be mentioned is an article in which Prof. E. J. Goodspeed¹⁶ publishes

twelve texts from papyri in his own possession. One of them concerns the tax known as ἀριθμητικόν, which appears to have had to do especially with land held by κάτοικοι. Another is a complaint by the commissioners for confiscated lands that the inspectors of olive-yards are bribed not to give correct reports as to cultivated and uncultivated areas. The remaining text-publications are not new, but are selections of texts already extant for special purposes. Thus Wessely has prepared for the *Patrologia Orientalis* of MM. Grafin and Nau a selection of early Christian documents written on papyrus, with somewhat full commentaries.¹⁷ It includes four *libelli libellaticorum* of the Decian persecution (one not previously published, in the possession of the editor), and mentions the existence of a fifth at Alexandria; five letters, notably the much discussed Letter of Psenosiris; three fragments of books of the New Testament (it is not clear why the most important of these, the Oxyrhynchus MS. of the Epistle to the Hebrews, is omitted); the so-called Logia (properly λόγους) and the Rainer and Oxyrhynchus fragments of apocryphal Gospels; five extracts from magical papyri; the Oxyrhynchus fragments of Hermas and Irenaeus; and half-a-dozen miscellaneous and unimportant texts. It may be of some assistance to a few students to have these texts brought together in a single volume, otherwise it cannot be said that the publication is likely to be very serviceable. H. Lietzmann has published¹⁸ a little selection of eleven papyri for the use of theological students, which is well spoken of by Wilcken in the *Archiv*, but I have not seen it. A larger selection, intended rather for students of language, and not only for theologians, is Witkowski's edition of all the extant private letters of the Ptolemaic period.¹⁹ The texts themselves are not particularly interesting, as a rule, but the index of words will be useful, and the footnotes are full and instructive. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Prof. Nicole has published the indices to the first volume of the Geneva Papyri,²⁰ a service for which all students of papyri will be grateful.

A publication of a rather special kind is that by M. Seymour de Ricci²¹ of four Latin texts from wax tablets discovered in Egypt, which have been lying in the Cairo Museum for the last ten years. Only two such tablets with Latin texts had previously been known. One is a military diploma of honourable discharge, granted by the Prefect of Egypt; two are notifications by a woman of Antinoöpolis of her accession to the inheritance of her mother and grandmother, written both on the wax inside the tablets and in ink (with the names of the witnesses) on the outside; and the fourth is a formal copy of an entry in the official register of births. M. Paul Girard supplies a brief commentary on the texts.

Of publications based upon the materials provided by the papyri, the most important to be noticed this year is the third volume of M. Bouché-Leclercq's *Histoire des Lagides*.²² Having completed the narrative of the dynasty in two volumes, M. Bouché-Leclercq had hoped to deal with the history of the constitution and administration in the third; but he has found the material too great for his space, and has been compelled to leave some of it over for a fourth volume. The third volume deals with the crown and the dynastic cults, administration and police, the land question, the state monopolies, taxation, and financial administration,—all of them subjects on which nearly the whole of our knowledge comes from the papyri. M. Bouché-Leclercq has been able to use the three volumes of the Petrie Papyri, the Revenue Papyrus, and vol. I. of the Tebtunis Papyri; and these naturally furnish the main part of his materials. The Hibeh Papyri appeared too late to be taken into account. Detailed criticism would be out of place here, but it may be said that the materials available are carefully used, and full references given. The discussions of the various doubtful points are not always exhaustive (indeed they could not be so without a loss of the sense of proportion), and it is inevitable that in many cases they should soon be antiquated by the appearance of fresh evidence; but it is very useful to have from time to time summaries of the information then extant, and this service is very well performed by M. Bouché-Leclercq's volume. It is, in fact, what he calls it in his preface, *une synthèse provisoire*. The fourth volume will conclude the discussion of the Ptolemaic institutions, and will contain *addenda* and a general index. As evidence of the growth of knowledge of late years, it is instructive to compare the scale of the Ptolemaic histories of Sharpe (1838), Mahaffy (1895), and Bouché-Leclercq. It is to be wished that someone would undertake a *synthèse provisoire* of the institutions of Roman Egypt on a somewhat larger scale than that of Milne.

Ptolemaic Egypt provides the material for an article by Smyly,²³ on the revenue years of Philadelphus, Euergetes I, and Philopator, in which he tries to carry further the examination of the subject in the appendix to the Hibeh Papyri. He brings evidence to show that there was a revenue year commencing about the vernal equinox, at or about the beginning of the month Mecheir. The evidence, however, is not yet so clear and decisive as one would desire. Dr. Preisigke²⁴ bases upon Hibeh Pap. 110 an elaborate and ingenious study of the Ptolemaic postal system, and argues that the service there described was a special organisation for rapid delivery (probably introduced by the Persians, since it resembles the Persian post described by Herodotus and Xenophon), which must

have been supplemented by an ordinary slower service. An article by C. Barbagallo²⁵ supplements the work of Signora Salluzzi (*Report* for 1901-2, no. 23) by collecting the evidence furnished by the most recent publications of papyri with regard to the price of corn in Ptolemaic times. The *Archiv* (besides notes on the Magdola Papyri by Wilcken and Mahaffy) contains an article by R. Taubenschlag²⁶ on the system of arbitration by consent of both parties in the Ptolemaic period, arguing that the judicial activity of both the strategus and the epistates was of this kind. He comes to a similar conclusion with regard to several other magistrates who occasionally appear as acting in a judicial capacity, *e.g.* the οἰκονόμος, the ἐπιστατὴς τῆς κώμης, the κομογραμματεὺς, κ.τ.λ. The greater part of the suits of minor importance would, in fact, have been dealt with by this less formal method; and therefore, according to Taubenschlag, an amalgamation in practice of Greek and Egyptian law was facilitated.

The remaining articles in the *Archiv* relate to the Roman period. Preisigke²⁷ reprints Fayum Pap. 153 (described by Grenfell and Hunt, and published, but not explained, by Wessely), and shows that it contains extracts from the daybook of a bank, relating to the payments by various individuals in respect of a tax which he takes to be the poll-tax, but which the amounts (44 drachmas $\frac{1}{2}$ obol—not $\frac{1}{2}$ drachma—2 chalchi per annum for each person) show to be the συντάξιμον. A. Stein²⁸ discusses the known cases (five in number) in which the functions of the Prefect were discharged by a deputy during an interregnum. Viereck²⁹ re-examines the papyri bearing dates in the 6th year of Licinius Augustus and the 2nd of Licinius Caesar, which have already been plentifully discussed by Mommsen and others, and decides in favour of the identification of the date with A.D. 323. E. Weiss³⁰ treats of the Graeco-Egyptian institution and use of representatives (κύριος, ἐπίτροπος, κ.τ.λ.) in legal matters by persons not qualified by age or sex to act for themselves; and L. Wenger reviews Waszynski's book on leaseholds. In addition, this number of the *Archiv* contains short notes by Lumbroso, Wilcken and others, and the usual bibliographical articles, which will be noticed below.

The activity of the jurists, which has been so noticeable in previous years, has not been relaxed. Besides the articles just mentioned, Wenger has published an elaborate treatise³¹ on the whole practice of the employment of representatives in law, as shown in the papyri. Lesquier (in an article overlooked in preparing last year's *Report*) has examined all the known examples of contracts of divorce.³² Mitteis publishes a study of Florence Pap. 61, the report of an action tried before the prefect Septimius

Vegetus,³³ and also reviews recent publications from a juristic point of view.³⁴ On these legal mysteries it is advisable for the layman to preserve silence.

Another instalment of W. Otto's exhaustive work on the priesthoods in Hellenistic Egypt has appeared as a University thesis,³⁵ and will shortly be published in the second volume of the complete treatise. It deals with the social position of the priests in respect of property and education. In both respects Otto assigns them a middle position; they were comfortably provided for, but not plutocrats, fairly well educated, but without the profundity of learning which the ancients were fond of attributing to them. As before, the work is very full and thoroughly documented, and the author has had the advantage of using advance proofs of the second volume of the Tebtunis Papyri, and has in turn communicated the proofs of his own volume to Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt.

In the department of palaeography, special mention must be made of a handbook by Schubart on book production (Buchwesen) among the Greeks and Romans.³⁶ No one in Germany is in a better position than the curator of the Greek papyri in the Berlin Museum to deal with this subject, and especially with the new evidence by which the conclusions of Birt, Gardthausen, and Wattenbach can be supplemented and corrected. Written as a handbook for the general public, it is wholly without notes or references, and elementary explanations are given at considerable length; but every page gives evidence of a full and accurate knowledge of the subject, and there will be very few students who will not find that they have something to learn from it. A page or two of bibliography, though, would have added considerably to its usefulness for students, without making it less attractive to the general public. As it is primarily intended for visitors to the Berlin Museum, its examples are rightly taken, so far as possible, from papyri in that collection.

Part V. of the New Palaeographical Society's publications³⁷ contains reproductions of the Berlin papyrus of the commentary on Plato's *Theaetetus* (a fine specimen of papyrus book-production worthy of more interesting contents), and the fragment of the *Κεστοί* of Julius Africanus from Oxyrhynchus. Both have been previously published elsewhere, but were too important palaeographically to be omitted from a publication dealing specially with that science.

Bibliography during the past year has been in the hands of Wilcken and Viereck. Wilcken, in the *Archiv*,³⁸ gives a full classified bibliography of the publications of the last three years, together with reviews of eleven of the more important volumes or articles (notably *Hibeh Papyri* I). It

goes without saying that all these notices, short or long, are full of instruction to all who are concerned with the subject. Viereck contributes to Bursian's *Jahresbericht* a review³⁹ of the literature of papyrus documents (*i.e.*, non-literary texts) for the years 1899–1905. The reports in the *Jahresbericht* (on this as on other subjects) can never be fully up to date owing to their scale; but they are often extremely valuable for purposes of reference. In the sphere of papyrology, it must be admitted, they have more rivals than in most other subjects. Viereck has also, as on previous occasions, contributed a short bibliography to the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*.⁴⁰

No survey of the year would be complete without a reference to the loss which philology (in the widest sense of the term) has suffered through the death of Friedrich Blass. He did not particularly concern himself with the documentary papyri, but it may safely be said that no important literary text has been brought to light from the sands of Egypt which has not, sooner or later, been indebted to his ingenuity and scholarship for improvements in its text or criticism. His enthusiasm brought him promptly into the field when there was work to be done, and he would cheerfully travel half across Europe to examine a new papyrus. His ingenuity and industry made him wonderfully successful in piecing together fragmentary papyri, in restoring mutilated texts, and in providing them when necessary with conjectural authors. His most remarkable achievements of this kind are perhaps to be seen in his successive editions of Hyperides; but over the whole domain of papyrus literature his name is writ large, and his memory will long be cherished by scholars in all lands who had the privilege of his help and his friendship.

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- ³³ *Ägyptischer Schuldprozess v. J. 84/86 [l. 85/8] p. Chr.*, in *Zeitschr. d. Savigny-Stiftung*, xxvii, 220 ff. (1906).
- ³⁴ *Neue Urkunden*, ib. 340 ff.
- ³⁵ *Die Wirtschaftliche Lage und die Bildung der Priester im hellenistischen Ägypten* (Leipzig, 1907).
- ³⁶ *Das Buch bei der Griechen und Römern* (Berlin, 1907).
- ³⁷ *New Palaeographical Society*, part v (1907).
- ³⁸ *Archiv* iv. 172 ff. and 199 ff.
- ³⁹ *Bericht über die griechischen Papyrusurkunden (1899-1905) in Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* (Leipzig, 1907).
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C.—CHRISTIAN EGYPT.*

1. *Biblical*.—Fragments of the Sa'idic Pentateuch, in the Paris collection, but omitted in Maspero's publication, are printed by BROOKE.¹

WESSELY, who hitherto had not concerned himself with the Coptic portion of the Rainer collection, now elaborately edits its Psalter fragments (already arranged by Krall).² The most important are the 'early 6th century' papyrus, photographed in the *Führer*, and a still older piece, with parallel Greek text. Fragments from 9 vellum MSS. are also published, 2 being bilingual and, W. holds, of the 5th century—if so, the oldest bilingual extant.

The Egyptian Psalter versions take a prominent place in RAHLFS's important study of that book.³ The result of his investigation is that the whole evidence, text and versions together, indicates three groups: the Egyptian (Upper and Lower), the Western, and the Common. The Upper Egyptian is represented by the Sa'idic and the London (U) and Leipzig papyri; the Lower by *Codex B* and the Bohairic. The Sa'idic and Bohairic influenced each other at various periods, though of course the latter is far younger. Cyril clearly favours the Lower Egyptian type, which should imply that this represents the Hesychian recension; while much earlier Fathers testify to the antiquity of the Upper Egyptian version, which is indeed apparently preoriginistic. Many of its peculiarities are arbitrary and independent of the Greek: some even postchristian (Heinrici).

The Hesychian type of text is evidently represented, according to DEISSMANN, by the Heidelberg fragment of the Prophets, which he recently edited and which he describes as the remnant of a Bible from an Upper Egyptian village church.⁴

Crum's *Ostraca* and some published by Lefébvre (*v. Report* 1904–05, 73), contain a number of Greek New Testament texts, which BLUDAU critically re-edits.⁵ L.'s series, with Luke xxii, he, like Lefébvre, takes to represent a poor man's lectionary.

In LEIPOLDT'S 'History of the New Testament Canon'⁶ there are, as might be expected, much information and many interesting suggestions regarding the history of the Bible in Egypt, especially as to the use there of the older apocryphal books. We may note his observations on the probable Egyptian origin of 2 Clement, also of the *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Catal. Claromontanus*; on the popularity there of Hermas, though no longer canonically accepted; on the influence of Shenoute in securing the

* I have, as usual, to thank Professor L. Scherman for some references.

reception of the Revelation; on Shenoute's own apocalypse; on the failure of Origenism to check the taste in Egypt for these works; on the gradual acquiescence of the later Gnostics in the church.

A note on page 82 of this book shows that L. is further the author of the *Church Quarterly* article, mentioned in last *Report*, 66.

The vast introduction preliminary to VON SODEN's edition of the Greek New Testament^{6a} naturally contains much relating to the Egyptian text (Hesychius, Origen), to that used by the Alexandrine fathers and to the interrelation of these and the Coptic versions (*v. e.g.* pp. 903, ff., 1472, ff., 1480). The section on the last is supplied by LEIPOLDT and gives a useful description of those linguistic peculiarities to be disregarded in appealing to their testimony; also an elaborate collation, showing the most characteristic Hesychian readings in the Coptic.

2. *Apocryphal, Gnostic, &c.*—Another important text has been acquired by the Berlin Museum (*v. last Report*, 67). C. SCHMIDT describes⁷ and will—it is to be hoped, before long—publish a papyrus giving an ancient Achmîmic version of 1 Clement (entitled 'The Epistle of the Romans to the Corinthians'), which we could infer from Eusebius to have been canonical in Egypt. S. dates the MS. in the latter part of the 4th century. The underlying Greek text appears to have been of sound but ordinary type; the Psalter used was that of Upper Egypt. It is significant that the 2nd Epistle is here still absent. The idiom is interesting and shows several strange words.

Further fragments of the Sa'idic Hermas are published by DELAPORTE, from the same MS. as before (*v. last Report*, 67).⁸

WINSTEDT prints and translates five Paris leaves (129¹⁸, 116 ff.) of an apocryphal story narrated by James, the Lord's brother, and relating to John the Baptist.⁹ The Apostles visit the seven heavens, the third of which is assigned to the Baptist, who is to act the part of a sort of Charon.

Under the heading 'New Sayings of Christ' is announced¹⁰ the acquisition at Edfu by R. DE RUSTAFJÄLL, of a number of Coptic and Greek MSS. The above title was applied to a considerable fragment which had indeed already been identified as belonging to the 'Revelation of Bartholomew,' whereof other fragments had been long known. The text is partly identical with that printed by Lacau (*Méms. de l'Institut. franç.* ix, 39). See also no. 40 below.

Reviews of C. Schmidt's translation of the *Pistis* are given by BARDENHEWER and K. LAKE.¹¹

3. *Liturgical.*—DELAPORTE describes¹² a version of the Bohairic Conse-

cration service for monks, which somewhat differs from that printed by Evetts.

LEIPOLDT has found and prints a complete text of the Bohairic hymn to Shenoute, Brit. Mus. *Catal.* no. 901.¹³ He points out the claims of such hymns to notice, as probably the only original Bohairic compositions, translated neither from Greek nor Sa'idic. Could the same be said of the *Theotokia*?

Among the Arabic hymns to Christ and the Virgin, published by ASIN Y PALACIOS,¹⁴ are some of doubtful origin. The words *mâri* and *marta*, though primarily Syrian, would not, in such a composition, militate against an Egyptian origin. But the list of saints in the final hymn distinctly points to Syria.

The new volume of KENYON and BELL's Papyrus Catalogue¹⁵ closes with two ill-written hymns of the 6th century, addressed to the Trinity and the Virgin respectively. Their phraseology is very obscure.

A Greek papyrus fragment at Jena contains what may be an amulet in the form of a prayer. It is edited by LIETZMANN.¹⁶

4. *Church Literature*.—For many years it has been known that AMÉLINEAU contemplated a full edition of Shenoute. The first instalment of this has at length appeared and deserves a longer appreciation than can be given here.¹⁷ An introduction of 112 pp., wherein much is said in self-defence and a good deal in criticism of others, describes his ideas as to palaeographical *criteria* in general, the features of the MSS. edited in particular, and the peculiarities and difficulties of Shenoute's style. Much, possibly excessive, stress is laid upon exact superlineation, though the texts printed wholly omit it. These 5 texts are Zoega's nos. 184–188, with additional pieces from Paris and Oxford. Where Zoega has omitted passages, A. has copied the originals; otherwise he has collated. Zoega's no. 185, fol. 1, he still prints as Shenoute's (*v. J. Th. Stud.* v, 130), and regards the whole as from one MS. It would seem, from his notes on *σχολάζειν* and (*h*)*ετάζειν* and from the various unidentified quotations, as if the work had been done under somewhat inadequate conditions. The translation reads well; but I have not compared it with the Coptic. There are 5 good plates.

GORE gives notes¹⁸ on the Homilies of Macarius the Egyptian, whence he has extracted *data*, historical and doctrinal, showing them to be at any rate by a desert Father of the 4th century; nor does he see any objection to their traditional ascription to Macarius.

MERCATI shows¹⁹ that a supposed collection of Letters by the same Macarius, in a Paris MS., is in reality to be assigned to St. Nilus.

The same scholar also points out²⁰ that a Coptic homily bearing the name of Eusebius (Brit. Mus. no. 171) is nothing but a version of one otherwise ascribed to Chrysostom (*P.G.* 52, 449).

And he demonstrates²¹ the spuriousness of the supposed Athanasian tract *De Azygnis* (*P.G.* 26, 1338).

In view of the forthcoming publication in the *Patrologia Orientalis* of the Coptic remains of the works of Severus of Antioch, PORCHER, who has undertaken that task, gives a preliminary notice to those of Paris.²² It may be observed that, among his MSS., the 1st is to be joined to the leaves Cairo 8010, the 5th to Brit. Mus. no. 185, the 7th to Brit. Mus. no. 190.

A Greek text of the *Apophthegmata* has long been desired and NAU'S contribution towards it will be welcomed. He gives, merely as a preliminary, the text of one MS., forming a sequel to Cotelier's edition; but he also describes several others.²³

Some of the pieces in Horner's *Statutes* were claimed as Hippolytan by von der Goltz (*v. last Report*, 68). Such high antiquity FUNK disputes.²⁴ He regards them as not older than the rest.

Neither can DREWS accept them as Hippolytan²⁵—that they were so would indeed be a notable proof of early Roman influence on Alexandria. The value of the Ethiopic baptismal office lies in the fresh material contributed towards the evolution of the Egyptian rite.

E. C. BUTLER analyses Funk's final edition of the *Didascalia* and *Constitutions* (1906), accepting his proposed genealogy of the documents.²⁶

The already published 'Refutation' of Sa'id b. Batrik (Eutychius) by Severus of Ashmunain (*v. last Report*, 69) is analysed by LEROY,²⁷ who is about to edit the same author's 'History of the Councils,' which he likewise describes.

It is announced²⁸ that the Berlin Museum has acquired (from the same place as the above Epistle of Clement), a 7 metre long papyrus, with the Festal Letter of an 8th century patriarch, in Greek.

5. *History, Legends, &c.*—WESSELY has republished²⁹ in one volume a number of the oldest papyrus texts relating specifically to Christian affairs. The 1st section consists of documents of the Decian persecution, the 2nd of letters (including that of Psenosiris, which W. regards from Deissmann's standpoint), the 3rd of fragments of the canonical scriptures, the 4th of the *Logia*, the 5th of extracts from the chief magical papyri (one hitherto unpublished), the 6th of miscellaneous literary fragments.

As a preliminary to his edition of Shenoute's writings, LEIPOLDT has republished³⁰ the Bohairic *Life*, after a collation of Amélineau's print with

the original. He adds various small texts relating to Shenoute. The Latin translation is to follow.

WINSTEDT continues his publication³¹ of the Sa'idic papyri in Munich, and gives fragments of the Ignatian Epistles and of the Martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, with an otherwise unknown passage relating to Paul's baptism of a certain Dionysius (? the Areopagite).

BALESTRI prints³² a further instalment of the Martyrdom of Theodore the Eastern (*v. last Report*, 71, where the text was erroneously called Sa'idic).

The need, now made real by Kaufmann's excavations, of a monograph on St. Menas has been, to a great extent, satisfied by Miss MURRAY's account of the facts, legendary and material, hitherto known.³³ She wrote before the results of the recent excavations were available; yet she had observed that the miraculous cures were effected by means of water, perhaps from some medicinal source. She has collected the historical notices of the great church, enumerates the scattered inscriptions and evidence for the cult, and describes, with the help of good plates, the different types of flasks.

The legend of St. Catherine of Alexandria has little Egyptian in it beyond the scene of the martyrdom. An Arabic rendering, published by PEETERS,³⁴ contributes something towards the classification of the earlier versions.

Two monks of Egyptian birth and training, Isaiah and Barsanuphius (properly *Wershenoufe*), were conspicuous among the ascetes in southern Palestine, at the close of the 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries respectively. The former appears as a monophysite of so mild a variety, that his writings have always been accepted by the catholics; the latter, though he had a monophysite namesake in Egypt at the time, was himself orthodox. Both ascetes and their works are studied by VAILHÉ.³⁵

One of the latest worthies to be given a place in the Coptic calendar was Baršaumâ 'the Naked,' a wonderworking *fakîr*, who lived and in 1317 died at Old Cairo. His Arabic *Life* and miracles, and what remains of the Coptic original (?), are published by CRUM, who also gives some details as to another Cairene saint, Ruwâis.³⁶

A second part of FORGER's text of the *Synaxarium* has appeared,³⁷ extending from the 6th of Kihak to the end of Emsîr.

N. GIRON, who had supplied Revillout with certain of the texts for his *Apocryphes*, now himself publishes others of his copies.³⁸ No. 1 is apparently from a homily, here treating of the Fall. It should, I think, belong to Paris 131¹, 41 ff., which is a sermon of Chrysostom upon Michael and Satan. No. 2 shows a discourse of Chrysostom. This is proved by

the final words, where Traké, the supposed place of his exile (*v. Brit. Mus. Catal.*, nos. 307, 983) is the scene of action. Its historical value may be judged from the term 'Chalcedonian' applied to one of the saint's enemies. Possibly this is from the same MS. as Paris 132¹, 14, 15, which appear to be likewise from a *Life*. No. 3 gives the texts relating to St. Marina, already published by Hyvernat (*v. Report* 1901-02, 51). No. 4 consists of the already published fragments regarding Zeno's daughters, but with some interesting additions from Paris. No. 5 is merely a reprint of Zoega no. clxvii. The accompanying translations appear to be adequate.

Another text from the interesting Nitrian cycle in which the emperor's daughters appear is that relating to the 49 monks massacred by the barbarians (*v. Synaxarium*, 26th Tube). DE RICCI has studied the Bohairic text (Zoega, p. 95) and will, it is hoped, publish it.³⁹

The MSS. acquired by R. DE RUSTAFJELL (*v. no. 10 above*) comprize, besides New Testament texts, the Miracles of SS. Cosmas and Damianus in Greek—too late, unfortunately, for Deubner's edition—a Sermon by Cyril of Jerusalem on the Cross, one by Pisenthius of Coptos (*v. Crum, Ostraca*, no. 25), and the Martyrdom of St. Mercurius, whereof as yet no Coptic text has been available. The *Illustrated London News*⁴⁰ has some palaeographically valuable photographs of the MSS., some of which are dated.

A history of the various patriarchates under Turkish rule has been written by S. SIDAROISS, a catholic Copt of western training.⁴¹ The Latin patriarchate of Alexandria (residence: Rome), the Copts proper, whose doctrinal proximity to the catholics is emphasized, the catholic Copts, the orthodox Greeks (Melkites), the protestant missions, are successively described at length; also their several relations to the civil government; the efforts of the Copts since 1873 at secularizing their ecclesiastical authority and the like efforts of the catholics; the actual legal status of the Egyptian communities—all these subjects are treated with considerable knowledge and constant citation of authorities.

A large undertaking has been commenced by A. RABBATH, who has published⁴² the first parts of a collection of documents, ecclesiastical and civil, illustrative of the relations of eastern catholics with the papacy, since the 16th century. The main source is the reports of consuls and missionaries in the Paris libraries and Jesuit archives. Regarding Egypt are 120 pages relating to the first (Jesuit) mission to the Copts, begun in 1561.

The same writer prints⁴³ a further letter of Gabriel VIII, addressed to certain of his clergy, and probably of the year 1613.

Since Stern's masterly sketch of Coptic literature, twenty years ago, no

general view of the subject has been attempted, and LEIPOLDT'S contribution to the *Litteraturen des Ostens* will be welcomed.⁴⁴ In 50 pages he gives an admirable account of the rise and decline of what was pre-eminently 'a literature of immediate needs,' called into being through the rapid conversion of an illiterate peasantry to the new religion. Hence the uncouth translations, the simple nature of the works translated. The chronological sequence of the literary dialects is shown—Achmîmic, Sa'idic, Bohairic—and the moulding influence of Shenoute, even upon the Bible text of his day. Unusual attention is paid to the popular poetry (hymns), which in the later periods seems the only conspicuous form of literature. (I learn that a special study of these metrical compositions will shortly be published by H. JUNKER.) The poverty of secular works is ascribed to the constant lack of political security and quiet. Bohairic literature L. regards as a purely post-moslim product, of which we should scarcely have heard, had it not chanced to be in the idiom of the patriarchs. There are indeed some unsolved problems still in the history of this dialect. How comes it that of it alone no trace survives of common, daily use—no letters, documents? Are climatic conditions an adequate explanation?

6. *Non-literary Texts*.—GUIDI publishes⁴⁵ a stele of A.D. 751 and an interesting ostrakon, illustrating the legal (?) formula, 'Here is God's word to thee,' &c. He also gives corrections, from the originals, to the texts in Mallon's *Chrestomathie*, with several valuable remarks, and reprints accurately the Middle Egyptian colophon, Zoega, p. 105.

PELLEGRINI prints⁴⁶ 17 short texts, mostly ostraca, from the Florence museum, correcting incidentally the readings of those included in Crum's *Ostraca*. One of them is a legal deed, on leather, from Jémé, another an imprecation.

An article in Cabrol's Dictionary by LECLERCQ,⁴⁷ on 'Athanasius' in epigraphy, gives the well-known letter to monks from a Theban tomb and a few smaller inscriptions.

In the same work LEFÉBVRE gives an epigraphic account of 'Athribis.'⁴⁸

At Benha, the northern Athribis, LEFÉBVRE found a Greek epitaph, with some unusual formulae.⁴⁹

7. *Philology*.—The rapidity with which Steindorff's and MALLON'S Coptic Grammars have reached second editions is a striking proof of the growing interest taken in the language. M. has now⁵⁰ separated his Sa'idic material—intended only as illustrative of the Bohairic—into an appendix. Profiting by Guidi's emendations, he has somewhat remodelled the chrestomathy and has further increased the already full bibliography. SPIEGELBERG has reviewed the first edition, with certain criticisms.⁵¹

MALLON prosecutes his interesting studies of the medieval grammarians⁵² (*v. last Report*, 74), occupying himself now with those of the 14th century: Abû Shâkir (otherwise Butrus b. Râhib, the chronicler) and Abû 'l-Barakât, the latter perhaps the most remarkable of all the group. The preface to the former's Grammar is translated and gives valuable information as to the mode in which such writers worked.

GARDINER gives⁵³ an instance of the verb *n'y*, used in a future sense foreshadowing the Coptic *na-*.

8. *Art, Archaeology, Excavations*.—Again the first place must be given to KAUFMANN's work on the site of the Menas shrine.⁵⁴ The second Report, with many photographs, tells of further exploration in the 3 connected churches: the Arcadian basilica, the shrine chapel proper, and the baptistery—the latter the first met with in Egypt; but besides these, in the vast monastic buildings adjoining, which alone cover some 40,000 square metres. An excellent general plan by Falls shows the elaborate complexity of the ruins. A well or cistern, 80 metres long, brought the healing water to the shrine chapel and was flanked by baths. Further, four distinct cemeteries were traced; but the graves held nothing beyond the corpse and an occasional flask. The almost complete absence, so far, of inscriptions is indeed very remarkable. A few *graffiti* seem to point to about A.D. 500. There remains still work sufficient for several years to come; but funds are urgently needed. I would call attention to two points: that the flasks with *αγιου* (*sic*) *Αθηνουργενου* (pp. 53, 60) should be compared with the fragment at Alexandria (*v. Report* 1902-03, 61); and that the jar with X M Εμμανουηλ (p. 94) may support the reading 'Christ, Michael, Gabriel' for XMI.

STRZYGOWSKI, whose future collaboration Kaufmann has secured, reviews the new Report.⁵⁵ A more detailed criticism is that by BAUMSTARK,⁵⁶ who compares the basilica with S. Paolo 'fuori,' likewise dating from about 400. He sees in it already the chief characteristics of the Cairo churches. The baptistery he holds to be the oldest of the buildings. KAUFMANN had himself written a short, preliminary account of the work.⁵⁷

He has further announced⁵⁸ that, after the completion of the Menas excavations, he purposes to undertake a systematic, if not exhaustive, survey of all the still traceable Christian monuments—how many are perishing annually!—which enthusiasm for the earlier periods of history has too often caused to be neglected.

A belated report on work at Bawit in 1903 is given by PALANQUE.⁵⁹ His object was to ascertain whether two of the largest chapels were connected. They proved not to be so, though several of the smaller were joined. Many

of the latter class are but plain, square buildings with cupolas, resembling the modern tombs. Of the plates, no. iv probably shows 'Zacharias, the faithful priest,' in elaborate costume; no. xi a nun, 'the mother of the monastery.' On p. 7 is a dated inscription (Moslim era); on p. 11 the names of Job's comforters, and on p. 19 those of the prophets; p. 13, a painter had been brought from the Jeremias monastery (? at Saḳḳārah); p. 18, the strange name 'Apa Samarites' again (*v. Clédat, Baowit* pl. xxix.).

In the past season PETRIE explored the ruins of two Coptic monasteries at Balaizah and Ganadlah, S.W. of Abutig.⁶⁰ There are, he says, many such ruined sites in that district, each consisting of an ancient cave (the chapel), with partition walls, while additional buildings protrude outside. At the former site, a find of Coptic MSS. was made, whereof a description, by CRUM, may have appeared (in Petrie's 2nd volume) before this *Report* is published. From these and from incidental coins, it seems that the monastery, which was that of Apa Apollo, flourished till the 8th century; but many of the MSS. are far older. From them it has further been possible to identify the town *Sbéht* (now Kom Esfaht) with one of the ancient Lower (or Lesser) Apollinopolises. The plates of Petrie's first volume reproduce some interesting fragments of sculpture, a remarkable engraved (liturgical?) knife, a bronze hanging lamp, identical in form with those in enamelled glass of the 14th century, and 7 Coptic stelae, showing some rare place-names.

A small convent has been traced by BARSANTI,⁶¹ in ruins at Zawiyet el-'Aryân, S. of Gizeh.

GAYET has been again occupied at Antinoë; but it is difficult, from the only account available,⁶² to distinguish the results of this season's work. Three ruined monasteries, with surrounding cemeteries, are spoken of. But it is not clear that they were among the recent discoveries. The majority of the finds were pagan.

In the last *Report*, p. 73, Crum suggested that certain stelae indicated the site of the *Henaton*. BRECCIA has in consequence made investigations, but without finding anything conclusive, though enough to testify to Christian buildings.⁶³ The neighbouring names, *Kom ez-Zugâg* and *Kom el-Hanatîn*, however look significant.

QUIBELL describes⁶⁴ the frescoes in a small hewn chapel, in the cliff at Gurnah, presumably the resort of an anchorite.

QUIBELL is at present engaged upon the site of a monastery, near Saḳḳārah, which, to judge from the incidental inscriptions, should be that—well-known, but hitherto unidentified—of Apa Jeremias, and in which

elaborately frescoed chapels have been found. Before long we may expect a full report on the excavation.

STEINDORFF gives a popular account⁶⁵ of a visit to the monastery of Macarius in Nitria. It appears that the brotherhood is now recruited by monks selected in Egypt and banished thither by the Patriarch.

The German National Museum at Nuremberg possesses a small collection (120 pieces) of 'Coptic' antiquities (acquired from Forrer). These are described⁶⁶ by O. PELKA on the lines of Strzygowski's Cairo catalogue, whose classifications however are occasionally disputed. P. ascribes the quantity and ubiquity of Menas flasks to a possible commercial export from Alexandria; and he suggests that the wooden bread-stamps were not only for sacramental, but also for everyday use. On the still unsettled eagle-dove question, see the instance cited in last *Report*, p. 75.

The Vatican stelae published by MUÑOS⁶⁷ (v. last *Report*, 74) are five in number. One shows the name *Pantoniké*; another, commemorating an *oeconomus*, is decorated with two curious spade-like instruments.

C. L. WOOLLEY discusses⁶⁸ the purpose of the small bone 'dolls' attributed to the Copts. He would regard them rather as for religious or superstitious usage. But are they certainly Christian? That distinguished by a Christian inscription scarcely seems to belong to the series.

Nor is the statue in niche, published by SOBHI EFFENDI ARIF,⁶⁹ in the usual Christian style. It recalls rather the provincial work of the latest Roman period.

9. *Miscellaneous*.—O. VON LEMM has begun a fresh series of *miscellanea*⁷⁰ with fifteen short notes, chiefly corrections or supplements to the publications of others, e.g. to Crum's *Brit. Mus. Catalogue*, where no. 262 is shown to be from Baruch, ch. iv.

That *Catalogue* is reviewed, with a number of important rectifications, by P. PEETERS.⁷¹

A dozen Copto-Arabic MSS. at the Catholic University, Beyrout, are described by CHEIKHO.⁷² No. 4 is a narrative (*visâlah*) of the Passion, from the Coptic, by Severus of Ashmunain. On the back of no. 2 is a list of books, including one which may be read *Atanâsiûs âurtastikât*, 'the Festal Letters of Athanasius,' witnessing to the existence of an Arabic translation, of which to-day nothing is known.

CLERMONT GANNEAU calls attention to the strange name given by Makrizi to the 12th Coptic month⁷³: *Abîkâ*. He takes it for a confusion with the corresponding Syrian *Ab*.

Until the appearance of a catalogue 'raisonné' of the Paris Coptic collection, CHABOT'S publication⁷⁴ of the old summary list (1739), with

that now deposited in the 'Salle des Manuscrits,' will be of great service. It enumerates in all 153 MSS.

Last winter a sale was held of R. DE RUSTAFJÆLL'S Egyptian antiquities, and a catalogue with interesting plates issued.⁷⁵ Pl. ix shows a stele with two *orantes*, pll. xxi, xxiv a number of embroideries. Another stele was sold, whereon is commemorated a priest of the *καθολικὴ* (v. *P.S.B.A.* xxvii, 171) of *Moondé*, i.e. Mehendi in Nubia.

The late Th. Bent held the not improbable opinion that the older Abyssinian churches would preserve, not only ancient Ethiopic, but also Coptic books. It may be noted that FLEMMING, who was the literary expert with the recent German mission, thinks all such hopes should be abandoned:⁷⁶ nothing of the sort is now to be met with, at any rate, above ground.

In so far as Nubian was but an offshoot of Coptic Christianity, we may here record the very important fact of MSS. in the Nubian language having at length come to light.⁷⁷ They show, according to SCHÄFER, already a specialist in matters Nubian, parts of a lectionary, differing at least from the Bohairic, and an apocryphal hymn in honour of the Cross, probably not earlier than the 5th century.

W. E. CRUM.

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- ³¹ *PSBA.* xxviii, 229.
- ³² *Bessarione*, x, 248.
- ³³ *PSBA.* xxix, 25, 51, 112.
- ³⁴ *Anal. Bolland.*, xxvi.
- ³⁵ *Echos d'Orient*, vii, 268, viii, 14, ix, 81.
- ³⁶ *PSBA.* xxix, 135, 187.
- ³⁷ *Corp. Scr. Christ. Or.*, Paris, 1906.
- ³⁸ *Légendes Coptes*, Paris, 1907.
- ³⁹ *Rev. Crit.* 1907, 500.
- ⁴⁰ Aug. 10th, 1907, p. 194.
- ⁴¹ *Les Patriarchats dans l'Empire Ottoman*, Paris, 1907.
- ⁴² *Docum. inédits pour l'Hist. du Christ. en Orient*, Paris (Picard), 1905-07.
- ⁴³ *Al-Mashriq*, 1907, 534.
- ⁴⁴ *Die Litter. d. Ostens*, vii (2), Leipzig, 1907.
- ⁴⁵ *Rendic. Ac. Linc.* 1906, 463.
- ⁴⁶ *Sphinx* x, 141.
- ⁴⁷ *Dict. d'Archéol. Chrét.* 3034.
- ⁴⁸ *ib.* 3111.
- ⁴⁹ *Annales du Service*, vi, 189.
- ⁵⁰ *Gram. Copte*, Beyrouth, 1907.
- ⁵¹ *Or. Lit. Z.* 1906, 152.
- ⁵² *Mélanges de la Fac. Or.* (Univ. of St. Joseph, Beyrouth), ii, 213.
- ⁵³ *Aeg. Z.* xliii, 97.
- ⁵⁴ *Zweiter Bericht*, Cairo (Finck), 1907.
- ⁵⁵ *Byzant. Z.* xvi, 724.
- ⁵⁶ *Röm. Quartalschr.* 1907, 7.
- ⁵⁷ *ib.* 1906, 189.
- ⁵⁸ *Frankf. Zeitung*, 8, xii, 1906.
- ⁵⁹ *Bull. de l'Inst. franç.* v, 1.
- ⁶⁰ *Gizeh and Rifeh*, London, 1907.
- ⁶¹ *Annales du Service*, vii, 110.
- ⁶² *Notice des Objets, &c.*, Paris, 1907.
- ⁶³ *Bull. de la Soc. Arch. d'Alexandrie*, no. 9.
- ⁶⁴ *Annales du Service*, vii, 8.
- ⁶⁵ *Velhagen u. Klasings Monatshefte*, xx, Heft 7, 78.
- ⁶⁶ *Mitth. d. German. Nationalmus.*, 1906, 1.
- ⁶⁷ *L'Arte*, 1905, 446.
- ⁶⁸ *PSBA.* xxix, 218.
- ⁶⁹ *Annales du Service*, vii, 111.

- ⁷⁰ 'Kopt. Miscellen,' *Bull. de l'Acad. Imp.*, 1907.
⁷¹ *Byzant. Z.* xvi, 300.
⁷² *Al-Mashriq*, 1906, 713, 755.
⁷³ *Rec. d'Archéol. Or.*, vii, § 42.
⁷⁴ *Rev. des Bibliothèques*, Sept.-Déc. 1906.
⁷⁵ Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, *Catal. of de R.'s Antiquities*, Dec. 19, 1906.
⁷⁶ *Centralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*, 1906, 7.
⁷⁷ Berlin Acad., *Sitzb.* 1906, 774, 1907, 602.

POSTSCRIPT.

Prof. GARSTANG sends the following note:—

"We resumed our excavations at Abydos at Christmas and continued until the end of April. The first thing we discovered in the Valley leading to the tombs of the Kings was a necropolis of Graeco-Roman date. It was undisturbed and lay just under the surface. In this a great number of stelae of that period were discovered, some of them with Greek or Demotic inscriptions. The carvings upon them were an interesting link between the Egyptian and the Christian emblems. In other parts of the cemetery we continued to excavate in the tombs of the XIIth Dynasty, which, though they had been so much disturbed in the past, continued to yield up to patient work a number of small art treasures. Amongst these was the figure of a 'Puntite' woman carrying her baby, in wood, beautifully carved. There were several other statues in wood, and one of a private person in bronze in excellent condition. In another tomb of the same date a series of glazed objects were found; they included some unusually beautiful examples of the art, such as the figures of a hippopotamus, cynocephalus, dog, cat, panther, etc. With these were a number of vases and trinkets and a few fragments of pottery of the Kamares type and some dated XIIth Dyn. seals. These have been placed by arrangement in the Ashmolean Museum. We are going on with this work for several years, I hope, so that it is impossible to give a final summary."

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

1907-1908

COMPRISING THE WORK OF THE
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND AND THE PROGRESS OF
EGYPTOLOGY DURING THE YEAR 1907-1908.

EDITED BY

F. LL. GRIFFITH, M.A.

LONDON:

SOLD AT

THE OFFICES OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, 37, GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.,
AND PIERCE BUILDING, COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.;

ALSO BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,
DRYDEN HOUSE, 43, GERRARD STREET, W.;

BERNARD QUARITCH, 11, GRAFTON ST., NEW BOND ST., W.;

ASHER & CO., 13, BEDFORD ST., COVENT GARDEN, W.C.,
AND 56, UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN;

HENRY FROWDE, AMEN CORNER, E.C., AND
91 & 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWE AND SONS, LIMITED.

DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

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PROGRESS OF EGYPTOLOGY.

A.—ARCHAEOLOGY, HIEROGLYPHIC STUDIES, ETC.

SINCE the last Report was printed the most generally interesting event connected with Egyptian discoveries has no doubt been the publication by SACHAU of the petition of the Jews in Elephantine to the governor of Jerusalem, with its surprising revelation of Jewish religious sentiment not many years after Nehemiah and Ezra had introduced their political and religious reforms.

For Egyptology, however, the most interesting results have come to us from beyond Elephantine. The Archæological Survey of Lower Nubia, organised by Capt. LYONS, is being carried out with great expedition and yet on the most severely scientific method, opening up new avenues of information on the history of humanity. The excavations are entrusted to Dr. REISNER and his well-trained body of labourers, who work with rare intelligence and *esprit de corps*; Dr. Elliot SMITH and his scientific staff find in the skeletons and mummies, which are being exhumed by the thousand, an unrivalled field for somatological research and for the investigation of the history of diseases. Cemetery after cemetery has been discovered and excavated or tested, and the history of the population of the Nubian frontier and its relation to the Egyptians is thus revealed.

Hardly inferior to these in importance are the brilliant discoveries of the German Orient-Gesellschaft in the pyramid-temple of Sahure at Abusir: and the commencement of Prof. PETRIE'S exploration of the ruins of the city of Memphis, parallel with Mr. QUIBELL'S exploration of

the necropolis, is a very notable event. It is to be hoped that ample funds will be at Prof. PETRIE's disposal for the prosecution of his courageous and eminently important undertaking.

The first instalment of Dr. REISNER's record of the early cemeteries at Naga el Deir may be put by the side of the first livraison of Prof. SETHE's edition of the Pyramid Texts, these promising solid and final results in departments of archaeology in the one case, and of ancient religion and philology in the other, which had already been examined in a preliminary way.

Towards last midsummer the scientific world was startled by an announcement that two large scarabs of the reign of Necho, engraved with inscriptions to commemorate the circumnavigation of Africa from the Red Sea and back by the Mediterranean, had been discovered in a private collection and brought before the French Academy. Here was another corroboration of Herodotus; the feat of Vasco da Gama had then indeed been anticipated by the Egyptians 2000 years before. It was astonishing; but surprises are frequent in Egyptology, and eminent Egyptologists to whom photographs had been submitted were ready to accept the pieces as authentic. At the same time it was reported that the authorities at Berlin denied their genuineness. A paper by Profs. ERMAN and SCHAEFER, read before the Berlin Academy on July 30 and printed in the *Sitzungsberichte*, explained their attitude to the discovery; it not merely threw doubt on them, but absolutely and finally disposed of their claims to be authentic. It is a very clever unmasking of the sham, and it came most opportunely, for the texts had deceived the very elect and might by this time have gained full credence but for the exposure. The two Berlin professors had recognised the imposture at first sight of the originals; but the proof lay in showing that the inscriptions were compounded of phrases taken from all kinds of texts in which expeditions were concerned, cleverly transformed and unified, but not without some fatal misunderstanding. It has been further stated that the material of which the scarabs are made is lithographic slate, a stone unknown to the Egyptians. It is a pity that the ingenuity of the fabricator was turned to such unworthy ends.

Egypt is a land in which the quest of hidden treasure has been followed from the earliest days, with dire results to the monuments (not to mention

misunderstandings of European antiquarian research). M. MASPERO has secured a number of books in request as priceless guides amongst treasure seekers; by publishing them he hopes to make the deluded people realise their worthlessness, and spare the sculptures and inscriptions which have been supposed to mask the treasures. Ahmed Bey KAMAL edits the Arabic text with a French translation in the series of memoirs of the French Institute in Cairo, under the suggestive title, *Livre des perles enfouies et du mystère précieux au sujet des indications des cachettes, des trouvailles et des trésors*. The book is a curiosity.

Mr. H. R. HALL has thoroughly revised Murray's *Handbook for Egypt and the Sudan* for the eleventh edition. It is interesting to recall the fact that the first edition was issued sixty-one years ago; and some part of Sir Gardner WILKINSON'S original observations, which were in print twelve years earlier, is still usefully retained. The section on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan may be said to be entirely new for this issue, and the work again makes an excellent archæological guide. A new edition has also been issued of BAEDEKER'S *Egypt and the Sudan*, the sixth in English.

M. CHASSINAT kindly sends us the following report of the work done by the Institut Français :—

“Malgré la perturbation causée par son transfert à Mounira,¹ l'Institut a poursuivi ses travaux sans arrêt pendant l'année scolaire 1907-1908.

“Trois missions, dont une en Mésopotamie, ont été confiées à ses pensionnaires.

“M. L. MASSIGNON a été envoyé à Bagdad pour étudier la topographie de cette ville et des localités environnantes. Son voyage fut fructueux. Les résultats peuvent en être ainsi classés: 1° revision de la topographie historique de Bagdad, établie au moyen de deux séries de documents: a) plan cadastral et liste des parcelles de Bagdad ouest (hors des murs); ce plan note tous les tells importants: b) répartition des tombeaux des saints, d'après un manuscrit inédit du XVII^e siècle. 2° Hors Bagdad: a) liste de tous les points du vilayet où l'on rencontre des ruines et des inscriptions arabes; b) plan du château arabe d'el-Khoder; c) relevés et plans des autres ruines voisines d'el-Khoder; Qala't Sham'oun, Berdawi, et des ruines

¹ As the result of a very advantageous bargain, M. Chassinat has removed the Institute to new and more commodious quarters.

des environs de Nedjif : Oumm el-Gharraf, el-Khawârnaq, et de Niliyeh et Nijmî. M. MASSIGNON a également réuni des notes philologiques et lexicographiques sur le dialecte bagdadien. Il rapporte en outre les éléments d'un volume du 'Corpus inscriptionum arabicarum,' que M. Max van BERCHEM publie dans nos *Mémoires*, dont cinq grands textes complètement inédits.

"M. J. LESQUIER, attaché spécialement à notre Ecole pour les études papyrologiques, dont il s'est longuement et brillamment occupé à l'Institut papyrologique de Lille, sous la direction de M. P. JOUGUET, a passé plusieurs semaines à Tehneh. Son séjour y fut malheureusement un peu bref, car il ne put quitter le Caire qu'à une époque tardive de la saison. Il ne s'agissait, d'ailleurs, que d'une campagne préparatoire, destinée à repérer sur le terrain certains points susceptibles de fournir du manuscrit. M. Lesquier a surtout exploré la partie du kôm adjacente à la voie sacrée, dont il a mis à découvert un nouveau tronçon. Aucun papyrus n'a été trouvé; mais de nombreux objets d'usage domestique ont été recueillis dans les maisons déblayées, et des remarques archéologiques intéressantes, relatives à l'architecture civile de l'époque byzantine, ont été faites.

"Depuis deux ans, un minéralogiste, M. J. COUYAT, fait partie de l'Institut. Il a déjà publié, dans le t. VI. de notre *Bulletin*, une étude sur diverses roches employées par les anciens sculpteurs égyptien et rectifié, très à propos, à cette occasion, la nomenclature en usage chez les archéologues. Je l'ai chargé, cette année, d'explorer, au point de vue géologique et archéologique, le massif montagneux du Gebel Doukhan. Il a rapporté de ce voyage une carte de la région qui complète et corrige celle qui a été dressée par le professeur SCHWEINFURTH; il a rassemblé en même temps des matériaux destinés à faire l'historique géologique, pétrographique et minéralogique de tout le massif qui s'étend, au nord, jusqu'au Gebel Omm Omgoul. Des faits nouveaux concernant les roches voisines du porphyre rouge ont été enregistrés par lui. L'attention de M. COUYAT ne s'est pas limitée aux seules questions qui l'intéressent le plus directement: reprenant la route suivie par les Grecs et les Romains lorsqu'ils se rendaient aux carrières de porphyre, il a relevé, étape par étape, les forts, les carrières et les villages qui la jalonnent.

"M. J. MASPERO a rédigé l'inventaire complet de l'énorme masse de papyrus byzantins provenant des fouilles de M. LEFEBVRE à Kôm Ishgau, et qui font actuellement partie des collections du musée du Caire. Ce travail considérable, qui a nécessité le déchiffrement de plusieurs centaines de pièces, n'a pas épuisé, bien qu'il pût y suffire, l'activité de M. MASPERO. Il a publié, dans le t. VI du *Bulletin*, une série d'études sur quelques-uns

de ces manuscrits ayant trait à des plaintes adressées en haut lieu par des habitants d'Aphrodité mécontents du régime qui leur était appliqué. Par un hasard heureux, certaines de ces pétitions se complètent, ce qui permet de suivre l'affaire dans son développement général. Je ne donnerai pas ici, où ce n'est pas le lieu, une analyse complète de ce mémoire, qui fait honneur à son jeune auteur. M. MASPERO, de passage en Nubie, a eu la bonne fortune de trouver, dans le temple de Kalabsheh, quatre inscriptions grecques inédites (v. *Bulletin*, t. VI, p. 43-47).

"M. R. REYMOND a exécuté à l'aquarelle la copie des figures qui décorent un cercueil de Bersheh, conservé au musée du Caire, et dont M. LACAU prépare la publication in-extenso. Il a aussi reproduit en couleurs une centaine de signes hiéroglyphiques empruntés aux sarcophages du moyen-empire, qui figureront dans le recueil épigraphique que l'Institut compte éditer plus tard.

"M. E. GALTIER m'a remis, pour le *Bulletin*, un curieux mémoire sur le 'Martyre de Pilate,' tiré d'un manuscrit arabe de la Bibliothèque nationale.

"Il convient de signaler aussi les travaux auxquels M. G. JÉQUIER, attaché à l'Institut, s'est livré, dans la nécropole thébaine, en vue de réunir les documents qui lui sont nécessaires pour la rédaction du 'Dictionnaire des antiquités égyptiennes' qu'il prépare.

"M. le Dr. M. SOBERNHEIM a bien voulu nous donner son concours pour la partie du 'Corpus inscriptionum arabicarum' de M. van BERCHEM concernant la Syrie du nord. Un fascicule de cette section est actuellement sous presse; et M. SOBERNHEIM a consacré une partie de l'hiver dernier à rassembler, à Alep, de nouveaux documents. J'espère pouvoir, grâce à l'activité de M. van BERCHEM et à la bonne volonté des savants qui s'intéressent au 'Corpus,' publier chaque année un fascicule au moins de cette œuvre importante.

"L'Institut a publié, au cours de l'année 1908, trois volumes de ses *Mémoires*:—T. II, E. VERNIER, *La bijouterie et la joaillerie égyptiennes* (auquel l'Académie des Inscriptions et belles-lettres a accordé un prix); T. XV, F. GUILMANT, *Le tombeau de Ramsès IX.*; T. XVII, H. GAUTHIER, *Le livre des rois d'Égypte* (t. I^{er}, Des origines à la fin de la XII^e dynastie). Le tome VI du *Bulletin* est entièrement achevé et sera distribué sous peu.

"Nous avons également fait paraître le premier volume de la *Bibliothèque d'étude*: G. MASPERO, *Les Mémoires de Sinouhit*. Cette nouvelle collection est particulièrement destinée aux étudiants en égyptologie. Elle mettra à leur disposition des éditions de textes établies, autant que la matière le permet, sur le modèle des éditions classiques d'auteurs grecs et latins. Chaque volume contiendra, en même temps qu'une introduction

où le lecteur trouvera tous les renseignements qui peuvent aider à l'intelligence du document publié, un index très détaillé des mots qu'il renferme.

"Plusieurs tomes des *Mémoires* sont sous presse, dont l'impression serait actuellement terminée si l'installation de notre atelier typographique dans les locaux nouvellement construits n'avaient interrompu la marche régulière de ce service durant une assez longue période. Je compte, néanmoins, que le tome XXII, GALTIER, *Le Foutouh al-Bahnasâ*, dont je viens de corriger les dernières épreuves, sera achevé dans quelques semaines.

"Il me faut malheureusement clore cet exposé rapide des travaux de l'Institut français par une note infiniment triste. En moins de trois mois, la mort, par trois fois, a frappé les nôtres. Ce fut d'abord GALTIER, dont l'aspect robuste paraissait défier la maladie; puis, presque aussitôt, à Alger, LEFÉBURE, notre second directeur; enfin, en juillet dernier, REYMOND, le plus jeune d'entre nous. Une sorte de fatalité brutale semble s'acharner sur nous sans répit: depuis huit ans à peine, six d'entre nous ont disparu, emportés presque tous à la fleur de l'âge, alors que de nombreuses années de vie et un avenir fécond s'ouvraient encore devant eux."

The announcement has been made that an archæological expedition is to visit the Oasis of Ammon (Siwa) under the leadership of V^{te} de MATHUISIEULX.

G. ROEDER reports on the progress of Egyptology from 1904-1906 *Z.D.M.G.* lxii. 185.

Before going to press we have received an *Avertissement* issued in the twelfth volume of *Sphinx* by which the editors announce a revised programme. They propose to preserve the original character of *Sphinx* as a review of Egyptology, but in the widest sense. Together with critical examinations of individual works they intend to publish original articles—memoirs and 'brief communications' and a 'Chronicle' of periodical literature, of proceedings of learned societies, and of courses of lectures delivered in various centres, as well as an annual record of progress. Developed on these lines it should perform good service as a guide to Egyptological work and literature and as a repository of 'methods and aims.' As is stated in the *Avertissement*, Egyptology has now so many branches and touches on so many other fields that there is no need to extend the programme beyond it. A matter of great importance is the promised change of tone.

EXCAVATIONS AND EXPLORATIONS.

(a) *Work in 1907-8, including Repairs, etc.*

Mr. WEIGALL kindly sends us the following communication :—


“My letter to you of last year was written in September, 1907. In October I spent some time at Aswan, Gebel Silsileh, and other parts of my district where engineering or quarrying works were being carried on, and I am happy to say that no damage was found to have been done to the antiquities. Mr. MACDONALD, the Director-General of Reservoirs, has placed a large number of *ghaffirs* at our disposal, to watch the sites near which quarrying is taking place; and I should like here to say how desirous are all officials of the Public Works Department to preserve all ancient remains. Your readers may rest assured that archaeological interests receive the most careful attention on all occasions.

“In November I went by camel across the desert to Kossair, via Wady Fowakhiyeh (generally called incorrectly Wady Hammamat). It was a long but extremely interesting trip; and the little town of Kossair is a place of great charm, which was enhanced for me by the finding of the remains of a Ptolemaic or Roman temple. The inscriptions in Wady Fowakhiyeh were in good condition, and a few new ones were found, including a large and important graffito of archaic date. A full account of the trip will be published soon in book form, together with the description of the other desert journeys I have been able to make, and, I hope, all my photographs. One or two of the chapters will appear as articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* soon.

“During the four months of the winter season I was mostly at Luxor. You will have heard of Mr. DAVIS's finds at the Tombs of the Kings—the beautiful jewellery of Queen Tausert, and the tomb of Horemheb. I have been permitted to give some account of the entering of the tomb in the December (1908) number of the *Century Magazine*, and though the editor has used his blue pencil freely with the historical part of the article, the description of the tomb and the photographs of it may be of interest. Lord CARNARVON conducted some small excavations at Gurneh, and obtained a few valuable antiquities, including the tablet of which I send you the photos.¹ An interesting tomb of Dynasty XIV.-XVII. was uncovered,

¹ A writing tablet with stuccoed surface, having upon it (1) a draft-board; (2) the introduction to the instructions of Ptahhotep, and (3) a text relating to the struggle of the native king Kamosi with the Hyksos: it is dated in the 7th year of the king. It cannot be later than the first half of the XVIIIth Dynasty and might even be contemporary.—Ed.

and it may be noted that persons holding the title *seten se* are there recorded whose fathers were not of royal rank, as is to be observed also in the tombs at El Kab of the same date. In my inspectorate the excavations of Monsieur CLERMONT-GANNEAU and of Herr Dr. ZUCKER at Elephantine were continued, and the latter did some work in the Kom Ombo cemeteries; M. de MORGAN opened a few tombs at various places between Esneh and Silsileh; and Dr. RANDALL-MACIVER worked in Lower Nubia. You will doubtless have had special reports on these and on Dr. REISNER'S excavations.

"Early in April, when the departure of the various archaeologists and the closing of the tourist season left me free once more, I camelled with my wife from El Kab to the temple of Wady Abad (generally called Redesiyeh); my report on it is in the latest number of the *Annales*, though the most interesting result of the trip—the copying of a number of rock drawings and graffiti of various dates—has not yet been published. We then rode along the east bank of the river to Aswan and thence we took the camels on to Kalabsheh on the west bank, following the road which Taharqa travelled upon in his flight from Egypt to the Sudan, as inscriptions on the route relate (see some notes of mine in the last number of *Les Annales*). Various interesting graffiti were found during this long ride, among which the name of a new king () Asu is prominent. Returning to Aswan I spent some days copying a group of interesting inscriptions written on a rock at the top of the western hills at the head of the 'Elephantine Road.' Among these the most important is a record of a visit made by a Prince of the Tehenu to Egypt in Dyn. XVIII. In May, June, and July I made my usual summer tour around the district; and in August I was mostly at Thebes, where the main piece of work was the clearing of the tomb of Rames (temp. Amenophis III. and IV.), which yielded some beautiful reliefs—the finest, perhaps, in the necropolis. A long report on the tombs of Shekh Abd el Gurneh and El Assasif, giving the new numbering of the tombs and their complete list so far as I know them, was then prepared, and will appear in the *Annales* soon. The summer, until I left Egypt for my vacation early in September, was very cool on the whole; and the Nile showed signs of breaking recent records.

"I do not think there are any robberies or unfortunate incidents to record, though of course there must always be a certain amount of pilfering which goes undetected or unpunished, and the dealers' shops are constantly fed from the *sebakhs* works. The expropriation of the persons living

around the Esneh temple is being proceeded with, and the front of the temple is now almost ready to be cleared. I expect you will have had a special report on the repairs at Kalabsheh, Dabod, and other Nubian sites. In the administration of the inspectorate some changes have been made. Girgis Effendi ELIAS has been transferred to Aswan, and Mahmud Effendi RUSHDY has taken his place at Thebes, where he is working with energy.

"In your last year's Report you mention the question of the finding of the mummy of Akhnaton. May I repeat emphatically that the body found in the tomb of Queen Tiy is without any doubt that of the "heretic" Pharaoh? In the *Quarterly Review* for October (1908) Dr. Prothero has let me add a few remarks on this subject to a review on some recent books, and I hope to give the full argument elsewhere, so far as I am competent to do so. By the way, the *Guide* to the antiquities in my district which I mentioned last year is to be published shortly by METHUEN. I hope it will be of some use. My volume on the weights in the Cairo Museum is now in the press."

[see also p. 77]

M. LEFEBVRE writes:—

"Les fouilleurs Européens sont venus dans la province de Moyenne Égypte moins nombreux que de coutume; les seuls missions importants sont celles de M. SCHIAPARELLI, de Mr. John GARSTANG, et de Mr. LYTHGOE. M. le Prof. SCHIAPARELLI a pratiquement terminé l'exploration de la partie sud des nécropoles d'Assiout; ses recherches menés avec activité et méthode, ont été fructueuses et ont en tout le résultat qu'on en pouvait espérer, amenant notamment la découverte de belle statues de bois, de barques funéraires bien conservées, de sarcophages avec inscriptions, le tout des X^e-XII^e Dynasties. Les fouilles de Mr. GARSTANG ont continué, toujours heureuses, à Abydos, parmi les cimetières du Moyen et du Nouvel Empire; l'habile explorateur compte poursuivre ses travaux, dans des campagnes ultérieures, jusqu'à épuisement du site dont il a obtenu la concession.—La tentative de Mr. LYTHGOE, à l'Oasis de Kharga, est aussi utile que nouvelle. Mr. LYTHGOE et ses collaborateurs se proposent en effet de dresser le plan et de relever les décorations et inscriptions des tombes chrétiennes qui constituent ce qu'on appelle la nécropole d'El Bagaouât. Ceux qui ont du se servir des *Matériaux* de W. de Bock savent combien les copies et dessins de ce voyageur sont insuffisants, inexacts et incomplets; d'autre part, il faut avoir parcouru les ruines imposantes de la nécropole chrétienne pour concevoir la nécessité pressante d'un plan de ce cimetière unique. En même temps la Mission Américaine a

commencé d'exécuter des fouilles sur l'emplacement de la ville ancienne, entre El Bagaouât et le Temple de Darius. Les premiers travaux, exécutés cet hiver et poursuivis jusque sous le soleil torride de Mai, ont déjà donné les meilleurs résultats et font beaucoup espérer des campagnes futures.—Des fouilles moins importantes ont été pratiquées en outre par M. SMOLENSKY à Gamhoud, par M. LESQUIER à Tehnéh, par M. GAYET sur l'emplacement d'Antinoë.

“En ce qui concerne le Service des Antiquités lui-même, je n'ai à signaler dans mon district, pendant la dernière saison, ni grande fouille, ni grosse trouvaille. Continuant sans relâche notre système d'exploration méthodique du village de Kôm Iskhaou, nous avons profité de la bonne volonté d'un paysan pour fouiller, d'ailleurs sans résultats, l'emplacement de sa maison.—À Khawaled, j'eus à surveiller les fouilles qu'un amateur Égyptien avait obtenu l'autorisation de faire dans les vastes nécropoles sises au pied de la montagne Arabique; nous y avons trouvé quelques amulettes dans des cimetières datant l'un de la XVIII^e Dynastie, l'autre de l'époque saïte, quelques beaux crânes de bœufs et de moutons, et dans des tombes grecques ou romaines, une momie entourée de cartonnages faits de papyrus, ainsi que des corps inhumés dans des jarres en terre cuite.—J'ai eu, pour la première fois, l'occasion d'aller à l'Oasis de Kharga; j'espère d'ailleurs y retourner cet hiver. Je n'ai visité que les monuments voisins de la station terminus du chemin de fer, notamment la Nécropole Chrétienne et le grand Temple, remarquablement bien conservé. Je compte, poursuivant mon voyage d'inspection, descendre, la prochaine fois, jusqu'aux monuments situés au sud de l'Oasis, près des villages de Bulak et de Bêris.—Pour finir, sur divers points de mon district, à Ashmounein et dans diverses localités du Fayoum, nous avons recueilli quelques monuments et objets, intéressant surtout l'archéologie classique, collection de flacons de verre, stèles grecques et chrétiennes, fragments de papyrus, etc.”

Mr. MACE writes as follows :—

“The Expedition sent out by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, continued its work last season on the pyramid field of Lisht. As in the previous year, most of the digging was concentrated on the pyramid of Amenemhat I., and the eastern face and half of the northern face have now been cleared. This site has served as a quarry to the inhabitants of the district round for generations, and consequently the pyramid and its temple are in a terribly bad state of preservation, but still it was possible to recover a good deal of historical as well as of architectural interest.

In the first place the pyramid itself was constructed to a large extent of stone plundered from earlier tombs, many of the blocks of stone—even those used in the innermost core—showing remains of Old Kingdom mastaba scenes in relief. Next, the pyramid temple seems to have undergone a good deal of alteration and reconstruction. Only the foundations of its walls were left, but, built in as part of these foundations, there were some fine blocks of relief, dedicated to Amenemhat I., which must have belonged to the original temple. Just outside the temple area, placed there either for safety, or because they had no use in the reconstructed temple, were found a large granite altar and a limestone false door, both bearing the names and titles of Amenemhat I. Moreover on the north side of the pyramid, re-used in the building which blocked the entrance passage, there was a large false door in granite, dedicated to Amenemhat, which must originally have been intended for use in the temple. It is not yet clear by whom all this reconstructive work was carried out. Lastly, it is manifest that by the XXth Dyn. the whole site had fallen into absolute neglect; for, built over the temple and up the slopes of the ruined pyramid, there was a flourishing village which cannot in any case be dated later than the XXIIInd Dyn. The chief industries of this village seem to have been glass and bead manufacture.

“A certain number of private tombs in the vicinity of the pyramid were also cleared; most of them had been badly plundered, but one yielded some fine jewellery and other objects.

“In addition to the work at Lisht, some preliminary work was done by the Expedition at the Oasis of Kharga. Next season excavations will be carried on at both sites.”

Mr. QUIBELL reports as follows:—

“Excavations at Saqqara during the winter 1907–1908 were carried on in four different quarters of the site, viz. (1) in the monastery of St. Jeremias, (2) in the temple of the Teta Pyramid, (3) on the east side of the Step Pyramid, and (4) along the range of mastabas north of the enclosure wall of the same pyramid.

“(1.) This was the most important section of the work. Two areas to the west and north-west of the chapels dug last year were selected, and upwards of forty chambers of crude brick, very irregular in plan, were cleared; no angles were right angles, few walls were straight. These walls stood at various heights, from one to three metres; they had been covered with plaster, of which a good deal remained, much of it decorated

with geometric ornament in colour. In two rooms there had been a frieze of figures of saints. One room was marked as being that of the founder by an inscription on a slab in the floor; a small chamber close by was occupied by the watchmen, for they had scrawled in red paint portraits of themselves, each with a name 'Apa N. the watchman' above it. Another room was perhaps the refectory; it had a painted frieze, a finely carved doorway of stone, and a stone bench along the wall. A still larger room may have been a hospital. A long barrel-roofed chamber containing a number of amphorae was clearly a wine-cellar, another had been a cow-byre and in yet another two ovens for bread baking remained, but in most of the rooms there was no clear proof of the use to which they had been put.

"More important than the living part of the monastery was the church, which was found at the southern end of the site. Its extreme dimensions, including the narthex, were nearly 40 metres by 20; the nave, excluding the haikal, was $24\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$, and the space between the northern and southern range of columns nearly 11 metres. To the south of the church was a mandara or court in which several columns are still standing. The walls of the main building had almost disappeared; the squared stones had been taken away by Arabs, as some names scrawled on broken edges testified, but most of the capitals from columns and pilasters and curved stones from arches had been spared and were found at different levels in the sand. A rich series of Coptic stonework, including 13 large capitals with vineleaf decoration, was thus secured for the Museum. The construction of the roof was and remains a difficulty; the span of the nave is too great for us to suppose that it was arched, and we are forced to suppose that a framed roof of wood was employed. None of the heavy timbers that must have been used were left, but this is what would be expected; they would be carefully taken away and used in Arab structures.

"A considerable number of graffiti were observed, nearly all in Coptic, three or four only in Arabic and these probably later than the destruction of the church. Two fragments of marble bore inscriptions in Greek.

"The monastery had suffered serious damage before its final destruction in Arab times and had been rebuilt at a time of great poverty, for fine pieces of decorated limestone were used up in the walls of brick as mere building material without regard to their value as ornament. The east end of the church had been ravaged even more thoroughly than the rest, but the existence of two central apses, an earlier and a later, could be proved; there may also have been two side chapels, but this is not certain. The apse or dome was well built of stone, and mosaics were used for internal decoration. The church had been much divided up by wooden screens;

of the wood mere traces remained, but vertical grooves on many of the capitals and horizontal channels in the floor showed that the screens had once existed.


"A fair number of blocks had been taken from pagan buildings and re-used; one of these, a fine quartzite stela of Nekthorheb, employed by the monks as a threshold in the refectory, is of importance, but it is unfortunate that the inscribed face was left uppermost.

"(2.) In the temple of Teta the central part, north of the pyramid found last year, was dug or rather quarried out.

"As before, the XIXth Dynasty level was well defined, but no shafts were important. The best individual find was a perfect draught-board with its eleven pieces and two knucklebones, neatly packed into a drawer in the end of the block.


"Of the earlier temple little remained but the pavement and far from all of that. A few pieces of relief were obtained here and there and some blocks of a wall remained in place, but oftener the position of a wall was only traced from the roughened surface of the pavement where it had stood. A small stair cut out of one block of alabaster remained. There were three or four granite blocks with the names of Teta from doorways, but as yet this site has been singularly unproductive. The best objects were a death mask of plaster, of what period we cannot say, and a headless crouching statue of a XIIth Dynasty pluralist named Tetaemsaf, who was priest of a whole series of pyramids from Gizeh to Medum.


"(3.) A trial was also made at the Step Pyramid on the east side. There was here once some building with very massive foundations, but it has all been quarried systematically away.

"The enclosure wall was also examined and found to consist of a thick core of rough local stone with a facing of very fine panelled masonry  distant about a metre from the core, the space between filled with loose rubbish. It seems that this structure was already known, as M. BARSANTI some years ago cleared a length of the wall in the southern quarter and covered it up again.

"(4.) The last part of the work could not be carried out with the same method as the rest of the excavations. Its purpose was to find mastabas suitable for sale to European and American museums. It will be remembered that for some years past the Egyptian Government has sold, at a very low price, whole chambers of mastabas to museums in Europe and America, hoping in this way to cut off their market from those Arabs who break out reliefs from Old Kingdom tombs to sell to


museums, and destroy six blocks in order to sell one. The following were the principal tombs opened:—

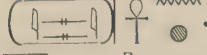
“(a) . Partly published in *L. D.* A new corridor with fine scenes of flax and wheat harvest, and a doorway with an important text, a letter from King Assa.


“(b) . *MAR. Mast. D. 3.* Sold to Metropolitan Museum, New York.

“(c) . *MAR. Mast. D. 2.* East wall disappeared since.

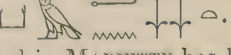
“(d) . *MAR. Mast. D. 6.* Good stela.

“(e) . *MAR. Mast. D. 5.* Stela has suffered since *MARIETTE*'s time.


“(f) . *MAR. Mast. D. 8.* Stela of local stone.

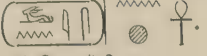
“(g) . A new tomb. A chamber with ordinary scenes, lists of offerings, &c., much salted and rather crushed by superincumbent weight, but singularly bright in colour.


“(h) . Sold to New York.

“(i) . *MAR. Mast. D. 7.* An important inscription not copied in *MARIETTE* has been brought to the museum.

“(j) . *MAR. Mast. D. 25.*

“(k) . *MAR. Mast. E. 2.*

“(l) . From S.-W. of Step Pyramid enclosure.

“(m) . *MAR. Mast. D. 1.* This and the preceding tomb have been sold to Mr. *AYER* for Chicago, and are to be taken down and packed in the coming season.”

Prof. *PETRIE* kindly sends the following report of part of the work accomplished by his expedition; the memoir on *Athribis* is already published, and is noticed below on p. 21; it therefore only remains to describe the later work at *Memphis*:—

“The work of the British School at *Memphis* was carried on for three and a half months. Over so great a site much was exploratory, in order

to trace the boundaries and to define positions for future work. The main divisions were as follow :—

*“ Temple of Ptah.—*The temenos wall has been found on all four sides, almost exactly on the lines that I anticipated from the form of the ground ; but owing to saturation by rains some weeks of search were needed to fix the place of the walls. The area was only cleared on part of the western side. There the pylon and first court, built by Rameses II., were studied carefully, over the ground partly searched before in official work. The positions and nature of the colossi were traced ; much pyramid casing of limestone and granite was found re-used, a whole gateway of red granite from the Sun-temple at Abusir was found and removed to Cairo Museum, and a full plan of the structure was made, showing it to be very different from what has been represented. Beneath the work of Rameses were found forty steles of the XVIIIth Dynasty, and fragments of about a hundred and fifty more ; probably many remain still under the sand. Pieces of sculptured tombs of the Vth Dynasty from Saqqara were also found re-used.

“ On the south of the gateway other buildings of Rameses II. and of Shabaka were uncovered and planned. On the north the pond by the village was dammed across, and half of it excavated with pumping to eight feet under low water level. Thus a large sand bed was found, and there is little doubt that the temple of the pyramid times stood here, as it is from this site that the statues of the pyramid kings have been removed in recent times.

*“ Temple of Merenptah and Foreign Quarter.—*Part of the ruins were noted as having much early Greek pottery strewn over them. In this region a great lintel of a gateway of Merenptah had lately been found, standing in place. Accordingly an area behind this gateway has been cleared, down to two feet under water. Thus half of the courtyard of a temple has been found, and another doorway of Merenptah leading further back into the temple, which remains to be opened next year. This seems to be the temple of Proteus described by Herodotus. All the indications agree :—(1) It is in the foreign quarter, south of the entrance to the Ptah temenos ; (2) It was built in the generation of the Trojan war as stated ; (3) The only tablets of Hathor were found here, agreeing to this being the shrine of the foreign Aphrodite. Much early Mediterranean pottery, a small “ island figure ” of alabaster, and other foreign traces were lying in the courtyard.

“ The Græco-Egyptians who lived here appear to have had a fashion of modelling terra-cotta heads, representing the various foreign races who

were known in the traders' quarter. Thus we can identify the Persian king and cavalry officer, Sumerians of Babylonia, Indians, Semitic Syrians, Scythian cavalry, archaic Greek, and classical Greek types. It is hoped that other races may be discriminated in the remaining varieties of these heads. The date of these is of the fifth century B.C. for the solid modelled heads, down to the second century for the hollow moulded figures.

"*The works of Siamen.*—This king, of whom not a single slab existed in any museum, was an active builder at Memphis. A brick building with stone gateways has been found, and seven large lintels carved with figures and inscriptions, with some door jambs, have already been removed; probably much remains to be done next year. The work was executed by a high official of Ptah, Ankh-ef-en-mut, and a high priest of Memphis named Pupui. Besides this another large building of Siamen was found beneath the house of the School, where a column thirteen feet high is still upright on its basis under the ground.

"*The fortress.*—This great mound on the north was tested and found to consist of a cellular substructure like the forts of Naukratis and Daphnae. Part of a court on the top was cleared, and a piece of a colossal column of Apries found here shows the latest builder of the palace. The great stone gateway of the camp was found on the river face of the enclosure, twelve feet wide and thirty-seven through.

"*The factories.*—A region of potteries, where the blue glazed ware was made, yielded a kiln almost perfect; into this had been thrown a great quantity of spoiled pieces, showing how the dishes and vases were made. Other factories of beads, scarabs, stone vases, &c., were also opened.

"Each of these sites has only been tested yet, and promises much more in the continuance of this work next season. The usual exhibition during July was held at University College."

Mr. EDGAR writes:—"There have been three important excavations in my district this year,—those of PETRIE at Mit Rahineh, LYTHGOE and MACE at Lisht, and REISNER and BATES (who have had a wonderfully successful season) near the Third Pyramid; but these are matters about which it is for the excavators to inform you themselves.

"Apart from this there have been a fair number of small finds, more or less accidental. We got a good many things from Mit Rahineh, including a few objects from the canals which the Irrigation Department is cutting through the fields to replace the old basins. Thus at the bottom of the new Saqqarah drain, about four hundred yards north of the *gisr*, the

workmen uncovered a very large pavement made of limestone blocks from older buildings, some of them bearing the cartouche of Ramses II. At Tell Timai, in the Delta, we made a nice find of a quantity of marble heads and limbs of the finest Greek workmanship, a treasure for any museum. A hoard of gold Ptolemaic coins was found at Samanoud, and some jewellery and small objects at Tell Tebilleh, an ancient cemetery near Dekernes. I worked at the latter place for several days and opened a good many of the tombs, which resembled those of Tell el Faraoun (Nebesheh); but almost all of them had been plundered long ago. Among the objects found were some small Cypriote vases. At Tell Om Harb, in Menoufieh, we have excavated a large wall of stones taken from buildings of Ramses II. and Sheshenk, and also a Roman bathing establishment; but the inundation has stopped us for the present.

"The sarcophagus of Queen Uza-Shu has been taken from Belqâs to the Museum, and one of the ram-sarcophagi from Mendes was transported at the same time."

b. Memoirs and Reports.

UPPER NUBIA. BREASTED describes the work of the Chicago Expedition (in which Mr. N. de G. DAVIES took part), among the *Monuments of Sudanese Nubia* (1906-7), in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Oct. 1908. The task he set himself, in continuation of that of the previous year, was to record the inscriptions above the Second Cataract, not neglecting the Ethiopian monuments, which, however, yielded little spoil. Some of the best discoveries relate to Akhenaton, showing that the remaining columns of the temple of SESEBI were erected by him and that Akhenaton sculptured the front of the pylon of SOLEB, which had been built by his father. Sesebi was probably the city named Gematon. The reliefs of the temple of Soleb furnish new and very remarkable evidence as to ceremonies performed there, including those of the heb-sed festival celebrated in the 30th year of Amenhotp III.

P. D. Scott MONCRIEFF describes the Meroitic ruins of NAGA and Mesauwarât es Sufra, with photographs of these and of the pyramids of Meroe. *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 192.

LOWER NUBIA. In a bulky *Report on the antiquities of Lower Nubia* the able Inspector of Antiquities for Upper Egypt gives the result of a rapid tour of inspection between the cataracts. The ruin of the monuments and cemeteries is lamentable. Mr. WEIGALL found 'pan-grave' pottery in trial excavations at Toshkeh and other sites. The report is illustrated with

nearly a hundred plates of photographs and drawings, including a considerable number of inscriptions previously unrecorded (cf. the last *Arch. Rep.*, p. 16). Two Meroitic texts are figured, but the camera by exception has treated them very badly.

Two *Bulletins* have been issued by *The Archaeological Survey of Nubia*, which is proceeding under the direction of Captain H. G. LYONS. The first describes the work done down to the end of last November. Dr. REISNER, in charge of the Survey, superintended the excavations, assisted by Mr. FIRTH and Mr. BLACKMAN. For the present, until the completion of the new works, the danger to antiquities is limited to a possible raising of the water-level by $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and it was ascertained that this threatens the land only as far south as Dakka, a distance of 80 miles. To begin with, between the Dam and the end of the island of El Hessa, in a length of only two miles, no less than eleven cemeteries were found, the examination of which occupied more than two months. The antiquities discovered, as was anticipated, were of no great value: but the evidence obtained by the careful records of Dr. REISNER, and from the observations of Dr. Elliot SMITH and Mr. Wood JONES on the mummies and skeletons, are of first-rate importance. The ages of the burials could be distinguished by analogies from Egyptian soil. The earliest group precisely resembles the prehistoric Egyptians both in skeletons and antiquities: the next, belonging to the age of the Old Kingdom, shows "a strong negro (or Nubian?) mixture," and the periods of the Middle Kingdom and the Empire are similarly represented. There are cemeteries of slaves, of criminals put to death by hanging, etc., and of foreign Christian monks. Among the last occurs the only recorded instance of gout on a body from Egypt, and another late cemetery furnished an example of appendicitis.

The second *Bulletin* brings the record down to the end of the season (March 31). Beyond the neighbourhood of Philae progress was naturally more rapid, although several important sites were investigated. In all about 25 miles have now been searched on both banks. An additional assistant was appointed to aid in collecting and examining the vast numbers of bodies and skeletons discovered: to deal with the archaeological material was comparatively easy for the practised hand of Dr. REISNER and his excellently trained men. Of inscriptions none were found beyond some Greek stelae in a Christian cemetery at Ginari near Kardassy. Altogether, however, the results are most important and interesting. By the deposits of alluvium it is found that the Nile level had sunk before the earliest prehistoric graves were made, and that

afterwards it again sank further. According to Dr. Elliot SMITH the prehistoric people in this district were pure Egyptians: later they became negroid, while in Egypt itself the population was unchanged. Dr. REISNER finds that the district was cut off from Egyptian influence between the Early Dynastic period and the Middle Kingdom, apart from expeditions for stone and other materials. During the New Kingdom it was again completely under the influence of Egyptian culture, and so remained with slight interruptions until the Christian period. He suspects that the Bab el Kalabsha was almost barren in the prehistoric period, owing to the higher level of the Nile, and that this may be proved in next season's work to have been the limit of Egyptian culture in the predynastic period. Dr. Elliot SMITH detects more colonies of Christian foreigners, and finds evidence of dogs and goats having been sacrificed and ceremonially buried. On the pathological side Dr. Wood JONES notes that rickets and syphilitic diseases are absent; that there is evidence of very slight surgical skill combined with ample power of self-healing: that the corpses of women were kept some time before embalming, as is stated by Herodotus: etc., etc. To distinguish the modern Nubians from the varying and as yet undetermined populations of ancient times, Dr. Elliot SMITH adopts the name Barabra-Nubians for the former. It strikes one on reading these *Bulletins* that such fine scientific work has never before been done in archaeology (taken in its widest sense) in so short a space of time and with such remarkable results.

Exploration, especially at KOSTAMNEH, where an ivory comb was found sculptured with an Early Dynastic relief. GARSTANG, *Ann.* viii. 138.

ASWAN. An editorial note of discoveries at the temple and on Elephantine. *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 72.

SILSILA. Excavations and explorations in 1906: some new graffiti on boulders upon the east bank, and the inscriptions on a small temple of Domitian at RESRÂS. SAYCE, *Ann.* viii. 98.

HISSAYEH, EDFU, HIERACONPOLIS, ESNA, etc.: excavations disclosing prehistoric graves beneath the walls of the fort of the Old Kingdom at Hieraconpolis: and tombs of many periods and a tomb-shrine of Hather of the Dyn. XX. GARSTANG, *Ann.* viii. 132.

EDFU. Taking down and rebuilding of the portico and part of the Birth-house, BARSANTI, *Ann.* viii. 224; and the discovery of remains of a temple of Ramses II. and III. and a statuette with the name of Hatshepsut, *id. ib.* 233.

ASFÛN. Temple wall with strange name of a Psammetichus (last *Arch. Rep.*, p. 37). WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 106.

THEBES, *East Bank*. Clearances at the temple of Luxor, providing clean passages to visitors round the N.-W. and S. sides. Some Ramesside reliefs cleared of Roman piles of stone on the west side of the pylon (and copied by W. Max MÜLLER). The work was done with funds given by Prince Djemil TOUSSOUN. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 113.

THEBES, *West Bank*:—

Dr. Colin CAMPBELL has published a popular description of *The Gardener's Tomb (Sen-nofer's)* at Thebes, with translations of the inscriptions.

Illustrated article on the last season of excavation at Deir el-Bahari. NAVILLE, *Mon.* 1907, no. 102.

Catalogue of coffins, ushabti, papyri, etc. in the second find of Deir el Bahari (XXIst Dynasty priests). DARESSY, *Ann.* viii. 3.

Clearance of the storehouses of the Ramesseum in 1903-4 and 1906, an embankment being formed round the temple with the rubbish so removed. BARAIZE, *Ann.* viii. 193.

Plan of the temple of Tethmosis III. at Qurna, omitted by accident from the report of the year before. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 286.

The memoir on Lord NORTHAMPTON'S excavations in 1898-9 at Qurna and Drah abu'l Negga has been issued. The text is mostly the work of NEWBERRY and SPIEGELBERG. From the tomb of Nebamen (through which the spoilers entered the pyramid of Sebekemsaf, according to the Abbott Papyrus) a scene is published of swine trampling in the sown grain, as described by Herodotus. There is an important section on shawabti figures, which in early times represented the deceased person himself as a mummy: a large collection of early shawabti texts is published here. *Report on some excavations in the Theban Necropolis*, by the Marquis of NORTHAMPTON, etc.

The discovery of the tomb of Thyi (Taia), AYRTON, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 277, and of the jewellery of Tausert, figuring a gold wig-pendant, *id. ib.* xxx. 116.

NAGA ED-DÊR (opposite Girga). Memoir on *The Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga-ed-Dêr* (vol. 2 of the publications of California University—Egyptian archaeology—dedicated to Mrs. HEARST, who has financed the work for many years). A scientific record of the characteristics of the burials made from the full records of each grave. Dr. REISNER gives the characters for distinguishing burials of this period from those of the prehistoric age, the memoir on which is in preparation. In a few cases he found traces of a mastaba superstructure, and believes it to have been usual, at any rate for the larger tombs. From the time of the earliest

known cemeteries he finds the Egyptian race to have been the same and the civilisation continuous: he deems it incredible that any known grave in Egypt should date before 4500 B.C. At the time when MEYER would place the introduction of the calendar, in 4241 B.C., he considers that Egypt must really have been in a very primitive and barbarous stage. This detailed memoir is a mine for the archaeologist, and is full of penetrating remarks. Dr. Elliot SMITH's observations on the bodies and skeletons are to appear elsewhere.

ATHRIBIS (on the desert edge behind Sohag). Prof. PETRIE's memoir on this year's excavations (*Athribis*, 14th year of British School of Archaeology and Research Account), describes two Ptolemaic temples of the goddess Trêpi or Thriphis, consort of Min, with some observations on the plan of a large building which preceded the White Monastery of St. Shenuti; copies of scenes and inscriptions in a tomb of the Roman period with two representations of the Zodiac (which according to Mr. KNOBEL may belong to between 50 and 60 A.D.); and copies of Old Kingdom tombs at Hagarseh, two miles southward. WALKER translates the inscriptions in this memoir.

ZARABY, two miles south of ABUTIG, tombs of the VIth Dynasty; ZAUYEY, tombs of the VIth Dynasty; and RÎFA, tombs of the VIIth to the XXth Dynasty, also demotic and Coptic documents, reported upon by Sir H. THOMPSON and W. E. CRUM: all in PETRIE's *Gizeh and Rifeh* (13th year of the above).

BENI HASAN. Discoveries in the necropolis of Dyn. XII., several of the burials being found intact with rich deposits of furniture: and in some tombs further north, of Dyns. III. and V. The objects are described in categories and a full list of each find is given. GARSTANG, *Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt*.

DAHSHUR. Removal of granite column from the temple of Amenemhat III. to the Cairo Museum, etc. BARSANTI, *Ann.* viii. 192.

SAQQARA. QUIBELL's memoir on the results of the first season's excavations in the complex and confused necropolis, *Excavations at Saqqara* 1905-6. The work done was in front of the pyramid of Teta, the chief discoveries being stelae of the age of the Heracleopolite kings (Xth Dynasty), and curious chambers of the Ptolemaic period, having figures of Bes and a female consort moulded against the walls.

ABUSIR. In excavating the pyramid-temple of Neuserre numbers of tombs were found of the VIth Dynasty and later periods down to the Greek age, excluding, however, the New Kingdom. SCHÄFER has published a memoir, *Priestergräber und andere Grabfunde . . . vom Totentempel des*

Ne-user-Ré, on these miscellaneous finds, founded on plans, photographs and notes of the explorers, and on the objects discovered. Mastabas and graves of the Old Kingdom filled the courts of the Vth Dynasty mastabas connected with the pyramid and the passages between them. Middle Kingdom graves were numerous, and yielded interesting sarcophagi and other relics. The New Kingdom, however, is not represented, and thereafter only poor graves occur from 1000 B.C. onwards. Hut-ruins yielded remarkable finds in the way of the plume-holder of a Greek helmet and a collection of agricultural and other implements. Dr. VON LUSCHAN describes four skulls of the Middle Kingdom. SCHWEINFURTH describes the plant remains found in a great heap of Emmer-corn (*Triticum dicoccum*) which filled two graves of the Middle Kingdom, remarking that weeds were as rare in the Egyptian cornfields 4000 years ago as they are now. Of special interest to Egyptologists are the remarks on the identity of *Mimusops Schimperii* with the persea tree. Finally, SCHÄFER's excellent article on Egyptian ploughs and other agricultural implements is reprinted in this memoir from the *Annual of the British School at Athens*, vol. x.

The work of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft during last season is reported by BORCHARDT in *Mitth. D. Or. Ges.* no. 37. It will be recollected that trial excavations in the previous season at Tell el Amarna had given good results, and that at Abusir the gateway of the temple of Sahure had been cleared, yielding fine sculptures. The programme for last season was therefore to finish the pyramid-temple, and then proceed to Tell el Amarna: but so rich was the harvest at the former site, that the whole of an exceptionally long season was occupied with it, and a staff of eight German Egyptologists, architects and draughtsmen employed, with 600 labourers; El Amarna is therefore reserved for the coming winter. The temple of Sahure was expected to show an interesting plan, because its designer had perfectly clear ground to utilise. The temple proved to have been occupied as a quarry for lime and granite, but fragments of the walls were still standing, and most of the columns and many sculptured blocks lay where they had fallen. Palm-columns, papyrus columns, and plain columns with square abaci were found. In the front part of the temple the sculptures related to military and naval expeditions; one series of fragments concerned a war in Libya, another an Asiatic expedition. About the sanctuary the scenes represented the king among the gods; but among the stone chambers on either side of it are the ordinary tomb-scenes—hunting, fishing, slaughter of cattle, bringing of offerings, etc. A surprising discovery was a primitive drain of hammered copper tubes laid in a groove and running for 400 metres from the sanctuary to the gate,

with branches. It was evidently an early experiment, and from its angles, slight fall, and narrow gauge cannot have been very successful. A plug was found belonging to a bason connected with it. The Queen's pyramid lay at the S.-E. corner. Part of the temple had been converted in the New Kingdom into a temple of Sakhmi.

ZAUYET EL ARYÂN. BARSANTI continues his report on the excavation of the royal tomb (*v. last Arch. Rep.*, p. 33): his work ceased in November, 1906, without leading to any definite discovery in spite of much excavation and mining, but he still hopes to find the sarcophagus and serdab at some future opportunity. *Ann.* viii. 201.

GIZA. Exploration of tombs of the 1st to the Vth Dynasties, south of the pyramid plateau. PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh*.

TELL EL WAQA, near MEHALLAH EL KUBRA: notes of inscriptions, etc., including one of Psammetichus II. Ahmed Bey KAMAL, *Ann.* viii. 1.

ALEXANDRIA. Results of excavations about Pompey's pillar: inscribed statue of Psammetichus I., two statues of a Memphite priest: sphinxes and pieces of Hellenistic sculpture. BRECCIA, *Ann.* viii. 62.

PUBLICATIONS OF TEXTS.

Hieroglyphic.

(a) *From sites in Egypt:—*

SHELLAL. Stela of Psammetichus II. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 39.

ELEPHANTINE. Pedestal of Usertesen I., statues dedicated by Amenhotp III., base of statue of princess Ptahneferu, etc., *id. ib.* viii. 46.

OMBOS. Sandstone blocks from N. of Temple. *id. ib.* 43.

EDFU. Statues of Tethmosis II. and III. and stela of 6th year of Tahraqa. *id. ib.* 40, 44.

ASFÛN. Statuette of Middle Kingdom. *id. ib.* 39.

THEBES, *East Bank*. New text from Luxor of Rameses II., relating to an episode in a battle at Tunip when the king fought without a cuirass, parallel to one at the Ramesseum long known but misunderstood. SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 36. Text at Karnak relating to bread given to the employés at the temple, previously misread as a trial by ordeal, *id. ib.* 39.

Fragment of a stela of Tutankhamun from the Temple of Mont, duplicate to that of Karnak. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 256.

West Bank. Scene with inscription representing the Egyptian Foreign Office, with a shrine of the ape Thoth, from a Ramesside tomb found by Mr. Mond at Shêkh abd el Gurneh. BORCHARDT, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 59.

Inscriptions (from Karnak, etc.), naming an office called 'the place beloved of Thoth.' LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 254.

Fragmentary stelae of the XIth Dynasty, found in 1892 at Drah abu'l Neggah. DARESSY, *Ann.* viii. 242.

Inscription from tomb of Nebunenf, relating his elevation by Rameses II. in his first year at Abydos, where he was prophet, to the office of First Prophet of Ammon. SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 30.

Excellent copy of the tomb of Rameses IX., with plan, sections and photographs. F. GUILMANT, *Le Tombeau de Ramses IX.* (*Mém. de l'Inst. Arch. Fr.*, tome xv.). There is no text, but the description by Lefébure in tome vi. of the *Mission* forms a good guide to it. Additions to the plates can be found in the older copies.

DENDERA. Statue of Qu. Mut[emua?]. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 46.

QAU EL KEBIR. Middle Kingdom statue. Muh^d. Effendi SHABAN, *Ann.* viii. 222.

TUNA. Naos of Nekhtharheb, *id. ib.*

ESHMUNËN. Colossus of Rameses II. usurped by Menepthah, pylon and forecourt of a temple of Menepthah and Sety II., Middle Kingdom remains, etc., with plan. *id. ib.* 211.

EL AMARNA. Tombs of Any and May and the small or uninscribed tombs in the southern group. Boundary stelae; the earlier proclamation of the fourth year, the long text of which—almost unknown hitherto—is in a very fragmentary state, and the later and less interesting decree of the sixth year. The texts of the latter are shown in parallel lines. DAVIES, *El Amarna V.*

HATNUB QUARRIES. Preliminary report on the inscriptions in the two quarries by MÖLLER, who collected seventeen in hieroglyphic and fifty-two in hieratic. Only twelve hieroglyphic and sixteen hieratic texts had previously been known. The inscriptions give two new kings and a succession of twelve nomarchs of Hermopolis, at least nine of them dating between Dyns. VI and XII. The inscriptions in the earlier quarry begin with Cheops (tablet figured), and continue through the VIth Dynasty to the independent nomarchs contemporary with the Xth and XIth Dynasties (one of these, dated in the 4th year of Nehera son of Kema, is figured). In the second quarry, which was worked for only a short time, the earliest text is of Usertesen I. MÖLLER, *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1908, 679, cf. ERMAN, *ib.* 1907, 849.

SPEOS ARTEMIDOS. Stela of Tethmosis III. Muh^d. Effendi SHABAN, *Ann.* viii. 223.

KOM ESH SHEIKH MOBARAK, opposite Minieh. Statue of Khamuas, son of Rameses II., and bricks of Menkheperre. *id. ib.* 223.

SHARÔNA. Tomb of the VIth Dynasty (cf. *P.S.B.A.* 1899). SMOLENSKI, *Ann.* viii. 149.

HAWARA. Block of Amenemhat III. Muh^d. Effendi SHABAN, *Ann.* viii. 223.

MITRAHÎNEH. Lintel of Merenptah. QUIBELL, *Ann.* viii. 120.

SAKKARA. Three tombs of the VIth Dynasty and portions of another, discovered by LORET near the pyramid of Teta, in 107 photographic plates with descriptive text. Many of the scenes are of great interest, but the photographs are not so successful as we have learned to expect from M. CAPART's previous works. CAPART, *Une rue de tombeaux à Saqqarah*, reviewed by WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* xi. 127.

The first part has been issued of an edition by Prof. SETHE of the texts of the five inscribed pyramids at Sakkara. A revision has been made for this with squeezes and photographs, and in the course of it a good deal has been added from fragments which escaped the first editor. The publication is in a very convenient form, the varying texts being shown in parallel lines, the sentences and chapters divided and numbered, and the line numbers of Prof. MASPERO's edition are also given. According to the prospectus the whole work, including translations and notes, glossary and palaeographic list of signs, should be completed in about four years. This undertaking of the Göttingen professor is of the highest importance for the study alike of the Egyptian religion in its early phases, of the language, and of the writing. *Die Altaegyptischen Pyramidentexte.*

(b) *From Museums* :—

CAIRO. Second part of the Catalogue of the stelae of the Middle Kingdom, containing the description of the second half of the collection (*Grab und Denksteine des Mittleren Reichs*, von H. O. LANGE und H. SCHÄFER, Theil II.). As Part IV. (plates) is already published, one more volume will complete this important work.

Texts on the well-known stela of the daughter of Cheops, including several lines hitherto unpublished, DARESSY, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 1. M. DARESSY (who attributes the sculpture of the Great Sphinx to the end of the XIIth Dynasty) considers that the dedication by Cheops to Isis may be copied from an older document, and suggests the reign of Amasis II. as a likely date for the stela.

Funerary stela of Bacis, the bull of Hermonthis, in very debased hieroglyphic of the reign of Augustus (?). *id. ib.* 10.

Stela of Usertesen IV., completing the king's protocol, from Karnak. LEGRAIN, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 15. Statue from Karnak of Petemut of Dyn. XXII., whose great-grandfather was fourth prophet of Ammon and great chief of the Mehas (?), a title which is compared with the sheikh of the Ma'âze tribe in the Eastern desert north of Qeneh and Qusêr. *Ann.* viii. 56. Heliopolitan stela of Haremheb, found in Cairo, given by M. DATTARI, *id. ib.* 57; monuments of Nebua, chief prophet of Ammon under Haremheb, *id. ib.* 269.

Half of a sarcophagus inscribed for a late queen Uza-shu, from Masara, near Belgâs, in the central Delta. EDGAR and DARESSY, *Ann.* viii. 276.

ATHENS. Inscriptions on statue of Harwoz, son of Harwa, compared with four others of the same person in the Vatican, Vienna (Miramar collection) and Cairo, from the Karnak find. LEGRAIN, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 17.

ATHENS and CONSTANTINOPLE. An excellent edition of stelae (none of great importance), photographed, described and indexed: PÖRTNER, *Grabsteine und Denksteine aus Athen und Konstantinopel*.

BOLOGNA. Statuette of a prince of *Shaat* named Ahmasi, illustrating another in Cairo, LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 53. Stela with new form of titles of Apries, *id. ib.* 54.

TURIN. Statue of Peteamenopi, in the inscription on which there is a reference to the princess [Ankhnesneferebrê] as first prophetess of Ammon. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 127.

BERLIN. Statue of a priest of Edfu under Psammetichus I., having interesting titles; with full commentary. RANKE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 42. Decree of Nekhtharheb forbidding quarrying, from Abydos. BURCHARDT, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 55.

COPENHAGEN. Stelae of the Middle Kingdom and Empire in the bishop's palace. MADSEN, *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii. 216.

HASTINGS (Brassey Institute): Mummy-case with inscriptions. Miss MURRAY, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 20.

LONDON (Soane Museum). Stelae of private persons. CAPART, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 311.

HALIFAX. A remarkable little collection, consisting of an inscribed stela of IIIrd Dyn. workmanship, a table of offerings, a false door, and a pair of small obelisks of the Old Kingdom, and a stela of the New Kingdom. They were brought from Egypt in 1839, and a few years ago were removed to the Museum by Mr. Ling ROTH, who showed them to Prof. PETRIE. *Bankfield Museum Notes*, No. 4, *Egyptian Tablets*, by W. MIDGLEY (published at Halifax, Yorkshire, price one penny).

(c) *General*:—

In the Berlin *Urkunden* Prof. SETHE has issued one more part of the XVIIIth Dynasty documents (*Abth.* iv., Heft 13), and promises translations, beginning with those of the XVIIIth Dynasty, in 1908. The second part of the Ethiopian series (*Urkunden der älteren Aethiopen-könige*) contains the texts of the Election of the king, the Consecration of a princess as priestess of Ammon, the Decree of Excommunication, the Acts of Harsiotef, and the Stela of Nestesen, edited with remarkable skill and insight by Prof. SCHÄFER. Some of these are only revised from his own earlier publications.

W. Max MÜLLER'S *Egyptological Researches* reviewed by Von BISSING, *Sphinx*, xi. 152.

Four chapters (27–30) of the Coffin texts of the Middle Kingdom; the first identifies forty-eight separately named parts of a ship with as many deities. LACAU, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 65.

Funerary stela of the New Kingdom for a man of Gebelên, with ram of Ammon, figured. HALL, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 7. Shawabti with titles, purchased at Thebes. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 42.

Hieratic.

The authorities of the Berlin Museum have issued the first part of a photographic publication of their great literary papyri of the Middle Kingdom. It contains the Laments of the Peasant in two incomplete copies, originally published by LEPSIUS, together with the new text presented to the Berlin Museum by Mr. A. H. GARDINER, who discovered it in Mr. QUIBELL'S find of early papyri from the Ramesseum. This is dealt with by the donor, and completes the missing lines at the beginning, most of which were known previously from the Butler fragment in the British Museum and another fragment in Lord Amherst's collection. The end of the text remains still incomplete. Herr VOGELSANG, who has long made a special study of this difficult text, supplies a transcript into hieroglyphs and a successful translation. It is the first time that a scholar has ventured to translate the 'laments' which form the greater part of the document; the commentary which VOGELSANG promises to publish later cannot fail to be of great value. The beginning of the story, now assured by GARDINER'S discovery, relates that the peasant, named Khuenanup, living in the Wady Natrûn, having nearly exhausted his supplies of corn, divided the remainder between himself and his family, loaded his asses with all the products of the Wady and journeyed to

Heracleopolis. On this follow the outrage by Tehutinekht and the appeals to the Governor. *Hieratische Papyrus IVte Band, Die Klagen des Bauern.*

Text from Hatnub quarry, see above, p. 24.

A fine papyrus of the Book of the Dead from the tomb of the father-in-law of Amenhotp III, giving one entirely new chapter. Photographs edited by Prof. NAVILLE, *The Funeral Papyrus of Iouiya* in the series of *Theod. M. Davis' excavations.*

Ostrakon in the Louvre with text parallel to part of the first page of Pap. Anast. I. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 118. The editor adds some new readings of the text of this papyrus, originally dealt with in the classic work of CHABAS, including a satirical passage.

Demotic.

Fragments forming portions of pages preceding the first hitherto known of the Moral Papyrus of Leyden (Pap. Insinger), obtained by M. de RICCI in Egypt. Edited with photograph and transcript by Noel GIRON, *Comptes Rendus*, 1908, 29.

Thirteen business documents from Elephantine relating to property there and at Edfu, one being of the reign of Augustus, the others of Euergetes I. They afford many parallels with Greek documents, and one of them, unfortunately in poor condition, is the translation of a Greek papyrus published by RUBENSOHN. SPIEGELBERG, *Demotische Papyrus von der Insel Elephantine, I. (Demotische Studien, Heft 2).*

An English version has been printed for private circulation of SPIEGELBERG's edition of the *Papyrus Libbey* (last *Arch. Rep.*, p. 36).

Mortgage with Greek tax receipt from Gebelên, and Greek sale of land, with six lines of demotic appended. KENYON, *Catalogue of Greek Papyri*, III., pl. 2, 3 and 6.

Three short inscriptions from Gizeh, in PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, pl. xxxvii. A, translated by Sir H. THOMPSON, who also contributes a chapter on demotic papyri from Rifeh, *ib.* p. 31.

Inscriptions in Lord NORTHAMPTON's *Excavations in the Theban Necropolis*, published and translated by SPIEGELBERG.

Nineteen demotic and twenty-four Greek mummy tickets, including several bilingual, from the Rainer collection at Vienna, with facsimiles drawn by Wessely. The commentary is specially concerned with palaeography. *Demotische und Griechische Texte auf Mumientäfelchen*, forming vol. vii. of WESSELY's *Studien*.

Bilingual stela equating a doubtful group with Horus. BOESER, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 130.

HISTORY.

Ed. MEYER reviews the contributions of archaeological research to Ancient History in general. *Die bedeutung der Erschliessung des alten Orients für die geschichtliche Methode*, in *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1908, 648.

Messrs. L. W. KING and H. R. HALL, of the British Museum, have collaborated in an interesting volume intended to supplement Prof. MASPERO's well-known volumes by recording the later discoveries: *Egypt and Western Asia in the light of recent discoveries*. In chronology, while accepting the changes absolutely necessitated by the new finds, they avoid alterations due to theory.

Prof. PETRIE has contributed a chapter on Ancient Egypt to HARMS-WORTH's *History of the World*, intended for popular reading.

A serviceable volume has been written by the Rev. James BAIKIE, entitled *The Story of the Pharaohs*, with the object of providing a readable text-book of the history down to the conquest of Cambyses, without original research.

Prof. BREASTED out of the fulness of his knowledge has given us a *History of the Ancient Egyptians*, on a smaller scale than his well-known *History of Egypt*, as a handbook in the *Historical Series for Bible Students*. It retains the elaborate Hatshepsut theory in the face of recent evidence against it, but has the merits of his earlier work—vividness as well as minute acquaintance with the sources, and is provided with excellent maps and plans, a chronological summary, and a very full though selected Bibliography. His earlier *History and Records* are reviewed by ROEDER, *O.L.Z.* x. 536.

The Queens of Egypt, by Miss Janet R. BUTTLES, is a careful and reasonable collection of all kinds of information that can be gathered about the relics and records of royal wives and queens before the Ptolemaic age. It should be of use as a work of reference.

Ed. MEYER prints a lecture delivered before the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft on Egypt under the IVth and Vth Dynasties (*Aegypten zur Zeit der Pyramiden Bauer*), characterising in a masterly manner the history, monuments, art and political conditions of the period, tracing also their beginnings and growth in the earlier ages. He contrasts the absolutism of the Fourth Dynasty with the religious feeling and feudalism of the Fifth. Prof. Meyer makes full use of the great results obtained by the work of the Orient-Gesellschaft amongst the Vth Dynasty monuments at Abusir, and publishes for the first time several reliefs which prove that the kings made expeditions by land and sea to Libya, to Syria and Phoenicia, and

even perhaps to Punt. It is very singular that the Libyan princes are shown wearing the uraeus upon their foreheads and the lion's tail at the back; this leads to the remark that the Egyptians were originally a Libyan tribe who settled in the Nile valley and transformed themselves from hunters and herdsmen to cultivators of the soil. Chronology is prominent in the lecture, where it is stated that the Heliopolitan kings introduced the new calendar on 19 July, 4241 B.C. Reviewed by W. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* xi. 331.

NEWBERRY considers the palette of Nar-mer from Hieraconpolis to have been a record of that king's conquest of the Harpoon-nome, the last stronghold of the northern kingdom in the N.-W. of the Delta with a port on the Mediterranean; and consequently would identify the king with Menes himself. *Liverpool Annals*, i. 17.

An elaborate paper on the titles of the Thinite kings, with many photographs. LEGGE, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 86, 121, 163.

On the chronology and order of the earliest kings. AMÉLINEAU, *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii. 185.

King Zeser-nub, associated with Userkaf and Teta, on a bas-relief of the New Kingdom from Saqqara. JÉQUIER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 45.

Note on Dyns. IV. and V.; GALVÃO, *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii. 120.

To A. BAUER (*Clio*, viii. 69), the inscription of the Palermo stone, from l. 3 onward of the verso, presents the appearance of having been intentionally defaced by grinding.

M. S. REINACH summarises a paper by MORET on the pyramids and their builders, printed in the *Revue de Paris*. *Rev. Arch.* x. 330.

Nefer-sa-Hor is probably an early form of the prenomen of Pepy I. MÖLLER, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 129.

Discussion of the XIth Dynasty. H. GAUTHIER, *Bulletin*, v. 23.

Inscriptions from Karnak naming king Khutauire of Dyn. XIII., together with a curious late plaque of rather doubtful meaning found by RUBENSOHN at Aswan, which associates that prenomen with the name Ugef. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 248.

Attempt to show the identity of the Hyksos kings with the kings of Dyn. XII. HOLLINGWORTH, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 155.

Cartouche of a new king of Dyns. XIII-XVIII. on a bead. STEINDORFF, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 96.

The inscription on the statue of Haremheb at Turin does not relate to his marriage to a king's daughter, but to the welcome of the uraeus goddess, which places itself on his brow. There is thus no evidence that his queen was of royal descent. SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 35.

A genealogy in the tomb of Userhat (Dyn. XIX.) at Sheikh abd el Qurna places a vezir, Imhotep, and two chief prophets of Ammon, Hepusenb and Khensemheb, among his ancestors. Their monuments, however, seem to show that this was a false genealogy. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 258.

Genealogies on eight statues belonging to the family of Nebneteru, priest of Ammon, connected with the royal family of the Bubastites; there is more to follow of this genealogy. LEGRAIN, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 73. Monuments in the Louvre and Hoffmann collections of Harsiesi, son of Abt-ur-ra, *id.* *Ann.* viii. 265, and a Paibes from Tanis of the XXVIth Dynasty, who is also found at Karnak on the famous statue of the goddess Apet, *id.* *ib.* 266. Note on the first prophet of Ammon, Nes-pat-tau (Spotous), of Dyn. XXX. *id.* *ib.* 52.

Two pieces naming Darius from the cachette of Karnak. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 51.

CHRONOLOGY.

See above pp. 21, 29.

Prof. Ed. MEYER, in *Nachträge zur Aegyptischen Chronologie* (*Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1907), reviews GARDINER's discovery that the popular names and characteristic festivals of the Egyptian months in early times belonged to the month preceding that to which they were applied later, and in this new light explains the Ebers Calendar once more, with its omission of the epagomenal days: it now appears to be entirely fictitious and theoretical, with the exception of the date for the rising of Sothis with which it begins. MEYER explains the change of the month-festivals by the gradual separation of the summer solstice, *i.e.* Mesore, 'the birth of the sun,' from the heliacal rising of Sothis which determined the new year: at the beginning of Meyer's 'third' Sothic period, 1321 B.C., the solstice fell 18 days before the New Year, in the middle of the last month of the 'ideal' year, instead of in the first month of the new year. This seems to be a confirmation of the steadiness of the calendar, for the popular names of the months had nothing to do with the official calendar until at some late period they become attached to it, at least as early as the Persian epoch. MEYER gives a table of the festivals and the forms of these month-names, including those in Persian-Aramaic. He further deals with the date of the flax harvest in Dyn. XII.: Dyn. XI. with the new material from Deir el Bahari: a new reading in the Turin Papyrus by PIEPER: the Hyksos period, etc., with the identification of some names of Hyksos and vassal-kings of the Hyksos (Nehesi) in the Turin Papyrus: evidence for fixing the date of Merenptah: and evidence against Sethe's theory of the

Sed-festival, which must not be used as a chronological datum. In an addendum, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 115, he notes two new kings of Dyn. XI. from WEIGALL'S *Antiquities of Lower Nubia*, and a confirmation of the correction which he had proposed in the reading of a high-Nile date under Osorkon I.

Prof. TOFTEEN, in his *Ancient Chronology*, part I., discusses the chronology and chronological data of Palestine, Assyria, Babylonia and Egypt down to 1050 B.C. In Egyptian chronology he accepts the Sothic date for Dyn. XII., as usually interpreted, but in detail departs from the current chronologies.

Prof. SAYCE suggests a connection between the chronology of the Septuagint and that of Manetho—2262 years from the Creation to the Flood = 2280 or 2263 from Menes to the end of Dyn. XI., where Manetho's first Tomos ends: and other matters connected with Manethonian chronology. *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 16.

F. A. JONES writes on the ancient year and the Sothic cycle, considering them from the "standpoint of the possibilities of time-measurements open to observers without modern appliances." His astronomical calculations would give to the Great Pyramid the date of 2790 B.C. (agreeing rather closely with the results of MEYER, etc., with which he appears not to be acquainted). *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 95.

LEFÈBURE discusses the Sothic date in the XIIth Dynasty. *Actes XIV. Congr. des Orientalistes*, i. 25.

LIEBLIN shows that the low-Nile datum in the inscription of Una would agree with the date of about 2525 proposed in his *Chronology*. *Ä.Z.* xliv. 101.

GEOGRAPHY.

The ancient gold workings at Gebêt, in the desert west (?) of Sauakin. R. C. THOMPSON, *Man*, 1908, No. 36.

The name of Elephantine might be derived from rounded granite rocks resembling elephants immediately south of the island, of which a photograph is given. A. F. R. PLATT, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 206.

A fortified town at north end of Gebel Tukh may be identified with Thomu of the Antonine itinerary. SAYCE, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 18.

An interesting lecture was delivered by Captain LYONS, *The History of Surveying and Land-Measurement in Egypt*, and published by the Survey Department: it reviews the evidence of the early documents and ends with the abortive cadastral survey of 1879-88 and the Revenue Survey of 1892-1907, so necessary for the due collection of land-tax and for securing the rights of the Government over land newly brought under cultivation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

EUROPE, CRETE AND CYPRUS:—Kaphtor (= Crete) is identical with Egyptian Keftiu, the latter preserving even a remnant of the *r* in the *i*. SPIEGELBERG, *O.L.Z.* xi. 426.

Two ivory tablets with Egyptian inscriptions found in Sardinia. Von LICHTENBERG, *Memnon*, ii. 105, with readings by ERMAN.

Hugo PRINZ, discussing the early Greek remains from Naucratis (*Funde aus Naucratis* as *beiheft* to *Klio*) puts the foundation early, in the second half of the VIIth century, B.C. Describing the pottery discovered there, he notes the other localities in which similar wares have been found.

A Greek gravestone of the VIth century B.C., with Greek inscription and semi-Egyptian funerary scene, was found at Abusir. *Mitth. d. Orient-Gesells.* no. 37.

Asia Minor, etc. WINCKLER, describing his excavations at Boghaz Keui in 1907, gives the first results of his readings of the cuneiform tablets. They prove that Khatti was the central state of an empire of which the political organisation and foreign diplomacy were well developed; the subject states did not communicate with foreign states. In one document the king Khattusil briefly explains the treaty with Rameses II. to the king of Babylonia. The cuneiform text of the treaty appears to be a preliminary sketch for discussion, not as finally ratified. Neptera, *i.e.* Nefertere the queen of Rameses II., writes to Padukhipa, queen of Khattusil, congratulating her on the conclusion of the treaty. *Mitth. Orient.-Gesells.*, No. 35, especially pp. 21–23.

Karian graffiti at Heshân, north of Silsileh. SAYCE, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 28.

Mesopotamia, Syria, Semites. KNUDTZON'S edition of the El Amarna Tablets is nearing completion, ten parts having been issued out of twelve.

W. MAX MÜLLER discusses the land Musri on the black obelisk of Shalmaneser, marked by its incongruous collection of animals, Bactrian camels, apes, etc. He considers the representation as altogether fanciful. *O.L.Z.* xi. 218.

The same scholar gives a Semitic etymology 'head covering' for the name of the war-helmet *khepersh*, *ib.* 236. He points out a Semitic word for 'inundated land' in a text of the VIth Dynasty, which with that for 'vineyard' or 'garden' suggests to him that the Semites were leaders in agriculture, *ib.* 401, and gives an instance of the name of the god Resheph in a Ptolemaic proper name, *ib.*

Babylonian cylinder c. 2000 B.C., read by Prof. SAYCE, purchased with late beads from Memphis. QUIBELL, *Ann.* viii. 60.

O. WEBER collects the material for the South-Arabian divine and personal name 'Amm-Anas, which has been compared with that of the chief Amuenshi in the Sinuhe-story. *Mitth. de Vorderas. Ges.* 1907, p. 98. WEILL doubts the mention of Byblos in the same story. *Sphinx*, xi. 201.

On the Merenptah stela Israel is the name of a district rather than a people: the passage runs, "Israel, its people are destroyed (?), its corn exists not." SPIEGELBERG, *O.L.Z.* xi. 403.

In the excavations at Gezer Mr. MACALISTER has found a fragment of a terra-cotta plaque with hieroglyphs, *P.E.F.Q.S.* 1908, 20; fragment of glazed pottery with name of Rameses III., *ib.* 111; block of building stone with remains of Egyptian hieroglyphs of a large size, *ib.* 201.

W. MAX MÜLLER reviews a dissertation by Lammeyer on the *Siegesdenkmal des Königs Scheschonk II.* *O.L.Z.* xi. 28: and himself has discovered a line at the end hitherto unnoticed in which five city-names remain. Originally the list must have been equalled in extent only by the longest of Tethmosis III. *ib.* 186.

SPIEGELBERG reviews a fanciful work by Daniel VÖLTER, *Ägypten und die Bibel*, exposing its absurdity. This book, which tries to prove that the early history of Israel is founded on Egyptian mythology, has reached the third edition. *Deutsche Literaturzeitung*, 1908, 1299.

M. LAGIER deals with various headings, Pharaoh, Phaturès, Phihahiroth, Phithom, Phuth, in VIGOUREUX'S *Dictionnaire de la Bible*.

The first-fruits of the German excavations at Elephantine are a publication by SACHAU of a petition from the Jewish colony established there to the governor in Jerusalem, asking leave to rebuild the imposing temple to Jahu which had existed from the time of the Pharaohs, but had been ruined by the natives three years before. The petition is dated in 408-7 B.C. With it are published a fragment from a rough draft or copy of the petition, and a brief memorandum of the reply of the governor giving his consent to the rebuilding. The ignorance or ignoring by these outlying Jews, and even apparently by those in authority at Jerusalem, of the monotheism and centralised worship enjoined by the Jewish reformers comes as a surprise to students of Jewish history. *Drei Aramäische Papyrusurkunde aus Elephantine* (*Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1907). The text has been retranslated or commented on in many journals, e.g., by Canon DRIVER, in *The Guardian*, Nov. 6, 1907, cf. Nöldeke, *Zeits. f. Assyriol.* xxi. 195.

STAERK'S *Judisch-aramäischen Papyri von Assuan*, an edition of some of the papyri previously known, intended for students of theology, is reviewed at great length by the Assyriologist PEISER, *O.L.Z.* x. 622, xi. 24, 73.

SAYCE AND COWLEY'S *Aramaic Papyri* is reviewed by PERLES, *O.L.Z.* xi. 26.

LIDZBARSKI gives some amended readings of the Ostraca, *Ephemeris f. Sem. Epigr.* ii. 400 (where he also publishes a Persian seal with Bes between two lions).

New reading of an Aramaic ostrakon by SAYCE, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 18, 39, who (*ib.* 41) believes that an inscription in a quarry east of Aswan implies that the stone was for the temple of Elephantine. Aramaic graffiti at Heshân, north of Silsileh, *id. ib.* 28.

An article by Cl. GANNEAU on Jehovah at Elephantine, describing also the results of his excavations, reprinted from *Le Temps. Rev. Arch.* x. 432.

Two Aramaic ostraca were found at Abusir in the excavation of the temple of Sahure. *Mitth. Orient.-Gesells.*, No. 37.

Facsimile and transcript of an Aramaic papyrus of accounts of the Ptolemaic age, purchased at Luxor and now in the Bodleian Library. SAYCE AND COWLEY, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 260.

The demotic ostrakon found by Prof. Petrie at Tell el Yahudiyeh contains three native names and two Jewish, viz., Abram and Shabtai; it must be dated not later than Ptolemy IV. SPIEGELBERG, *O.L.Z.* x. 595, cf. 642.

Cl. GANNEAU draws attention to an early note of his own on Punic names upon vases found in Egypt. *C.R.* 1908, 312.

The inscription on the Minaean coffin in Cairo. W. M. MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 573.

Africa. The Egyptian word *nb* means a depression in the ground, 'hollow,' and so 'a cave.' *Amu nebu-sen* may therefore mean Troglodytes, and is applicable to peoples in various regions—Northern Mesopotamia, the borders of the Red Sea, etc. LEFÉBURE, *Sphinx*, xi. 185.

Survivals of ancient Egyptian customs and utensils in the Sudan, in Abyssinia, and among the Somalis. SCHWEINFURTH, *Ann.* viii. 184.

Comparisons of names of Dyn. XXII. with Libyan. W. M. MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* xi. 361.

Two names inscribed on a bronze axe, one being Usar-hrt, to be compared with the Libyan(?) Usar-kn (Osorkon) and Mes-hrt. DARESSY *Ann.* viii. 284.


In *Gizeh and Rifeh*, p. 44, PETRIE ingeniously proposes to read two inscriptions from Tell el Yahudia (*Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, pl. xlvi.) as in the Tifinagh character.

PHILOLOGY AND PALAEOGRAPHY.

ERMAN, reporting the progress of the *Wörterbuch* states that 828 pages of the provisional MS. have been written, dealing with 537 words. The difficulties met with in editing have been found greater than were anticipated. *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1908, 88. W. M. MÜLLER reviews the previous report. *O.L.Z.* x. 513.




ERMAN writes an interesting article on proper names: (1) pointing out that the 'pet-name' type was often written in syllabic orthography as early as the Middle Kingdom. This orthography, no doubt, had a special value at first; but in the New Kingdom the application of it was meaningless for pronunciation. He makes the important remark that, where foreign names in the New Kingdom were spelt simply (not in the syllabic spelling), this may be taken as proof of their having been known to the Egyptians as early as the Middle Kingdom. Keftiu must thus be older than the XVIIIth Dynasty. (2) A curious variation of Nebtnehat in the New Kingdom. (3) Verbal adjectives in late names. *Ä.Z.* xliv. 105. The name of the Nile (*ḥpy* for *ḥpr*, pl. *ḥpr.w*) being 4-rad. should be a pre-Semitic African proper name. *ib.* 114.


Early niphal-like passive form, *sdm ḥr-f*, and relative form of passive. ERMAN, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 111.

Suggestion that  in syllabic orthography be compared with *np* for *pp* in some Coptic and Greek transcriptions: meaning of *ḥ* in a title: and reason of false use of black ink in the middle of a red ink passage in Sallier 2. CALICE, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 102.


The formula *de ḥtp stn.* HALL, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 5.

In Pap. Ebers a baby's cry prognosticating its death is *mbi* resembling the newly-discovered word for 'no!': that for life *ny* may therefore resemble 'yes.' SCHÄFER, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 132.

 3 skins of foxes or fennecs, the value taken from name of a fan of fox-tails or skins:  probably a napkin as suggested by JACOBY:  mat woven of papyrus used by herdsmen as shelter from wind, etc. BORCHARDT, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 75.

gn, the name of half-wild cattle, as opposed to *ʿwʿ*:  a papyrus mat carried by herdsmen as shelter against wind and protection against horns of cattle. JÉQUIER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 38.

Additional note on the vase *mʿw*. WEILL, *Sphinx*, xi. 200.

Very elaborate article (founded on the material for the *Wörterbuch*) on the names of Upper and Lower Egypt and the expressions for 'North' and 'South.' SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 1. Passages in the story of the Shipwrecked Sailor, *id. ib.* 80: diminutives in the New Kingdom—Mehu (*Mh*) for Amenemheb, Hui (*Hg*) for Amenhotp, 'Ny for Amenemôni, and probably other names ending in -y —; also 'Amathi, a peculiar Semiticised spelling for Ahmasi, and To  a peculiar spelling for Zay, *id. ib.* 87: vocalisation of Nisbe forms, *hêt* 'heart,' etc., *ib.* 93; confirmation of GARDINER's reading *z'm* for the metal, *id. ib.* 132: 'pd = 'furniture,' not 'plank,' in D'Orbiney, etc., *id. ib.* 134: Akhenaton = 'The sun-disk is pleased,' *ib.* 116.

The word for 'shipwreck' in demotic and hieroglyphic (correcting GARDINER's new word for 'foreigners'). SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 99. Review of JUNKER's *Grammatik der Denderatexte*: *id.*, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1908, 119. Prof. SPIEGELBERG writes especially as a demotist: he considers the language of demotic texts almost entirely parallel to that of late hieroglyphic: in both cases the language is artificial, though in demotic the late forms are more evident.

Elaborate article on the hieratic writing of *hw* 'strike' at different periods. GARDINER, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 126.

REVILLOUT terminates his transcript and translation of the Leyden Moral Papyrus in *Journ. Asiatique*, x^e sér., no. 11, p. 243; and the whole work is reprinted in his *L'Ancienne Égypte*, tome 4. The Vienna story of Petubastis, the Magical Papyrus of London and Leiden, the stories of Setna, the story of Amasis, a portion of the Kufic story, and many early demotic contracts are similarly transcribed and translated by him in *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii.

Elaborate palaeographic study of the word *rh* 'know,' 'be able,' in demotic writing of different documents of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. REICH, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 90.

A very ingenious reading of an enigmatic inscription of the XVIIIth Dynasty by Prof. SETHE is printed in Lord NORTHAMPTON's *Excavations in the Theban Necropolis*.

RELIGION.

Prof. SCHWEINFURTH draws attention to the discovery by Prof. FLAMAND of rock drawings in Algeria of a tame ram, evidently sacred, with sun's disk on its head. Their high antiquity is proved by their style, patina, and association with drawings of an extinct long-haired buffalo. Prof. FLAMAND

suggests that the cult of the ram of Ammon, so common in the Oases, was introduced into Egypt from Libya. Prof. Schweinfurth questions the probability of this theory, partly on the ground of the rarity of ideas travelling from West to East, but invites the attention of Egyptologists to the question. *Zeits. f. Ethnologie*, 1908, 88.

The god Bata, noted by GARDINER, was worshipped in Cynopolis, where he is associated with Anûp as in the D'Orbiney Papyrus. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 98.

Mont, god of the island of Uronarti, above the Second Cataract. STEINDORFF, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 97.

The hippopotamus was a protector of humanity: the magic ivory wands are probably made of tusks of hippopotamus. JÉQUIER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 40. The god Tanen, to judge by his coiffure, etc., was Libyan, *i.e.* aboriginal Egyptian, absorbed by Ptah, who was introduced by the later invaders, *id. ib.* 42: the god Khentamentiu, *id. ib.* 43.

An unusual type of Ptah-pataecus, figured. E. BRUGSCH, *Ann.* viii. 160.

Canopus as the name of the city, the star, and the vase. LEFÉBURE *Actes du XIV^e Congres*, i. 3.

Discussing the god of Xoïs whose name is frequent on monuments of the Old Kingdom, and an early variant (?) of the name, NEWBERRY would connect him with the double-axe god in Crete: *Liverpool Annals*, i. 24.

w'ti in title *semer uati*, a designation of the king as "The Harpooner," suggested by Miss M. A. MURRAY. *Liverpool Annals*, i. 23.

Late altar from Edfu with representation of human sacrifice, described by WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 44.

Ushabti in the Berlin Museum, earlier than Dyn. XXVI., bearing a date in the year, apparently fixing the day for its work, since in one case precisely 365 figures were found deposited in a grave. ERMAN, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 131.

Coffin for a cat, apparently of the XVIIIth Dynasty, BORCHARDT, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 97, and of a favourite dog, from Thebes, CAPART, *ib.* 131.

Magic statuettes at Athens and from Medinet Habu, made for Mentemhe, the nomarch of Thebes. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 122.

Article on the supposed separation of the head from the corpse, which might have been partly to prevent the ghostly return of the deceased. WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* xi. 112.

Review of RENOUF'S *Book of the Dead*, by ANDERSSON. *Sphinx*, xi. 206.

An uncle of Amenhotp IV., and brother of Queen Taia, was high priest of Heliopolis as well as second prophet of Ammon and priest of Hermonthis. BORCHARDT, *Ä.Z.* xliv. 97.

The title 'first divine father of Ammon' occurs as a variant of 'first prophet of Ammon.' LEGRAIN, *Ann.* viii. 55.

On the priest of the ka and the choachyte. REVILLOUT, *Rev. Égyptologique*, xxi. 122.

LITERATURE.

The French Institute of Archaeology in Cairo has begun a new series of publications under the title *Bibliothèque d'étude*, in which the standard and most interesting texts will be edited for students, with translations, notes and glossary. The first volume has been issued, *Les Mémoires de Sinouhit*, containing the story of Sinuhe, edited in hieroglyphic transcription by Prof. MASPERO. The Berlin text is given as the standard, with a restoration of the beginning from other sources, while the five subsidiary texts, including Mr. GARDINER'S very valuable fragment from the Ramesseum papyri, are printed in an appendix. Curiously enough all the recently discovered texts—the Ramesseum papyrus, the Cairo ostrakon, the Golénischeff papyrus, and the small fragments in Lord Amherst's collection (which belong to the Berlin papyrus)—contain portions of the beginning, and are of much greater value for the restoration of the text than the two very inferior ostraca which alone M. MASPERO had to aid him in his first transcription published more than thirty years ago.

On the statue of the priest Sethon at Memphis in Herodotus. WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* xi. 179.

Various essays on Egyptian literature, forming Tome I. of REVILLOUT'S *L'Ancienne Égypte*.

It is announced that a collection of hymns to the diadem of Pharaoh, from a papyrus of the Golénischeff collection, is to be published by ERMANN (*Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1908, 179).

LAW.

On the position of women, etc. REVILLOUT, *La femme dans l'antiquité Égyptienne* (seconde partie), forming Tome III. of *L'Ancienne Égypte*. Tome II. is apparently not yet published.

On Bocchoris and his code. REVILLOUT, *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii. 124.

SCIENCE.

Reports by Dr. Elliot SMITH on the unwrapping of mummies from M. LORER'S find of 1898: King Meneptah, old and somewhat corpulent, plundered and re-wrapped, *Ann.* viii. 108. Siptah, young, with club foot, plundered and re-wrapped: Sety II., young, plundered and re-

wrapped: Rameses IV., bald-headed, plundered and re-wrapped, the eye-balls represented by onions: Rameses V., young, showing signs of small-pox, plundered: Rameses VI., not beyond middle-age, plundered and much destroyed, *Bull. de l'Inst.* v^e. sér. i. 45; and very interesting notes on the mummies left in the tomb of Amenhotp II., viz. that of the king himself, and three others, a man, a woman and a boy. "Like all other known adult Egyptian men, Amenhotp II. was circumcised": but the boy, about 11 years of age, was not. *ib.* 221.

W. A. SCHMIDT, of the Cairo School of Medicine, has investigated the chemical condition of Egyptian mummies. He finds that the preserving material is salt. Though other substances may have been employed by the embalmers, the preservation of the mummies was solely due to the dry atmosphere and the pickling in salt. Blood and albuminoids had completely lost their reactions. *Zeits. f. allgemeine Physiologie*, vii. 369.

LEFÉBURE discusses the appearance of the camel in Egypt. He finds rare instances in the Pharaonic age, while the animal was plentiful in Roman times. *Actes XIV. Congr.* ii. 24.

In the famous Meidûm painting the geese represented are *Anser albifrons*, *cinereus*, *sylvestris*, and *Branta ruficollis*. Only the first of these is now common in Egypt, the other three are practically unknown to the modern fauna. GAILLARD, *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii. 212.

Suggestions for identifying certain Egyptian plant names. FONAHN, *O.L.Z.* x. 641.

It may be mentioned, for its importance in connection with the introduction of cereals into Egypt, that a further report on AARONSOHN'S discovery of the wild emmer-corn (*Triticum dicoccoides*) in the Hermon district of Lebanon, by SCHWEINFURTH and ASCHERSON, is printed in *Berichten d. Deutschen Botanischer Gesellschaft*, 1908, p. 309; see also, above p. 22.

M. L. CAYEUX finds some examples of paving from Karnak to be microcline (or arragonite): moulds made of talc: beads from the Dahshur treasure of turquoise, microcline, lapis-lazuli, and glazed pottery: and moulds of serpentine. *Ann.* viii. 116.

In the discussion on a paper by W. BELCK on the first discoverers of iron-working (on which the author endeavoured to trace the spread of iron-working through Western Asia, and appears to have shown that it was there first known in the south-west, in Philistia), BLANCKENHORN and others put forth the claims of Egypt to be a very early home of the industry, and Von LUSCHAN argues for its origin in Central Africa, with Egypt as its conductor to the Mediterranean world. *Zeits. f. Ethnol.* 1907 334.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Prof. MASPERO'S excellent manual, *l'Archéologie Égyptienne*, was republished last year in a new edition, 'entirely re-cast' to bring it up to the level of recent discovery. The number of pages remains almost as before, but thirty new figures have been introduced.

Egyptian sketch for an elliptic vault from the front of the tomb of Rameses VI., and intended as a guide to the workmen in tunneling. DARESSY, *Ann.* viii. 237.

La polychromie dans l'art Égyptien is the title of an essay in REVILLOUT'S *L'Ancienne Égypte*, Tome I.

Under the title *Works of Art from the Egyptian Museum at Cairo*, BORCHARDT has published an album of fifty photographs (mounted on brown cardboard) of the finest objects in the Museum, with brief descriptions, making an excellent and instructive memento of the Museum.

The fifth and last part has been issued of Von BISSING'S sumptuous publication of the jewellery, etc., found in 1859 with the mummy of Queen Ahhotp (*Ein Thebanischer Grabfund aus dem Anfang des Neuen Reichs*). Some objects of probably the same provenance in the Louvre, the Brussels Museum, and the collection of the late Sir John EVANS have been added to the publication.

In recording the acquisition of the important tomb group of Khnemnekhth, of the XIIIth Dynasty, from Prof. PETRIE'S excavations at Rifeh, the committee of the Manchester Museum give excellent photographs of two boats and three wooden statuettes. *Manchester Museum Report for the year 1907-8*.

DURINGE publishes photographs of a number of objects in the Lycklama Museum at Cannes, with notes on four which bear interesting inscriptions. *Étude sur quelques monuments Égyptiens du musée archéologique de Cannes*, Lyons, 1907, reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xi. 231.

Various antiquities, including a pottery model of a mace-head and a fragment of a jar engraved with the royal name Sekhem-ab Perenmaat, NASH, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 297; and others, including a fragment with the name of Darius. *id. ib.* xxx. 153.

Von BISSING'S sumptuous publication of Egyptian sculpture (*Denkmäler Aegyptischer Skulptur*) has reached the ninth livraison (bas-relief, etc.), and the completion of the work may be expected next year.

Fine wooden statuette in the Liverpool Museum of a man bearing a vase in three good photographs. CAPART, *Rev. Arch.* x. 369.

Small bronze figure of a singer in a characteristic attitude with hand to right cheek. MASPERO, *Ann.* viii. 282.

The second livraison of Von BISSING's *Catalogue* of stone vessels in the Cairo Museum, containing introduction and indices to the catalogue published in 1904, and some supplementary plates. The introduction describes the processes employed in making and polishing the vessels, and the characteristics of dating.

Von BISSING, writing on the history of glass in Egypt, *Rev. Arch.* xi. 211, is presumably right in attributing a rod of mosaic glass with the name of Amenemhat III. (Marres) to the Roman age. But, as he points out, pieces of coloured glass for inlaying are known from the earliest historical times.

L'art et la parure féminine dans l'Ancienne Égypte, by J. CAPART, is a well illustrated pamphlet on female attire and toilet articles, reviewed by Von BISSING, *Sphinx* xi. 197.

The Cairo catalogue of mirrors and mirror-handles enumerates over a hundred specimens, some of them inscribed or engraved with designs and scenes, or having known provenances giving date. In a long introduction M. BÉNÉDITE discusses the materials, forms of the mirrors and the handles, and the covers and cases.

The amulets are catalogued by REISNER, with twenty-five plates of outline figures of type.

A fine collection of scarabs in Cairo is published by NEWBERRY, *The Timins Collection of ancient Egyptian Scarabs and cylinder Seals*, with 21 plates.

Mrs. GRENFELL, who has made a large collection of impressions and drawings of scarabs, publishes the designs on 190 specimens, and discusses them as 'amuletic scarabs for the deceased,' *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 105, and enumerates divinities and animals figured upon scarabs, with illustrations. *Rendiconti* of the *Accademia dei Lincei*, xvii. 135.

Fifty-six types of seals from burnt documents of Ptolemaic age, relating in part to Philae. Miss M. A. MURRAY, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 62.

The Cairo Catalogue of *Bijoux et Orfèvreries* is by M. E. VERNIER, a person of technical training in the manufacture of jewellery, who has also published an elaborate and important study on *La Bijouterie et la Joaillerie Égyptiennes*, in the memoirs of the Cairo Institut Français, dealing systematically with the processes observed or likely to have been employed.

LEGRAIN points out that the lion-headed bracelet on the Vatican statue of the age of Darius belongs to the original work, and is not due to the modern restorers. *Ann.* viii. 52.

DRESSEL holds that the finds of ancient Greek silver coins in Egypt had been intended for trade purposes, and were not merely goldsmith's hoards. He refuses to accept the theory that the coins were imitations made by Greeks settled in Egypt. *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1908, 397.

The fourth and last volume of SVORONOS' *Münzen der Ptolemäer* contains a genealogical table of the Ptolemies, illustrated by portraits from the coins, and a discussion of the weights and values of the coins by the late Prof. HULTSCH.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY, WEAPONS, ETC.


Study of prehistoric Egypt, *L'Égypte préhistorique*, by A. J. REINACH.

R. de RUSTAFJAELL, in a pamphlet entitled *Palaeolithic vessels of Egypt*, attempts to show that certain hollow pieces of limestone found on the surface of the desert were primitive vessels manufactured before pottery was invented.

Study of the designs painted on prehistoric pottery. BOREUX, *Rev. des Études Ethnographiques*, 1908, 1.

Set of prehistoric pottery from Edfu. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 43; pot with standard of a cow from Maala opposite Asfün. *id. ib.* 49.

Handled celt from Gebelên (?) in the Rustafjaell collection. WEIGALL, *Ann.* viii. 42; archaic sandstone celt engraved with figure of a prisoner, from Saqqara. *id. ib.* 43.

M. JÉQUIER shows that there is no evidence on Egyptian monuments for the use of the bola ending in a ball as opposed to a lasso with running noose. He suggests that  represents a lasso. *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 37.

A very interesting interpretation of a figure on one of the Hieraconpolis palettes is given by J. PÂRIS, who shows that it represents a hunter dressed in the skin of a jackal, playing a flute as a lure for the desert animals. *Rev. Égyptologique*, xii. 1.

PERSONAL.

M. PIERRET and M. RÉVILLOUT have retired from their posts as conservateur and conservateur-adjoint of the Egyptian section of the Louvre. M. BÉNÉDITE is now conservateur and Professor of Archaeology in the École du Louvre in the place of M. PIERRET. M. FOUCART has been made Professeur-adjoint pour histoire et religions de l'ancien Orient in the University of Aix-Marseille, and is associated with Prof. Andersson in the editing of *Sphinx*. He shares the Prix Fould of the Academy with M. SALADIN, their prize works being entitled respectively *L'Art et la religion d'Égypte* and *Manuel d'art Musulman*.

Prof. Dr. Kurt SETHE has been made Professor ordinarius in Göttingen, and Prof. Dr. BORCHARDT, director of the German Institut für aegyptische Alterthumskunde in Cairo.

We regret to have to record the death of E. LEFÉBURE in April, 1908, at Alger, where he held a professorship in the University. He was in his 70th year. As yet the only obituary notice we have met with is a brief one in *Sphinx*, xi. 247.

A bibliography of Prof. G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Veröffentlichte Briefe, Aufsätze und Werke*, 1860–1907. The veteran explorer has added in MS. two items on p. 4 under the date 1884: *Ein Besuch auf Socotra*, Freiburg, 1884, and *Ber. der D. Naturforscher und Aerzte*, 1884 (*Westermann's Monatschrift*).

A collection of popular articles charmingly written by Professor MASPERO to interest the readers of the *Journal des Débats* in Egyptian discovery, and dating from 1893 to 1907, is gathered in his *Causeries d'Égypte*. With them may be associated one from *Le Temps* on 'fishing for statues in the temple of Karnak,' reprinted in *Rev. Arch.* xi. 93.

Two volumes of the *Bibliothèque Égyptologique* have appeared within the year. The first is of unusual importance, commencing the collection of *Œuvres diverses* of the V^{te}. Em. de ROUGÉ. The biography by Prof. MASPERO fills 156 pages, and is of great interest for the light it throws on the early workers in Egyptology in the days almost immediately following Champollion's death. De ROUGÉ began his Egyptian studies in or about 1836, but it was not till ten years later that he made his first appearance in print with a review of BUNSEN's *Aegyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte*. Thenceforward he continued to publish admirably careful and methodical as well as brilliant work, which justly earned him the title of the second founder of Egyptology in France. In 1849 he became Conservateur honoraire of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre; in 1860 he succeeded Ch. LENORMANT in the chair of Archaeology at the Collège de France, originally created for CHAMPOLLION, and now transformed into a chair of Egyptian Philology and Archaeology. By this time MARIETTE, CHABAS, and DEVÉRIA had all proved their excellence as Egyptologists in various ways and degrees. Born in 1811, De ROUGÉ died at the end of December, 1871, his death being hastened by the national disasters and anxieties of the previous year. It will be recollected that his son, M. Jacques de ROUGÉ, has done some notable work in Egyptology. The volume contains further ten letters and essays dating from 1846–9. (The *Notice biographique* is issued also separately with a portrait of the master).

The other volume contains the *Œuvres diverses* of P. J. de HORRACK. Ly birth an Austrian, he became a pupil of Chabas, but business occupa-

tions in Paris left him too little leisure for important work. An interesting biographical notice by M. Ph. VIREY precedes the reprint of his articles and memoirs, which begin in 1862 and end in 1894. He died in 1902 at the age of 82.

M. MARESTAING sketches the life and character of the enormously learned but futile Jesuit Athan. KIRCHER in the 17th century, and gives an account of his Egyptological efforts. *Rec. de Trav.* xxx. 22.

B.—GRAECO-ROMAN EGYPT, 1907–8.

It is late in the day to be describing the principal literary publications of 1907–8, for the two volumes which make the year memorable appeared nearly twelve months ago, and have long been familiar to all who take interest in Greek literature. These are, of course, the Menander of M. Lefebvre and Part V. of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*. A short account of both must, however, be given for completeness' sake. The Menander,¹ edited by M. Lefebvre, with some assistance from M. Maurice Croiset, and provided with transcript, revised text, translation and brief notes, gives us portions of four plays. After allowing for a rectification of the *editio princeps*, made by Wilamowitz and Legrand, by which two mutilated leaves are transferred from the fourth play to the third, the figures work out as follows: "Ἡρώς, 63 lines; 'Επιτρέποντες, over 500 lines; Περικειρομένη, about 300 lines (besides the 50 lines already discovered by Grenfell and Hunt); Σαμία, 340 lines. The titles of the first and last plays are doubtful, but they will serve until fresh evidence turns up. Much of the text, especially in the third play, is mutilated, but enough remains to give an outline of the plots and a good idea of the dramatist's method of handling them. The plots are monotonous and unpleasing; but the handling is bright and vivid, and the characters life-like and natural. The dialogue and action are lively, and it is easy to believe that the plays were effective on the stage: but it is unlikely that in their present imperfect state they will ever attain the popularity which they held in antiquity. Revisions of the text, in whole or in part, have already been issued by Van Leeuwen, Mazon and Bodin, and Robert; and among the many reviews which have appeared, special mention may be made of those of Wilamowitz, Headlam, Leo, and Körte. A complete facsimile of the papyrus is promised shortly; meanwhile two pages have been published in the

recent Part of the New Palaeographical Society, with the suggestion on the part of the editors that its date can hardly be earlier than the fifth century.

In passing to the annual volume of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt,² the opportunity may be taken of congratulating the editors on their appointment as Professor and Reader, respectively, of Papyrology in the University of Oxford. The fifth part of their *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* is the most important of all their volumes from the literary point of view; and the Egypt Exploration Fund, as well as the editors, may be warmly congratulated on its publication. It contains only five texts, with specimen facsimiles of each of them. The first is a page of a vellum MS. of the fourth or fifth century, containing an apocryphal Gospel. This has also been issued by the Egypt Exploration Fund as a separate pamphlet, similar to the separate publications of the two collections of the 'Sayings of Christ.' The passage preserved deals with the question of ritual purifications, and contains a denunciation of the Pharisees by our Lord. It is somewhat striking, but has small claims to authenticity or even a very early date. The second text consists of some forty columns (about 280 complete lines, with many that are mutilated) of a fine second century MS. of the Paean of Pindar, and contains portions of nine odes, similar in general character to the epinicians, and full of characteristic passages, though with nothing equal to the best of the previously extant odes. The most striking new passage is from the ode in honour of Ceos, which is praised for its modest and virtuous simplicity. Was this meant for a compliment to Simonides and Bacchylides, who were natives of that island, and, if so, is there a suggestion of patronage in the commendation?

The third text is the one which has hitherto attracted most attention. This is the new history, which the editors, following E. Meyer and Wilamowitz, identify with the *Hellenica* of Theopompus. There are 21 broad columns, dealing mainly with the affairs of B.C. 395, possibly also (but this is one of the matters of controversy) with those of 396. The style is equable, diffuse, and undistinguished. There are no speeches, but several digressions, including one of considerable interest on the constitution of Boeotia. The work must have been written before 346, probably before 356, and is independent of Xenophon, from whom it differs markedly. The attribution to Theopompus is very questionable, especially on account of the extreme dissimilarity of style from all that we know of that very rhetorical historian. The claims of Ephorus have been mentioned, but only to be decisively dismissed. Prof. de Sanctis advocates the authorship of Androtion; but there is little positive evidence in support of it, and the

scale of the work is against it. There is least to be said against Cratippus, partly perhaps because so little is known of him. Nearly all the arguments *pro* and *con* are fully and impartially set forth in the editors' admirable introduction; in addition, mention may be made of the articles by Mr. Walker (*Klio*, viii. 356) and Mr. Underhill (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xxviii. 277).

The two remaining texts are not new, but they are of great length, and in an ordinary year they would have attracted much attention. One contains 26 columns (about half the entire work) of the *Symposium* of Plato; the other, portions (sometimes very small) of the same number of columns of the *Panegyricus* of Isocrates. In each case, according to the calculations of the editors, the complete roll would have been about 24 feet in length. The Plato is assigned to the end of the second or beginning of the third century; the Isocrates is about a hundred years older. As usual, the papyri do not agree exclusively, or nearly exclusively, with any of the families into which the vellum codices are divided. There are a few good new readings in the Plato, hardly any in the Isocrates. In general, they support the conclusions to which all the evidence from the papyri points: namely, that our textual tradition is sound in the main, that modern criticism has rightly discriminated between the superior and inferior families of MSS., but that it is by no means safe or legitimate to assume that the truth is to be found in one family alone, and that conjecture, except on a very limited scale, is rarely successful.

These two volumes represent by far the most important discoveries which have been published during the past year, or for several years previously; but another of great interest has been announced, and a foretaste given of its contents. This is a group of Biblical MSS. which were acquired in Egypt in the winter of 1906-7 by Mr. C. L. Freer, of Detroit, and the publication of which has been entrusted by him to the University of Michigan, and to the editorship of Prof. H. A. Sanders. A preliminary account, with specimen facsimiles, has been published by Prof. Sanders,³ and has been amplified by Prof. C. R. Gregory.⁴ The first MS. contains the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua, in a fine hand, probably of the sixth century. The second is a complete copy of the four Gospels, in a hand resembling that of the Akhmim fragment of the Book of Enoch, which may perhaps be as early as the fifth century. The text promises to be of great interest and importance, especially in the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, while the last chapter of St. Mark contains an apocryphal addition between verses 14 and 15, hitherto only partly known through a mention by St. Jerome. The third MS. is a Psalter, and the

fourth consists of fragments of the Pauline Epistles; both of these appear to be of the sixth century, with the exception of the last leaves of the Psalter, which are an addition of the ninth century. There has not been time yet to ascertain the character of their texts. Not since the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus have Biblical students had such a windfall, and the publication of the MSS. will be awaited with eagerness, but with a full recognition that the fortunate editor must not be unduly hurried. The same may be said of the papyrus MS. of Genesis at Berlin, which is in the hands of Prof. C. Schmidt. The publication of this will follow that of the long Festal Letter of the eighth century which is in the same hands, and which may be expected to make its appearance early next year.

The new fasciculus of the Florentine papyri,⁵ edited by Prof. Comparetti, is also wholly devoted to literary texts, twelve in number. Six of these are Homeric, containing portions of books i, ii, iii, viii, and xvi of the *Iliad*. These are of no particular importance. The other six are portions of works by unknown authors. One is a commentary on a lost play of Aristophanes, which Comparetti believes to be the *Triphales*, while Crönert (*Lit. Zentralblatt*, 1908, no. 37) gives some not very conclusive reasons in favour of the *Γῆρας*. Another is a late panegyric poem, of the type made known in the last volume of the *Berliner Klassikertexte*. Two more are portions of philosophical treatises, and the remaining two are insignificant scraps. Prof. Comparetti has provided the texts with introductions and notes, and has added facsimiles of all the papyri, for which special thanks are due to him.

Mr. E. O. Winstedt has published a number of papyrus fragments which are in the Aberdeen Museum.⁶ They include eight small pieces of the *Iliad*, the fragment of Alcacus already made known by Th. Reinach and Wilamowitz, a tragic fragment containing the name of Orestes, two comic fragments, small portions of Demosthenes *In Leptinem* (c. 78), and Dioscorides *De materia medica*, three unidentified medical and oratorical fragments, a few words from a theological work, and no less than eight Latin fragments, one (on vellum) containing John vii. 27, 28, 30, 31 in small rustic capitals, the others being unidentified and consisting of only a few words. Some other Greek fragments are mentioned, but not transcribed. It is rather remarkable that there should be so many literary fragments, small though they are, and the whole collection at Aberdeen would perhaps, as Mr. Winstedt suggests, repay fuller examination.

The only literary, or semi-literary, text remaining to be mentioned is a papyrus in the possession of M. Cattaoui at Cairo, consisting of two

columns of a treatise on surgery, which has been transcribed by Prof. Nicole and annotated by Prof. Ilberg.⁷ It deals with an operation on the head for the relief of impaired eye-sight, which is stated still to be in use in the Soudan.

School-books cannot be classed as precisely literary, but they are the handmaids of literature, and mention may therefore be made here of an article by Mr. J. G. Milne on the fragments of such books which have come to us from the sands of Egypt.⁸ They range from exercises in spelling, writing and arithmetic to passages of literature, of which the best known is the fragment of Callimachus' *Hecale* at Vienna. Those hitherto known have consisted mainly of tablets, waxed or whitened, on which in some cases pupils and masters wrote their exercises, while in others the boards were hung up in the schoolroom for use (presumably) in reading and recitation lessons. Mr. Milne's texts, however, are derived from ostraca, obtained in the neighbourhood of Karnak, showing that the fondness for this material in Upper Egypt, which was already well known in regard to tax-receipts and similar documents, extended also to school-books.

The non-literary publications of the year include no such large volumes as were described last year, but there are three collections of texts of some importance. The second part of the Strassburg papyri⁹ contains 31 texts, competently edited by Dr. Preisigke, and provided with eight photographic facsimiles and twenty blocks in the text. The documents are much of the usual kind,—census returns, tax-receipts, contracts, letters, etc., from the second to the sixth century, and a set of six bonds for the supply of meat in Antinoöpolis in the year 566. The longest text (no. 52) is a loan secured by a mortgage, of the year 151; among the others may be mentioned a census-declaration (no. 42) of the year 310, which shows that by that date the old formula of the *κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή*, of which we have evidence up to A.D. 258, had been abandoned. The official to whom the return is addressed is the *censitor Heptanomiaë*, probably a creation of the reforms of Diocletian; his existence is first known in the year 298. Two little papyrus rolls (39 A and B), which Preisigke regards as magical documents of the Arabic period, are apparently modern fabrications of a somewhat familiar type. Another interesting document (no. 40) is one of the year 569, in which a free citizen binds himself as a slave for four years on fixed conditions as to pay and allowances.

The Elephantine papyri, found by O. Rubensohn during his excavations in February, 1906, which likewise produced the famous Aramaic documents

of the Jewish colony there in the fifth century B.C., have been edited by him, with the assistance of Schubart and Spiegelberg, as a special publication of the Berlin *Griechische Urkunden*.¹⁰ They consist of two groups of early Ptolemaic documents, of considerable interest. The first five, discovered together in an earthenware jar, belong to the reign of Ptolemy Soter; and no. 1, dated in the year 311/10 B.C., is the earliest dated Greek document at present known. Of this a facsimile is given. Four of the texts are contracts, executed in duplicate and elaborately folded and sealed, so that one version was accessible, while the other remained under seal for the purpose of verification,—a practice of which later instances are sufficiently common; but the folding here is more elaborate, and the seals are artistically far in advance of any previously found on papyri. The texts, which include a marriage contract and a will, are simple and straightforward; incidentally they prove that Ptolemy I. reckoned his regnal years from 324/23 B.C., and show that Hibeh Papyrus 84a, hitherto regarded as belonging to 301, should really be assigned to 285/84. The fifth text is a list of domestic articles received by way of inheritance, in the year 284/83. The second group consists of 19 Greek and 9 demotic texts, of the years 225–223 B.C., most of which are the official correspondence of one Milon, *πράκτωρ ἱερῶν* (temple finance officer) of the temple at Apollinopolis (Edfu). One document (no. xiv.) contains regulations for the farming-out, on behalf of the state, of land and other sources of income, and several of the others deal with the measures required by the failure of a group of contractors to make the required payments. The whole group falls into line with the great Revenue Papyrus and with the Theban temple-accounts, which were among the earliest publications of Grenfell and Wilcken respectively.

Another group of early Ptolemaic documents is included in the second fasciculus of the Lille papyri, which appears under the editorship of MM. Collart and Lesquier.¹¹ It contains twenty documents, all of the third century B.C., from the excavations of Illahun and Ghoran. The texts are short, and include accounts, official and private letters, and documents relating to the public storage and transport of grain. One of them (no. 14) contains an additional proof of the fact that on the death of a military settler (*κληροῦχος*) his holding reverted to the state, by which it was granted *de novo* to a fresh tenant. The last document (no. 29) is of a different character from the rest, since it contains a series of regulations relating to the legal status of slaves. The editors point out the close resemblance of these regulations to Athenian law, and the mention of certain magistrates (*νομοφύλακες*) who were established at Athens in the

time of Demetrius Phalereus. M. Bouché-Leclercq indeed suggests that the regulations may have been introduced into Egypt from Athens by Demetrius himself.

Besides the Elephantine papyri, the Berlin Museum has issued one part of the ordinary series of *Griechische Urkunden*.¹² It consists of 14 texts, all edited by Prof. P. M. Meyer. The most interesting are no. 1084, the entry of a youth's name by his parents (the wife having a *κύριος*, or legal representative, appointed by the state, other than her husband) in the register of ephebi at the age of 13; no. 1087, a long register of payments of the tax on employments, with the residences of the payers (in Arsinoë) and the amounts paid by each; and no. 1093, an appointment of a representative to act during the absence of the principal.

The minor publications of papyrus texts are not numerous. Three short documents are published by Vitelli,¹³—one a receipt given by a *σκρινιάριος τῆς δονικῆς τάξεως* to the headman of the village of Aphrodité in the Antaeopolite nome (the later Aphrodito, of which more will be said presently), for taxes paid to the government; the second a notification by the collectors of the corn-tax (*πράκτορες σιτικῶν*) in Euhemeria (Fayum) that they have sent in a return, for transmission to Alexandria, of the deductions (presumably costs of collection) made by them from the amounts received by them on behalf of the central finance office known as the *ἴδιος λόγος*; and the third a notification by a clerk in the secretariat (*γραφεῖον*) of a toparchy in the Oxyrhynchite nome that he is sending in his account for the preceding month. Prof. Vitelli does not attempt any full explanation or discussion of his texts, but simply makes them public for the consideration of other scholars. Three more texts, which also belong to Prof. Vitelli, are published by G. Ferrari with short notes.¹⁴ Two are acknowledgements of leases of land, and the third an acknowledgement of a loan of barley; all come from Aphrodité and bear dates in the sixth century. Prof. Breccia¹⁵ publishes five papyri in the Museum at Alexandria. One (of which a facsimile is given) is a *libellus libellatici* of the Decian persecution, the person making affidavit of having sacrificed to the gods being in this case a priestess of the local deity: this has been republished by Wessely.¹⁶ There is no reason to suppose that these affidavits were required only of Christians or suspected Christians; since Christian beliefs might be held in secret, they were required of all, so as to ascertain how far the infection had spread. The second text belongs to the correspondence of Heroninus, of which several specimens have been already published elsewhere (see no. 23 of the *Report* for 1905-6). The third is part of a division of property; the fourth a private letter of the

Byzantine period; and the fifth a magical incantation by a woman to secure a man's love. M. Lefebvre¹⁷ publishes (with a facsimile) a fine (but unfortunately imperfect) inscription from Eshmunên, containing the names of soldiers quartered at Hermopolis who had united in dedicating an altar in honour of one of the Ptolemies. Finally, Dr. P. Maas republishes¹⁸ the two Byzantine hymns which were first printed in the third volume of the British Museum Catalogue. The most important part of his article lies in the postscript, in which he states that a Greek theologian, Dr. A. Orphanides, has recognised both texts as still in use in the Greek Church. This discovery makes it possible to restore the very corrupt Greek of the papyri with certainty.

The publications of the year which deal with Graeco-Roman Egypt and its documents include several that are of considerable importance. The fourth volume of M. Bouché-Leclercq's *Histoire des Lagides*¹⁹ completes a work that will be of great use as a book of reference for some time to come. The two main subjects of it are the army and the law, both of them topics on which the papyri have thrown a good deal of light, but in which there are still many points of obscurity and difficulty. Law is, moreover, a very special subject, with which only experts can deal, though Ptolemaic law is free from the additional complications introduced by the appearance of Rome and Roman law upon the scene. In addition there are two appendices,—one dealing with the calendar, without, it is to be feared, arriving at very satisfactory conclusions, and the other containing corrections and additions to the previous volumes. It is significant of the progressiveness of the subject that fifty pages of small print are required to deal with the five years that have elapsed since the appearance of the first volume. Under these circumstances, the life of such books as this cannot be very long; but so long as they are valid they are of the greatest service to students as a summary of existing knowledge. M. Bouché-Leclercq also gives copious references to his authorities, and thereby enables students to examine the subject for themselves.

In another department of knowledge, Prof. Deissmann's new book²⁰ performs a similar service in summarising and extending existing knowledge. It incorporates much that has already appeared in the two courses of lectures which Prof. Deissmann has recently delivered in England, and it is addressed, like them, not only to experts, but to the general educated public. Its theme, as in his previous writings, is the light thrown upon the Bible by recent discoveries of papyri and the like; and the treatment falls naturally into three sections, dealing respectively with the linguistic, literary, and spiritual interpretation of the New Testament. It is

possible that Prof. Deissmann exaggerates the total amount of the new light derivable from the papyri for Biblical criticism, and also that he minimises the differences which still remain between the New Testament literature and the contemporary documents of Hellenistic Greek; but it is natural to emphasise an aspect of the subject which he was the first to bring to the notice of Biblical students. This book has the further merit of quoting the original texts of papyri, ostraca, and inscriptions freely and fully, and it is generously supplied with facsimiles; consequently it will serve excellently as an introduction to the subject for students who wish, not merely to know results, but to go to the original sources. It will also reinforce the growing tendency in Germany (in England there was less need for it, since the truth in question had been less lost sight of) for scholars to treat the Bible, not as a *corpus mortuum* for dissection in a laboratory, but as a living literature embodying truths of vital import to its writers and to subsequent ages, and to realise that it cannot be rightly and historically interpreted except upon this basis. The more the New Testament literature is studied in connection with the circumstances out of which it rose, the less we shall trouble ourselves about questions of authenticity, and the more we shall be willing to accept it as being in fact that which it purports to be. And Prof. Deissmann's work is a valuable aid towards the realisation of these circumstances.

Another aspect of religion, and one more closely limited to Egypt, is dealt with in the second and final volume of Dr. Otto's *Priester und Tempel*²¹ (see No. 26 in the *Report* for 1904-5). It is not concerned with the spiritual character of Græco-Egyptian religion, but with the political, social, and economic position of the priests under the Ptolemies and the Roman governors. The four chapters comprising this volume treat respectively of the expenditure of the temples, the organisation and administration of the priesthood, the social status of the priests, and the relations between church and state. On many points the evidence is very scanty, and Dr. Otto is forced to be guided to his conclusions by indications which may prove to be misleading; but his collection of materials is admirably exhaustive, and his handling of them is clear and judicious. His two volumes (which are fully provided with indices) will be a trustworthy book of reference for many years to come.

Mr. H. I. Bell's article on the Aphrodito Papyri²² breaks altogether new ground. It is a preliminary account of a large collection of papyri found at Kom Ishgau, and now in the British Museum, belonging to the period of Arab rule in Egypt. It consists of official correspondence (in Greek) between the Arab governor of Egypt in A.D. 708-711, Kurrah ben

Sharik, and Basilius, the Greek governor of the pagarchy of Aphrodito, together with a mass of official accounts. Aphrodito is the former *κώμη* Ἀφροδίτης, at one time forming part of the Antaeopolite nome, but now chief town of a pagarchy; and Mr. Bell shows good reason for believing, not merely that the pagarchy was in the Arab period the unit of administration, but that the new pagarchies were practically equivalent to the old nomes, the latter term having dropped out of use. The correspondence (which, with the Coptic documents forming part of it, will be published in the fourth volume of the British Museum Catalogue) deals with the collection of taxes, the supply of recruits, provisions, and stores for the annual raids of the Moslem fleets, the search for fugitives from the various pagarchies (presumably the result of the Arab conquest) and their return to their own districts, and the supply of workmen and materials for buildings at Fustât (Cairo), Damascus, and Jerusalem. The series of documents (over 200 in number) is very extensive, and will provide much material of interest for students of Egyptian and Moslem history. In a review of Bell's article, Prof. Becker publishes^{22a} a Berlin papyrus containing a similar official order (*ἐντάγγιον*) addressed by Kurrah to the inhabitants of Antinoöpolis.

In connection with this subject, mention may be made of Prof. Karabacek's elaborate study²³ of the Arabic protocols, of which several new examples, to be published hereafter, are contained in the Aphrodito Papyri. As is well known, Karabacek maintains that the protocols, which at first sight look like mere agglomerations of upright strokes and curves (like the first lines of mediæval papal bulls), are not merely bilingual, as generally believed, but trilingual, certain groups of strokes, which appear more than usually meaningless, being really Latin versions of the Arabic formula. This opinion has been directly challenged by Prof. C. H. Becker; and Karabacek's present article is a full statement and defence of his position. As the controversy will be continued before long, not only by Becker but by Mr. Bell (who will be able to adduce the evidence of the Aphrodito Papyri), it would be premature to examine it here.

The papyri of the British Museum are not the whole of the find of Kom Ishgau. A large number of rolls were found by M. Lefebvre at the same time as the Menander, and others were obtained by the authorities of the Department of Antiquities at other times. In all, there are now at Cairo about 250 documents from this site. These, however, are all of the Byzantine period, and chiefly of the reign of Justinian. M. Jean Maspero has published ten of them,²⁴ and promises further publications in the future. Three of these throw much light on the history of Aphrodité. The first is

a long and bitter complaint, addressed to the *dux* of the Thebaid by a leading inhabitant of the village, of the oppressive treatment which they have received from the pagarch of Antaeopolis, to whom they were subject. The second and third refer to a successful attempt made by a deputation of the inhabitants, sent to Constantinople, to obtain the exemption of Aphrodité from the jurisdiction of Antaeopolis. The remaining six texts are tax receipts, in which the inhabitants of Aphrodité appear as paying their taxes direct to the *dux* of the Thebaid. M. Maspero was apparently not acquainted with Mr. Bell's article when he wrote, but he comes to much the same conclusion as to the substantial identity of the pagarchy with the former nome. It is greatly to be desired that the Aphrodité papyri at Cairo may be published collectively in a volume, instead of being scattered through many numbers of the *Bulletin* of the French Institute.

The double number of the *Archiv*²⁵ which has appeared during the past year contains, as its principal original article, a discussion by Wilcken of the system of the *conventus*, or official circuit of the Prefect, in Roman Egypt. The existence of such a circuit in Egypt is one of the facts established by the papyri; and, since there is evidence that the individual nome was the unit with which the Prefect's inspection dealt, it has hitherto been assumed that the Prefect visited each nome, and held his court in the capital of it. Wilcken, on the contrary, seems to make good his view that there were only three official centres for this court: Alexandria, Memphis, and Pelusium. The business of the several nomes was brought to these centres—the eastern Delta to Pelusium, the western Delta to Alexandria, and the Heptanomis and the Thebaid to Memphis. The evidence as to the places, the officials, and the business is set forth fully and clearly in this useful article; and in conclusion it is briefly shown that this system came to an end at the time of the reforms of Diocletian, when Egypt was divided into three sub-provinces, each of which had its governor with his own jurisdiction.

Wilcken also contributes to the *Archiv* two of his masterly reviews of recent publications of papyri, which invariably add so much, both of correction and of fresh information, to the texts with which he deals. One article deals with the Florence and Leipzig volumes, the other with the British Museum volume (incorporating moreover several new readings obtained by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt) and the latest part of the Berlin *Urkunden*. Another important review is that of the Cairo Menander by Körte, who has since been able to see and collate the original papyrus, the results of which will be looked for with interest.

The other articles in the *Archiv* are shorter. M. Lesquier²⁶ examines the old problem of the calendar in Ptolemaic Egypt, with special reference to some double dates in the reigns of Euergetes and Philopator; but the results are still bewildering and unsatisfactory. Prof. Rostowzew²⁷ discusses some points in connection with the subject of the trade of Græco-Roman Egypt with the east and south; his article is based upon a book by M. Chwostow which I have not been able as yet to see, a history of the eastern trade of Egypt in the Græco-Roman period. The veteran Prof. Lumbroso²⁸ continues his series of notes on miscellaneous topics connected with Egypt. The remaining articles are juristic, and will be mentioned below.

Ptolemaic history is represented among the minor publications of the year by a study by L. Pareti²⁹ of the obscure questions associated with the names of those phantom kings, Ptolemy Eupator and Ptolemy Neos Philopator. The conclusion favoured by Pareti is that both princes were sons of Philometor; that Eupator was first associated on the throne with his father, but predeceased him; that Neos Philopator was then taken into partnership and outlived his father, but was subsequently murdered by Euergetes. An appendix gives a table of the various orders in which these names stand in the lists of the deified Ptolemies. For Roman Egypt a useful piece of work has been done by Prof. L. Cantarelli,³⁰ in drawing up a catalogue of the Prefects of Egypt. In this he has of course been considerably indebted to the previous list of S. de Ricci. Only the first part (from B.C. 30 to A.D. 283) is as yet published; each Prefect is treated separately, and the evidence with regard to him is fully set out.

Dr. P. Koschaker³¹ has published the first part of a monograph on the Archidicastes. He regards this officer as having been in Ptolemaic times merely an Alexandrian magistrate, whose functions were extended by the Romans to include the custody of the central office of archives at Alexandria for the whole country. He is not prepared to accept Otto's identification of the Archidicastes with the president of the Museum. He collects the evidence of the papyri bearing upon the organisation of the archives in Egypt; and the continuation of the treatise will complete this subject, and also treat of the judicial and administrative functions of this officer. Another study of magisterial functions is contained in a treatise by S. Waszynski on the court mentioned in the Magdola Papyri under the name of the *κοινὸν δικαστήριον* (or *κοινοδίκιον*, the expansion of the abbreviation being doubtful). The treatise itself is apparently in Polish, but a full summary of its conclusions has been published in French.³² Waszynski regards this court as identical neither with that of the *λαοκρίται*, which

dealt with native Egyptians, nor with that of the *χρηματισταί*, which dealt with Greeks, but as having to do with cases in which the parties concerned were of different nationalities. The extant evidence is consistent with this conclusion, but it is at present very slight.

The last number to hand of the *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie* contains, in addition to the texts mentioned above (no. 15), a study by B. Apostolides on the topography of the Fayum, in which the writer very confidently rejects all the conclusions of previous writers on the subject, including the results arrived at by the excavations of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt. It is doubtful whether his readers will share his confidence in the correctness of his own results. Prof. Breccia describes excavations made in the necropolis of Ibrahimieh, the fruits of which were some inscribed stelae, vases, figurines, and inscribed vase-handles. He also continues his chronicle of the acquisitions of the Alexandria Museum and the excavations made in the neighbourhood. The bibliographical portion of the *Bulletin* includes reviews of Lefebvre's Menander, of the British Museum and Lille Papyri, and of Part II. of the Tebtunis Papyri.

Two of the recently published British Museum papyri have furnished material for separate articles. Viereck³³ has reprinted the text of the Berlin diploma of the *ἱερά μουσική περιπολιστική Αὐρηλιανή μεγάλη σύνοδος*, with the assistance of the somewhat similar but more perfect London diploma of the *ἱερά ξυστική περιπολιστική Ἀδριανή Ἀντωνιανή Σεπτιμιανή σύνοδος* (see nos. 10 and 14 of last year's Report). And Prof. R. de Ruggiero³⁴ has published an interesting article on a document from Antinoöpolis contained in the same British Museum volume, namely a lease for 60 years of a boat, which is described by the new term of *μισθοπρασία*. He shows good reason for believing that the explanation of this extraordinary device of a sale under the terms of a lease lies in the fact that owners of merchant shipping received certain privileges in the way of immunity from taxation, which the vendor wished to retain by remaining the nominal owner of the boat in question while practically parting with it.

Capt. H. G. Lyons' history of land measurement in Egypt³⁵ combines a knowledge of the ancient literature on the subject (notably the papyri in which the results of land surveys are recorded) with a very practical and thorough experience of modern conditions in the same country. Prof. Petrie, in a short note contributed to the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*,³⁶ makes the interesting suggestion that the obvious displacement of Egyptian history in Herodotus, whereby the Dynasties IV.-VI. (the Pyramid kings) are placed after Dynasties VI.-XXV., is due to the misplacement of a single roll of papyrus containing chapters 100-123. He shows that the whole

second book might be divided into twelve rolls of a size equal to this section, equivalent to about 225 lines of a printed text. The objection to this explanation is that it implies the use of rolls of not more than five feet in length, which is highly improbable.

Prof. Moulton, in collaboration with Dr. Milligan (whose recent edition of St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians shows full and careful use of the material provided by the papyri), has been continuing his linguistic notes on the papyri in the *Expositor*.³⁷ The six series of notes hitherto published do not bring them to the end of *α*; hence the complete work will be extensive, and correspondingly valuable. It is understood that the authors have in preparation a selection of papyrus texts for the special use of students of theology, which should be very useful.

There remain a few articles of a juristic character, which must be mentioned rather than described, since they relate mainly to technical questions of Roman law. Dr. E. Weiss, in the *Archiv*,³⁸ discusses the instances of *communio pro diviso* and *communio pro indiviso* in the papyri, *i.e.* separate ownership of the several fractions of a property as contrasted with joint ownership of an undivided property. Somewhat akin to this (since such divisions of property usually arose from the legacies of parents) is Rabel's brief survey³⁹ of the conditions of the testamentary dispositions of parents in Germany, Rome, Greece, and Egypt. Another article by the same writer⁴⁰ is an elaborate examination of fictitious contracts, such as the sale of a ship mentioned above. The law has in many times and in many countries been fond of doing one thing while pretending to do another. Finally, Mitteis⁴¹ has reviewed recent publications of papyrus texts with special reference to the juristic aspect of their contents.

The sixth Part of the New Palaeographical Society's facsimiles⁴² includes, in addition to the Menander mentioned above, two Homer papyri in the best calligraphic hand of the second century (one the Hawara Homer, now at Oxford, the other Oxyrhynchus Pap. 20, now Brit. Mus. Pap. 742), and a non-literary text of the year 585 from Syene. The other facsimiles of papyri published within the year have been mentioned in connection with the texts to which they are attached.

Several publications of papyri—mostly non-literary—are in preparation; the next Oxyrhynchus volume promises to be as interesting as any except the last, with large portions of Euripides' *Hypsipyle* as the *pièce de resistance*, and explorers, editors, and students are likely to be fully occupied for an indefinite time to come. Much as Egypt has already given us, the last year or two have shown that much may yet be expected.

F. G. KENYON.

P.S.—Since this Report was written, several publications have been received which deserve notice. The most important is part viii. of Wessely's *Studien*,⁴³ containing the second half of his *corpus* of brief documents (receipts) of the Byzantine period. It includes the text of 645 documents, with full indices to both this part of the collection and its predecessor (part iii. of the *Studien*). It is a very complete storehouse of materials for the study of documents of this class. Part vii. of the *Studien*⁴⁴ is a smaller work, consisting of a collection of demotic and Greek texts from mummy-tablets, edited by N. Reich. Prof. E. Cuq⁴⁵ has published a study of a papyrus in the British Museum (No. 1157, col. 3), an application for an order forbidding a debtor to alienate his property. Prof. H. Lietzmann⁴⁶ makes a beginning of the publication of the small collection of papyri at Jena by printing a short and very corrupt Christian text, apparently intended as an amulet. The new *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, the publication of which has just been undertaken at Liverpool University, includes an interesting article by J. G. Milne⁴⁷ on the copper coinage of the Ptolemies, in which he endeavours to identify the extant coins with the names (obol, etc.) known to us from the accounts. M. Jean Maspero has printed⁴⁸ four inscriptions from the temple of Kalabsheh, containing dedications in barbarous Greek by two Nubian kings of the 5th or 6th century; and a mutilated inscription from Esneh, containing the name of a new epistrategus of the Thebaid, Gallus Marianus, of the reign of Hadrian. Finally, Prof. Witkowski⁴⁹ has published a few notes on the Leyden papyrus (pap. U), containing the dream of Nectanebus. It might also have been mentioned that a survey by the present writer of the general results of the discoveries of Greek literary texts on papyrus appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for April last.

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C.—CHRISTIAN EGYPT.

1. *Biblical*.—WESSELY has recognized some further fragments of the Middle Egyptian MS. of the Epistles, whence Krall and Chassinat had edited certain passages (*v. Report* 1902-3, 52)¹. He doubts whether the text on Zoega, p. 151, is from this same MS. I have however a facsimile which proves this to be the case.

MALLON describes² a Bohairic Psalter of the 15th or 14th century which shows the usual liturgical additions (Odes).

The often discussed reference to 'Babylon' in 1 Peter v, 13 is interpreted by SALOMON REINACH³ as an indication of *Tendenz* in the writer—probably a Syrian forger, *ca.* A.D. 80—who was bent on showing Babylon (Old Cairo) to be an earlier Christian centre than Alexandria. Possibly too he would utilize thus the tradition of Peter as the teacher of Mark.

DEISSMANN's new book,⁴ treating as it does primarily of biblical studies, may be mentioned here. It is mainly concerned (like many of the author's recent writings) in emphasising the importance of the non-literary materials made available by modern excavation and travel. The value of Egyptian papyri and ostraca are the theme of a great part of this highly interesting book. The principal texts described and commented are the

New Testament ostraca (*v. last Report* 67), which D. holds to be merely copies made by poor persons, unable to command better writing material; the 3d century Amherst Papyrus from Rome; the letter of Psenosiris and other Christian letters; various Coptic ostraca relating to church affairs (note the discussion here of *μανλίζω*, p. 155), and Pap. Oxyrh. ccix, regarded as an amulet. Reviewed by SCHÜRER,^{4a} who scarcely admits the high value put by D. upon his materials.

H. MÜLLER contributes a number of notes and bibliographical additions to Bludau's list of N. Test. papyrus fragments.⁵

The *provenance* of the famous uncial MSS., recently acquired by Mr. Freer, was at first uncertain. C. SCHMIDT declares⁶ that he has good grounds for tracing them to the White Monastery. Presumably then they belonged to an earlier deposit of books than the Coptic MSS. which have hitherto come in such numbers from that library. They should be due to the same source as the 'Elias Apocalypse,' the new Clement, and a few other early papyrus codices.

2. *Apocryphal, Gnostic*.—The interesting fragment of an uncanonical Gospel lately found by GRENFELL and HUNT⁷ has already been much discussed (*e.g.* by BÜCHLER, *Jew. Quart.* '08, 330, HARNACK, *Preuss. Jahrb.* '08, 201, SWETE in Lietzmann's *Kleine Texte*). The editors themselves take it to belong to a lost Gospel—not that of the Hebrews or Egyptians—composed in Egypt, probably before A.D. 200, while they date the MS. about the year 400. Heretical features are absent; its interest centres rather in the curious references to the temple and its ritual, very divergent in many points from that described in Jewish sources.

Taking as his text a passage in Irenaeus (*Adv. Haer.* i, 29) descriptive of the 'Barbelo' sect of gnostics, C. SCHMIDT gives⁸ a good deal of welcome information as to the important pre-Irenaeian Coptic text at Berlin, whereof we hope that he will, in time, give us an edition (*v. Report* 1895-6, 51). The proper title of the text should be 'The Apocryphon of John.' Its contents well illustrate the way in which gnostic thought in Egypt was influenced by pagan philosophy. A comparison of Irenaeus' brief abstracts from it show in general a conscientious adherence to the original. Its chief value lies in the power we hence, for the first time, gain of controlling the (hostile) description of a gnostic sect by an original document.

CRUM enumerates⁹ the works represented among the fragments—some of very early date—from Dair Balaizah. They include, besides biblical texts, a leaf from a lost gospel or apocalypse, and one apparently from the above mentioned 'Apocryphon of John.'

WINSTEDT edits¹⁰ fragments of an already known collection of brief lives in Coptic of the apostles and other biblical characters. In several cases legendary matter is conspicuous.

In GALTIER's publication¹¹ of an account by A. des Rivières of Harris's MSS. (biblical and patristic), a fragment of 'the Gospel of Nicodemus or of the Egyptians' is mentioned. What has become of this?

ANDERSSON prints¹² further instalments of his criticisms, chiefly philological, on Amélineau's *Pistis*, taking account now of C. Schmidt's translation likewise.

PEETERS criticises¹³ Lüdtké's study of the Salome legend (*v. Report* 1905-06, 68).

LIEBLEIN suggests that the obscure ἀντίμιμον πνεῦμα of the *Pistis* is a reminiscence of the Egyptian *ka*.^{13a}

3. *Liturgical*.—The foremost contribution to this branch of our subject might be as well classed under 'Philology,' for it is equally important in that aspect. H. JUNKER has undertaken the investigation of what remains of Coptic poetry in the Sa'idic dialect.¹⁴ 'Of the 10th century,' he terms it, for the MSS. should indeed date roughly from that period. But its elements are doubtless to be sought far further back. J. describes all the known MSS., pointing out the 'dramatic' structure of some (recitative, solo, chorus), discusses the titles prescribing the melodies, the form of strophes, the rhythmical construction. He shows the freedom with which toned and untuned syllables can be interchanged, and how indefinite may be the number of the latter in a line. He examines the Byzantine element in the hymns, both as regards texts translated, or rather, adapted and melodies used. The debased linguistic character of all texts (the long Leyden MS. being the purest) would be the result of repeated copying; the originals would be in classical Sa'idic. The completion of JUNKER's fundamental work is still to come.

One of the hymns in Kenyon and Bell's *Catalogue* iii (*v. last Report* 69) is reedited by P. MAAS,¹⁵ who regards it as possibly used as a model by Romanos. It bears a certain likeness to the *Te Deum* and is still to be heard in the Greek church.

JUNKER compares¹⁶ the hymn to the Cross in one of the new Nubian MSS., with a Sa'idic text in Léyden (*Manuscripts* p. 433), and draws the natural conclusion that, in such matters, Nubia was indebted to Egypt.

He also shows¹⁷ that the Sa'idic hymn, Berlin *Urkunden* i, p. 163, is the Greek ὕμνος ἐωθινός, in a longer form, and that it is to be found also in Bohairic (*Theotokia* &c.).

TURAEF prints¹⁸ a Bohairic 'canon' on the Virgin, Christmas &c. He

also points out the resemblance, important chronologically, between certain strophes in the *Theotokia* and a hymn attributed to John Damascene.

Further, he gives,¹⁹ in Bohairic and (with KRATSKOWSKI'S aid) Arabic, 2 *psalms* to Takla Haimânôt. On these PEETERS has some observations.²⁰ But it may be noted that being acrostical (alphabetical), these hymns can hardly but be of Coptic origin.

GALTIER minutely investigates a very interesting text²¹: a Bohairic *Theotokia* transcribed into Arabic letters. He compares the phonetic system thus exhibited with that recorded by De Rochemonteix. It may be questioned whether the grounds alleged, as evidence against the new text representing a *living* pronunciation, are conclusive (*e.g.* the transcription of *gima* and *shai*).

The curious ritual of Extreme Unction (*Kandil*), as practised to-day in Upper Egypt, appears to illustrate the intention of certain small lamps, with holes for seven wicks, which LEGRAIN describes.²²

A new edition has been issued²³ in Cairo of the 'Diurnal' or 'Seven Prayers,' called the *Agbiyah* (according to Mallon, the plur. of *ajep* 'hour'). Appended are certain prayers attributed to Ephrem Syrus.

The Balaizah fragments (*v.* no. 9 above) include an important passage (the *epiclesis* &c.), from a Greek anaphora, the MS. being of about the 7th century. It formed the subject of a paper by P. DE PUNIER at the recent Eucharistic Congress.

4. *Church Literature*.—One of the most valuable Coptic texts published of late years is the Achmimic version of 1 Clement, which C. SCHMIDT has elaborately edited,²⁴ with a full glossary adequate to the linguistic importance of this very ancient and peculiar text, the MS. of which S. would date in the second half of the 4th century (the script I should rate somewhat later). The editor has some judicious and opportune remarks upon the unavoidable difficulties for textual criticism, due to the ambiguity or insufficiency of Coptic idiom, and he classifies into twelve main characteristics the constant features of the language which must militate against perfection in any rendering from a Greek original. Reviewed by LEIPOLDT.^{24a}

The figure of Origen has inevitably overshadowed those of his followers, three of whom—Theognostus, Pierius and Peter the Martyr—have been the subject of L. B. RADFORD'S studies.²⁵ The attitude of the first of the three, mainly an apologist, regarding Creation, Christology, the Trinity &c., is described. For an estimate of the second but little material remains. Peter, unlike the others, is distinctly anti-origenist. Certain of

the fragments attributed to him are shown to be in reality post-Nestorian. On p. 2 is a fresh discussion of the sequence of the teachers in the catechetical school.

In a study of Macarius the Egyptian, STOFFELS²⁶ points out the influence of the Stoic philosophy of nature on his mystical theology, although M. does not show any direct acquaintance with Greek thinkers. How he became familiar with their views remains obscure. His was the first mystical interpretation of Christianity, definitely formulated against pantheism. As to the authenticity of his works, the historical facts deducible appear to fit a 4th century coenobite (not hermit) such as M., nearly contemporary with Augustine (*cf.* their doctrines of 'original sin'). He, rather than Dionysius the Areopagite, is the true first mystic: D. is the learned speculator, M. the practical ascetic. When Byzantine mysticism shall have been investigated, it may appear that M. was not without influence upon the 'hesychiasts' of Greece.

WINSTEDT's further instalment from the Munich MSS.²⁷ includes a fragment of an Epistle to Basil, ascribed to Chrysostom and relating to an apostate friend.

The 'Scholia on the Incarnation' of Cyril of Alexandria is but partly extant in Greek. CONYBEARE's edition of the 8th century Armenian version is therefore welcome.²⁸ No book better sums up the dogmatic contests and contrasts of the age of Nestorius; none was more popular with the monophysites. The same publication also gives us Cyril's otherwise unknown letter to Theodosius on Easter, which contains the statement that the writer had compiled a table of Easter dates upon the Diocletian era. JÜLICHER calls attention to the importance of this second text.²⁹

G. FICKER devotes a volume to Amphilochius of Iconium,³⁰ and includes therein a translation (by A. JACOBY) of the homily on the 'Sacrifice of Isaac,' preserved in Bohairic (*Vatic. lxi*), which he inclines to accept as authentic. JACOBY contemplates an edition of the text.

In a criticism of Amélineau's *Oeuvres de Schenoudi*,³¹ Nau takes occasion to review the whole question of the authenticity of the works usually attributed to that famous monk. Some pieces headed Σινουθιον he would leave uncontested; but these are usually found in *catenae* and thus they alone are guaranteed. Yet even when thus ascribed to S., why are they more probably genuine than much other Coptic literature, falsely attributed to famous names? Again, where the 3rd person is used, can S. himself be speaking? Nor do the troubles and violence referred to in the texts fit with the supposed date; they point more probably to Arab times.

Such and other criticisms it is by no means easy to meet satisfactorily. Internal evidence, style, an accurate dating of the MSS. (certain of which, at any rate, must be themselves pre-Mohammedan) will eventually decide a question for which no traditional ascription alone can suffice.

LEIPOLDT too has reviewed Amélineau's work^{31a} and, with help of the photographs and copies collected with a view to his own edition, has drawn up a considerable list of inaccuracies in the texts printed.

The persistence of Shenoute's homilies in ecclesiastical use is a tribute to the value set upon them. Two at any rate have survived in Arabic translations, and of these one (nominally on the text Jerem. viii, 22 or xlii, 11) is analysed by TISSERANT,³² who finds little in the vague form of the scripture citations or other features to help in deciding as to authenticity. For neither of the Arabic texts has a Coptic original as yet been signalled.

'Eusebius of Alexandria' is still a mysterious person. MORIN discusses the Latin version of a sermon on Sunday observance, attributed to him.³³

F. CÖLN has begun an edition,³⁴ with translation, of the Arabic Nomocanon of Michael of Malig, otherwise known as the 'Spiritual Medicine.' He would date the author (if indeed he be also the compiler of the *Synaxarium*) about 1100, considerably earlier than does Wüstenfeld. The subjects dealt with so far are pride, murder, various forms of immorality, continence, divorce, sorcery &c.

The second part of G. Ph. 'AWAD's annotated edition of the Nomocanon³⁵ of Ibn al-'Assâl (*v. Report* 1905-6, 69) will be issued almost simultaneously with this *Report*. It contains the secular canons, from no. 23 to the end (*v. Mai* iv, p. 284), with the addition of 4 appendices: a chapter from the *Foundations of Religion* by the author's brother, Abû Ishâk; the canonical replies of Cyril b. Laqlâk to certain questions by Christodulus of Damietta (*v. Riedel*, p. 302); a poem (*arjûzah*) ascribed to Abû'l-Faraj, another brother, on the law of inheritance; the canons of the above Cyril, taken from a MS. of A.D. 1240, said to be in that patriarch's own hand.

H. LECLERCQ describes and discusses the Coptic texts attributed to the Nicene synod.³⁶ Summing up previous investigations, he decides against their authenticity, at least as any genuine part of the synod's work.

PREUSCHEN reviews Leipoldt's *Didymus* at length.³⁷

5. *History, Legends &c.*—A new study of the beginnings of Arianism, by S. ROGALA,³⁸ is commended by G. Krüger (*Th. Lit. Z.* 1908, 331) for its independent criticism of the sources, as against the views of Seek (*Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 1897).

The Greek MS. Paris 881 was pointed out by Ladeuze as containing an

unknown recension of the Life of Pachomius. This, together with part of another text (Paris 480), is edited by NAU,³⁹ who accompanies it with a translation of the ancient Syriac version. There still remain unpublished the Greek original (the Metaphrast) of Surius's Latin and the quotations of a certain Nikon. The original documents to be assumed are, N. holds, a collection of *Ascetica*, a Life of Pachomius and one of Theodore.

NAU continues his print⁴⁰ of the Greek *Apophthegmata* according to the MS. Coislin 126.

Reviews by Bonwetsch⁴¹ and Turaef⁴² speak favourably of a large Russian work on early Egyptian monasticism by E. TROITSKY, based on first-hand study of the various recensions. He regards the *Paralipomena* as a loose collection of tales, not as an excerpt. He takes the Bohairic Life for the older, whence the Sa'idic was translated! But he concludes of course for the Greek as prior to the Coptic texts.

Note may be taken here of the problem raised by PETRIE's discovery at Memphis of terra-cottas apparently depicting Indians.⁴³ What relation would this evidence of an Indian (Buddhist) colony hold to Asoka's mission westward, in B.C. 260? Might not Buddhist propaganda in Egypt be of influence in the formation of subsequent Christian asceticism?

The important documents recently brought to light regarding the career and doctrines of Nestorius are incidentally affecting the history of Shenoute. BETHUNE BAKER points out⁴⁴ that, since it is now clear (in spite of Evagrius) that N. survived Chalcedon (451) and since S. himself writes of N. as long deceased, therefore S. cannot have died, as hitherto reckoned, in 451. But Leipoldt (on the strength of, it must be owned, a rather obscure statement by Bêsa, S.'s disciple) has given 466 as a possible alternative; this therefore should be the true year of Shenoute's death.

SICKING has of late published various studies in 5th century church history. In the most recent⁴⁵ he examines the accounts of Cyril's accession to the archbishopric, taking a view of the events differing from that of H. von Schubert.

With a double volume (text and Latin translation) by BALESTRI and HYVERNAT⁴⁶ the Paris *Corpus* opens what will be a lengthy series of Coptic *Acta*. The ten texts are all from the Vatican Bohairic collection and thus supersede Zoega's extracts, which were not transcribed from the originals. The Diocletian martyrs, whose histories are given, are Lacaron (not met with in the calendars or elsewhere), Anatolius the Persian, Theodore the Eastern, Sarapion of Panephosi (already *ed.* Balestri), Apa Til, Paphnouti, Epime, Theodore the General, Anoub, Apoli. The importance of having reliable prints of these ancient texts (the MSS.

themselves date from about A.D. 900), as a basis for any study of the northern dialect, cannot be overestimated. MASPERO, in a review,^{46a} refers to a version of the Diocletian legend unknown to me.

A valuable contribution towards Egyptian hagiography is further made by PEREIRA's publication with translations of seven martyrdoms in their Ethiopic versions.⁴⁷ The group chosen is that of the so-called Diocletian cycle and comprises the stories of Basilides, Justus and his family, Theodore the Eastern, Apa Tir and Irai, Claudius, Victor, Sisinnius.

That the value however of such texts as these is mainly philological—that history has little to look for from them—cannot be denied and is well expressed by PEETERS, in a review of Pereira's work.⁴⁸

Notes on the various Bohairic hagiographical texts preserved in the Leipzig MSS. are given by CRUM.⁴⁹ The most noticeable fragment is perhaps that narrating a dialogue as to a piece of the Cross, between an 'archbishop' and a *σύμβουλος*, whose words, as well as this title, show him to be a Moslem governor. A review by PEETERS⁵⁰ makes some suggestions.

WINSTEDT prints⁵¹ a fragment from the Sa'idic martyrdom of James the Persian ('Intercisus').

The relations between hagiography and hymnology—how hymns are built upon the *Acta*—are discussed by KRUMBACHER,⁵² in his investigations as to the sources drawn upon by Romanos. R.'s hymn to St. Menas is shown to be based on a lost form of the story, another unpublished version of which is here edited. The difference between these Greek and the Coptic (*Synaxarium*) versions is remarkable.

A further fasciculus of BASSET's *Synaxarium* (months of Hatûr and Kihak) has appeared.⁵³ It is of much greater interest than its predecessor; for use is now largely made of Paris MS. 4869, the peculiar, evidently Upper Egyptian, recension employed by Amélineau in his *Actes*. A number of narratives are thus given which are wanting in Wüstenfeld and so far in Forget, who however will print them as an appendix to the ordinary recension. A feature of this peculiar MS. is the number of anonymous stories, taken from some form of *Apophthegmata* or *Patericon*.

Those who have worked at the Coptic calendar have long been aware of the peculiar Arabic form of it given by Abû 'l-Barakât, in his 'Lamp of Darkness' (at any rate in the Paris MS.). Not a few commemorations absent from the other available recensions are there recorded, and NAU's print⁵⁴ of Renaudot's Latin translation of it will be welcome.

In the British Museum Coptic Catalogue (nos. 349, 350) are fragments of a history of Severus of Antioch, entirely different from the Syriac Lives.

The recognition of these passages in the complete Ethiopic version has led to the publication of the latter by E. J. GOODSPEED, together with the Coptic fragments (which include Zoega's no. CLXXXV, hitherto ascribed to Shenoute) by CRUM.⁵⁵ It may here be noted that these 6 Coptic passages correspond to those on pp. 600, 620, 622, 632, 682, 708 of the Ethiopic.

Though not Egyptian saints, Cosmas and Damianus were buried, their story tells, at 'Phereman,' which Deubner, like others, takes to be Faramâ-Peremoun-Pelusium. CRUM has attempted,⁵⁶ on the strength of Coptic and Arabic forms of the name, to invalidate this assumption; but in vain. PEETERS⁵⁷ and (in a letter) NAU have made it probable that the various transcriptions are but misunderstandings of the name as found in the Greek texts and supported too by the Melkite *Menaeon*.

The edition of texts recently published by GIRON (*v. last Report* 71) has been rather severely criticised by LEIPOLDT,⁵⁸ PEETERS,⁵⁹ and DROHME (?)⁶⁰; also by AMÉLINEAU,⁶¹ who narrates a story from the *Synaxarium* to show how such legends were composed purely for purposes of edification.

PEETERS has also written short but critical notices of Leipoldt's *Vita Sinuthii*, Balestri's 'Theodore the Eastern' (*v. last Report* 71) and Crum's 'Barsaumâ'⁶².

A highly interesting account is given by AMÉLINEAU⁶³ of his stay, a few years since, in the midst of one of the most influential Coptic families of to-day: the Battarsi (said to be properly 'Batrassi,' from Peter, their founder's name), resident S. of Girga. Their mode of life is, as A. says, almost feudal, in its extensive and patriarchal character. Their agricultural and commercial operations have attained great development, although the fortunes of the family are but a generation old. Many interesting and curious photographs assist in giving a very lively picture of the actual life of the wealthier Copts.

6. *Non-Literary Texts*.—A *corpus* of Christian inscriptions from Egypt is an ideal often contemplated. Towards its fulfilment, so far as Greek texts are concerned, the large collection (about 800), edited by G. LEFÉBVRE⁶⁴ is a very substantial contribution. A quarter of the texts are of unknown *provenance*, scarcely any bear dates; L. has aimed therefore at classifying them according to style of ornament or the formulae. He sums up his results in instructive chapters on the types of inscription, the abbreviations, monograms, titles, grammatical features &c. Some 95 texts appear to be hitherto unpublished; most of the remainder are from L.'s copies. With the exception of a few stelae at South Kensington, all attainable texts seem to have been gathered. It may be observed that no. 778 is not *inédit* (*v. Report* 1898-99, 61).

Coptic stelae, on the other hand, in so far as they have reached the Cairo Museum since Crum's Catalogue, are edited by BIONDI.⁶⁵ They number over eighty and show many points of interest. Several (nos. 23-27) must be due to the great monastery of Jeremias at Sakḥâra. No. 31 is another of the marble stelae with Bohairic text which need special investigation. Those from Aswân (47 &c.) show the formula, peculiar, it seems, to the south: 'God of spirits and of all flesh' (*v. Report* 1904-5, 61).

STEINDORFF publishes the grave-stone of an 11th century bishop, Jêsu, of Zaê (now Saï), in Nubia.⁶⁶ BUDGE had depicted the same stone in his *History of the Soudân*.⁶⁷

TURAEF has collected and edited several interesting texts,⁶⁸ none of which is without obscure points. (1) A 6th-7th century letter; (2) a semi-Achmîmic imprecation (*cf.* that in *Aeg. Z.* xxxiv, 85) the script strongly recalling Brit. Mus. *Catal.*, pl. 12, no. 1224, the form of *gima* being quite peculiar; (3) stele with obscure place-names and (4) another, mentioning a monastic hospital, *cf.* Cairo, no. 8499. VON LEMM has suggested plausible emendations to the first of these.⁶⁹

The British Museum has recently acquired a large number of Greek and Coptic papyri, quite unparalleled in their close relationship of place, date, and persons. All come from Jkôw (now Kôm Ishkaw), which the Greeks called Aphroditô; all date from the years 707-711 or thereabouts and all relate to the same group of persons—the Moslem governor, writing from Fustât, the local officials, pagarch, and village representatives. The corresponding Arabic papyri have already been published by C. H. Becker. This is not the place for enlarging upon the importance of these documents for Byzantine and early Moslem history. The Coptic texts, to be edited by Crum, form the counterpart of the Greek ones, now in course of publication by H. I. Bell; the former consist of the response of the local authorities to the requirements of the central government, as embodied in the Greek and Arabic letters. The collection throws new light upon all sides of Coptic village life—the various burdens in taxes, supply of sailors, artisans &c., the topography, proper-names. Ecclesiastical affairs of course are scarcely illustrated. A preliminary description of the Greek texts, with discussions of many interesting problems, has been given by BELL.⁷⁰

Among the Greek papyri at Strassburg, edited by PREISIGKE,⁷¹ are a set of 6th century deeds of surety, wherein the guarantor undertakes to produce his man where required—but not in the sacred premises, (before) the *θεῖοι χαρακτῆρες* (which P. takes for images of the saints) nor on Sundays or holidays. This would seem to illustrate the church's adoption and extension of the ancient right of asylum.

Six ostraca, from Des Rivières' copies, are published by WINSTEDT;⁷² also a stele, which, to judge by the formula, should belong to the Jeremias monastery.

SAYCE has copied certain *graffiti* at Gebel Silsila, which, if not Coptic, are at any rate Christian.⁷³

Among the texts from Dair Balaizah (*v.* no. 9 above) is an interesting marriage contract and a good many other legal deeds, relating to the affairs of the monastery.

GALTIER gives⁷⁴ a revised edition of a Fayyûmic letter published by Krall (*Mitth.* v, 52). He also prints and discusses a stele with poetical formulae, dated 765 A.D. (not A.M.).

Makrizi's descriptive catalogue of the churches and monasteries of Egypt is translated by LEROY.⁷⁵

DELAPORTE has printed,^{75a} from a liturgical MS., the list of the first 86 Alexandrine patriarchs, comparing the barbaric spellings with that of Kircher's and Bouriant's lists, and so emphasizing the debased standard of orthography which sufficed these mediæval scribes.

7. *Philological*.—ANDERSSON draws attention⁷⁶ to cases in the *Pistis* where *je-* would seem to mean 'again.' He also⁷⁷ compares the use there of *pa-rmwocin*, referred to the speaker, with that of the ancient *ka* and suffix. But instances such as p. 293, 7 make his explanation at least doubtful. Elsewhere A. examines⁷⁸ the use, in the same text, of the prepositions *oue* and *oube*.

Among the many remarkable features of the new Achmîmic 'Clement,' the use of a prosthetic *ah-* with the relative *et-*, before infinitives, is conspicuous. It is discussed by ERMAN.⁷⁹

RAHLFS classifies⁸⁰ the Coptic negative particles, and points out that they are derived from verbal forms with exactly parallel meanings.

SETHE gives⁸¹ instances of (*e*)*mmon* 'verily,' 'indeed,' already noticed elsewhere (Crum, *Ostr.* no. 83, *Brit. Mus. Cat.* p. 592).

A. JAHN examines⁸² the origin of Coptic *wôm* and concludes that it is from *wn* 'eat,' rather than 'm' 'devour.'

8. *Art, Archæology, Excavations*.—QUIBELL's account of his Saḳḳâra excavations⁸³ does not deal as yet with the Jeremias monastery: photographs and copies which I have seen promise, however, an unusually rich volume on that site before long. In the meantime we have a description of the Christian burials found among the earlier tombs. The body was laid on the back, facing west, while over face and feet were tied bundles of grass; for grave-clothes, one or two embroidered shirts, with an outer shroud of sacking. No coffins, for the most part, but a palm-leaf mat,

whereon the body lay. We are told, *à propos* of the numerous *Bes* figures in the surrounding tombs, that this god is elsewhere found, even in Christian burials, as an amulet.

Among the primitive graves explored by REISNER⁸⁴ in the cemeteries opposite Girga, numerous shallow Coptic burials were found, cut in among the ancient tombs. The bodies, as at Saqqâra, lay upon their backs, with head westward.

The excavation of the Menas sanctuary, with its vast dependencies, has now been brought to a close (*v. last Report* 74). C. M. KAUFMANN'S third Report⁸⁵ tells of another (the fourth) basilica, in close relation to spacious guest and waiting rooms and baths of various dimensions, one of some 78 × 45 yards. An elaborate system of lead piping is traceable, for the supply and draining of the healing water and for the heating of the baths. This thermal basilica, assigned to the 5th century, was lined wholly with white marble. Further, the 'coenobia' of dwelling-houses, cellars &c., ascribed to the 5th-9th centuries, were laid bare. The disappointing side of the excavations is in the poor harvest of inscriptions: the name of the patron saint here and there, a few Greek ostraca, including wine accounts and dated by H. I. BELL in the 5th and 6th centuries, some proper names (still to be published) and scraps of inscribed jars, together with an unexpected Latin *graffito*. It is significant of the place and age that Coptic should not be represented. Although K. professes to regard the work done as practically final, it is evident that not a little of the ground remains still to be explored. It is heartily to be desired that health and funds will some day permit him to resume this most important work.

PETRIE'S discovery of extensive brick ruins on the S. side of the 'White Monastery' is an event of considerable importance for the history of Shenoute's community.⁸⁶ Do they represent the primitive settlement of his predecessor, Pgôl? PETRIE argues that, pottery of Constantine's age being found there, the building was pre-monastic: therefore coenobitic. In the middle of the brick enclosure are traces of a stone building, perhaps a church. Noticeable too are the pottery drain-pipes and certain large circular vats. The surrounding brick wall once enclosed the present monastery too. The present confused sequence among the carved stones re-utilized in the latter would point to their origin in these earlier buildings. Five miles S. of Sohâg P. found another brick *dair*, whose recluses seem to have dwelt in and decorated the neighbouring rock tombs.

PETRIE'S preceding volume, dealing with Dair Balaizah, gives photo-

graphs of that building and of a second knife (*v. last Report*, p. 75) and set of large needles; further, of a curious type of stele with *orantes*.⁸⁷

A good general account, with illustrations and texts, of the monastery at Bawît is given by CLÉDAT.⁸⁸ He imagines it to have been destroyed in the second half of the 12th century, and appears ready to identify the name etymologically with *Ebôt* (Abydos) and *wôt* ('same'). CASANOVA, he tells us (adopting Amélineau's suggestion, *Géogr.* 366), proposes to see in Bawît the diocese 'Poubisa,' misread thus from the Arabic.

A lengthy account of the Oasis ruins of Al-Bagawât based on De Bock's work (*v. Report* 1900-01, 76) is given by LECLERCQ.⁸⁹ Of these most interesting ruins we may hope ere long to hear more, from the American expedition which has now definitely taken them in hand.

I may here mention an account, by M. JULLIEN,⁹⁰ of various monasteries, valuable for its photographs, which escaped me at its publication. The buildings described are Sitta Dimyânah, Dair Abû Fanes (*i.e.* Fânah-Bane), D. Ganadla, D. al-Fakûri (*i.e.* Matthew the Poor), D. Rifah, the White Monastery, D. Bablûn at Cairo, Mari Girgis at Achmîm, the Monastery of the 7 Hills W. of Achmîm, D. Anba Bisadah opposite Menshiyah, D. Anba Balamûn at Kasr as-Saiyad, a monastery at Fâu, D. Anba Bachûm N.W. of Luxor.

We may eventually expect detailed descriptions of the numerous Christian cemeteries examined during LYONS'S and REISNER'S 'Survey' of Nubia. In the meanwhile several are mentioned: at Shellal, Taifa and elsewhere.⁹¹ The bodies in one of them were wrapped in coarse shrouds, bound about with tape. In another the graves, in long, regular rows, are surmounted by white structures, in the W. end of which Greek stelae were found inserted.

WEIGALL'S inspection of northern Nubia likewise records observations of various Christian remains⁹²: ruined churches, and monasteries (p. 23, small monks' cells), frescoes in temple (especially p. 139), inscriptions Greek and Coptic. Pl. lxviii has a photograph of a monastery.

Certain archaeologists have difficulty in distinguishing the later pagan from Christian antiquities. WILPERT,⁹³ for instance, has claimed as Christian a mummy with what looks like a rectangular nimbus, while STRZYGOWSKI and MARUCCHI⁹⁴ regard it—certainly rightly—as pagan.

The 2nd part of the sale of RUSTAFJÆLL'S antiquities⁹⁵ contained 8 Coptic stelae and a fine bronze pendant lamp, with open-work pattern.

BRECCIA shows⁹⁶ a photograph of a fine capital of a column, lately acquired by the Alexandria Museum.

J. BAILLET describes⁹⁷ elaborately the specimens of tapestry from

Antinoë in the Orleans Museum. In many of the designs and motives he recognizes pagan survivals; in all he sees a mystic symbolism. There are numerous plates, giving clever reconstructions of the tattered pieces. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF declines⁹⁸ to see traces of Egyptian paganism in these late classical designs.

A photograph may be here mentioned of a fine linen tunic, with the silk *appliqué* ornaments still in place, in the South Kensington Museum.⁹⁹ In the design figures a mounted saint, 'Zacharias.'

The obscure word *quadrapiulus*, found in the *Liber Pontificalis* as the name of a costly textile (8th-9th cent.), is derived by CRUM from the name of *Katrabbul*, near Baghdad.^{99a} A stuff so designated occurs in a Copto-Arabic list of clothing.

9. *Miscellaneous*.—O. VON LEMM has printed¹⁰⁰ a number of short notes, dealing with such a variety of subjects, that, though almost always relating to the literature, they may best be classed here. Among the points discussed we may mention: the biblical quotations of Shenoute; the magical use of a stone dropped into wine to cause strife; the name of 'Berzelia,' the epilepsy demon (*cf.* 'Alabastria' in Clédât's *Baouit*); the authorship of Brit. Museum *Coptic Catal.* no. 214, which cites Shenoute; the place-name *Hagé* (already in Krall no. ccxlii); Brit. Museum *Catal.* no. 217, a highly interesting MS., whereof more fragments have recently come to light, and deserving of special study; the identity of St. Theonoe; numerous emendations to the texts of the Ephesian synod and to various other publications.

The veteran F. ROSSI sketches¹⁰¹ the progress of Egyptian studies as based upon the study of Coptic; while P. MARESTAING reminds us¹⁰² that Athanasius Kircher, though he made no attempt to utilize it, was aware of the importance of Coptic as a key to deciphering the hieroglyphics.

W. E. CRUM.

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- ⁹⁰ *Missions Catholiques*, 1903 (*sic*), 188 &c.
- ⁹¹ Survey Dept., Gizeh (Cairo), *Arch. Surv. of Nubia, Bulletins* 1 and 2 (1908).
- ⁹² *Report on the Ant. of Lower Nubia*, Oxford, 1907.
- ⁹³ *Röm. Quartalschr.* 1907, 105.
- ⁹⁴ *Byz. Z.* xvii, 274, 285 (*cf. ib.* xv, 676).
- ⁹⁵ Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, *Catal.* (9th Dec., 1907).
- ⁹⁶ *Bull. Soc. Arch. d'Alexandrie*, no. 10, 233.
- ⁹⁷ *Méms. de la Soc. arch. d'Orléans*, 1907.
- ⁹⁸ *PSBA.* xxx, 159.
- ⁹⁹ *The Burlington Magazine* (London), June 1905, 238.
- ^{99a} *ZDMG.* 1908, 3. Heft.
- ¹⁰⁰ *V.* no. 69 above.
- ¹⁰¹ In Turin Acad., *Atti* xliii (1908).
- ¹⁰² *Recueil de Trav.* xxx, 22.

POSTSCRIPTS.

The following important communication has been received from Dr. D. RANDALL-MACIVER and Mr. C. L. WOOLLEY too late for insertion in its proper place :—

“ A NUBIAN CEMETERY AT ANIBEH.

The Eckley B. COXE, Jnr., Expedition for the University of Philadelphia.)

“ During the season of 1907–8 we excavated at Anibeh a cemetery similar to but much greater and richer than that found in the previous year at Shablul. The site lies on the west bank of the Nile, two or three miles north of Kasr Ibrim, and about as much south of the Roman or Nubian fortress of Garanok ; the XXth Dynasty brick pyramids of Anibeh, the rock tomb of Pennut and the mounds of the XXth Dyn. town are about a mile and a half to the south and south-west of the cemetery. About eight hundred graves, apparently the whole cemetery, were opened ; the majority had been robbed in antiquity and the more precious objects taken ; only a few of the poorer sort remained undisturbed, but their contents were sufficiently rich to throw an entirely new light upon the history of the Nubian civilization.

“ The graves were, broadly speaking, of three sorts. For the poorest burials a trench sufficed, either sunk straight in the soil and covered with rough sandstone slabs, or with one side undercut, and the slabs sloped from the trench-bottom to the side, so as to form a closed longitudinal recess. In the second case a sloping dromos was cut down some six feet into the soil, and led to a rude chamber, hollowed out in the hard Nile-mud deposit ; the entrance was closed by a door of mud bricks, the dromos being of course subsequently filled up. In the third case, an open rectangular pit was cut down to a depth of about six feet, the sides were partly lined with walls of mud brick, and upon these was built a vault across the tomb-chamber ; except in two cases there was no doorway. The vault must have been built when the body was already inside, and the whole was then filled up level with the ground. This last is the type of grave most characteristic of the Shablul cemetery. The poorest graves had no superstructure, properly speaking, though doubtless their position was duly marked by some recognisable sign ; in a few cases the end of a stake or the presence of a round hole driven down into the side of the dromos showed that either a rough pillar or, more probably, such a flag-staff as

still stands above many modern Nubian graves had been employed in antiquity. The two richer sorts of graves, however, were commonly provided with superstructures in mud brick, or mud brick and stone, which, though differing amongst themselves a good deal in minor details, yet for the most part conformed to a regular and peculiar type. The building took the form of the Egyptian offering-table. A solid square of masonry from six to nine feet across and either flat or roughly hemispherical above, had on its east face two short projecting walls roofed over and forming a small false approach, within which were set vases of offerings. In front of the approach lay a small brick altar on which was a stone table of offerings, a reproduction in miniature of the superstructure itself; on it were generally represented the conventional jars and loaves, round it was a Meroitic inscription. Somewhere about the tomb stood also a stela, painted or inscribed, sometimes with a coloured portrait of the dead, and a sandstone statue half bird and half human.

"About a hundred and twenty inscribed stones, stelae or offering-tables, were obtained, together with a few ostraka and pot inscriptions in Meroitic, demotic and Greek. Of statues about fifty considerable remains were found, including a particularly fine and virtually intact figure of a royal personage, and another fifty bodiless heads, which from their rude but strongly-marked characterisation seem to be portraits of the people above whose tombs they stood. The amount of pottery recovered was extraordinary, some four hundred intact or practically complete cups, jars and amphorae being found—they are almost all wheel-made and finely designed, painted in polychrome with the widest possible range of subjects, hunting and Bacchanalian scenes, giraffes, frogs, and animal motives generally, and highly stylised or realistic floral designs. The ornament constantly betrays Egyptian traditions, as often Hellenistic or Roman influence; but there has always been at work upon the borrowed elements an original informing spirit that served to create an entirely new decorative style. It is impossible without illustrations to convey an idea of the effect produced by this pottery; the forms most prevalent are the primitive gourd-shaped narrow-mouthed jar, the tumbler, and the various borrowed types of classical amphorae and oenochoae; on these the painted ornament, so highly developed on the one side and so un-classical upon the other, sometimes severely stylised and sometimes deliberately grotesque, is at once surprising and in harmony. An interesting feature is that side by side with this late painted pottery were found in undisturbed graves hand-made vessels of black ware with white-filled incised ornament that could be passed off anywhere as early dynastic Egyptian. In the richest

tomb, that of a king, which had twice been plundered but still contained more than a dozen bronze vessels and over fifty pots, were two bronze jugs with handles ending above in a human figure whose outstretched arms embrace the rim, and below in a fine full-face female mask. These are purely Hellenistic in type, closely resembling Pompeian examples and probably of Alexandrian manufacture of the first cent. A.D., as were also a bronze incense burner, and a swinging lamp in the same tomb. Side by side with these were two large bronze bowls with engraved decorations; one shows a string of cattle, driven by a man who carries a milk-pail on his head, the other, the most important single object found by the expedition, represents apparently a Nubian queen, who seated under the trees outside her wigwam, and attended by her servants, receives offerings of milk brought up in bowls by other servants: some carry the bowls and pails, one is milking a cow; the line of beasts occupies all that remains of the bowl's circumference. The subject is a local one and is treated in a style neither classical nor Egyptian, but Nubian, no less original here than on the pottery; for illustrating the art of the country and the time the bowl is a unique document. Almost as interesting in their way are the toilet-cases of wood inlaid with ivory, of which several were found. The best has human figures standing in arched niches, while sphinxes lie in the architectural compartments below; another has floral decoration, stiff conventionalised lotus-plants within a border of floral rosettes upon the front, and loose trailers of veined ivy upon the lid; others are merely diapered with rosettes and dots. The remains of these caskets, sometimes replaced by oval baskets of wicker work, were not infrequent in the graves of the women; indeed, while the essential furniture consisted merely of a water- or beer-jar and a tumbler, this could be elaborated to a very great extent indeed. The men had often weapons—whole quiverfuls of arrows were found, recalling the name of the Archers given by the Egyptians to the people of the south, while the women had scent-bottles of glass and strings of beads. The glass vessels, some of which retain their contents still liquid, seem to be of imported Roman fabric, and form an interesting series of types; the beads are very remarkable, of paste, of gilt silvered and millefiore glass, and of the commoner stones, quartz and cornelian; and over two hundred complete strings were found. The finger-rings, about a hundred in number, are also curious for their mixture of types, some being purely classical—one has Cupid driving swans, one a Greek inscription to 'Sarapis of Napata'—some with the regular Egyptian motives, others with designs that can only be called Nubian.

"Roughly speaking, the cemetery must be dated within the first five

centuries A.D., and appears to have belonged to the town and fortress of Garanok just to the north. The cemetery of Shablul was quite small and the town buildings near it showed no signs of such importance as that possessed by Garanok; this was certainly the more important as it is also the better preserved site. Apart from these two spots remains of a similar civilization have not yet been found. Nothing of the sort has come to light in Dr. Reisner's exhaustive excavations between Assouan and the Bab el Kalabsheh; whether Romano-Nubian sites exist between that latter point and Korosko is still to be seen; but it is probable enough that here we have the most northerly outpost of the empire whose seat lay far to the south at Meroe. Even from a more central site, however, we could not have hoped to reap a richer harvest of historical material, and may well hope that before long the interpretation of the Meroitic script may throw further light upon a people whom the contents of their graves show to have reached an unsuspected high water mark of negroid civilization."

Dr. RANDALL-MACIVER and Mr. WOOLLEY will issue a fully-illustrated account of this remarkable excavation if possible by Christmas, 1909.

M. LEGRAIN also has kindly sent the following report on his thirteenth season of work at Karnak:—

"Les travaux de Karnak ont été cette année la suite méthodique de ceux des douze années précédentes.

"Le relèvement des colonnes de la Salle Hypostyle a pris la plus grande partie de notre temps. Les colonnes 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 et 67, que n'avaient été reconstruites encore que jusqu'à six mètres de hauteur, ont été entièrement réédifiées, c'est à dire qu'elles ont atteint leur hauteur primitive, soit 15 mètres.

"Notre besogne dans le nord de l'Hypostyle avance. Je crois qu'elle sera terminée pendant la campagne 1908-1909.

"A l'aile nord du second pylône, l'enlèvement et la classification des blocs écroulés continue. Nous avons actuellement en magasin... blocs portant des bas reliefs. Un grand nombre d'autres sont anépigraphes.


"Ce travail a amené la découverte de bas reliefs et de segments de colonne, employés par les Ramessides dans la construction du 2^e pylône. Ils proviennent d'un temple dédié à Amon par Toutankhamon. Nous en connaissons déjà d'autres fragments.

"La cloture et la couverture de la salle où est rebâti le mur de la reine Hatshepsoutou ont été faites cette année.

“ La série des découvertes s’est continuée comme les années précédentes.

“ Dans le temple même, le travail de reprise des fondations de l’aile nord du 6^e pylône nous a fait découvrir inopinément une statue de granit rose haute de près de 3 mètres, représentant Amenothès II. assis. Nous l’avons rétablie à sa place antique, devant les Annales de Thoutmosis III. Un torse de granit rose, appartenant à Thoutmosis IV. a été trouvée aussi en cet endroit.

“ Plus au sud, près du mur extérieur sud, nous avons reconnu les arasements d’un Thoutmoseum où nous avons trouvé une grande statue de Thoutmosis II. en calcaire dur, haute de 2^m·20 et une autre de Thoutmosis 1^{er} assis, en granit rose.

“ Selon les ordres de M. Maspero, nous avons cette année déblayé le monument de Tahraqa au sud du Lac Sacré. Ce travail ne nous a rien fait connaître de nouveau, mais par contre en poussant le déblaiement plus au sud, nous avons trouvée un monument importante entre l’angle sud-ouest du monument de Tahraqa et le Lac Sacré. C’est un énorme scarabée long de plus d’un mètre, sculpté à même d’un socle de granit haut de deux mètres qu’il surmonte. Un véritable chef d’œuvre. L’animal sacré est tourné vers le sud. Le socle a été aplanie de ce coté et orné d’une grande et belle stèle, montrant dans son tableau Amenothès III., aimé de  agenouillé devant Touth d’Héliopolis. Le texte suivant est gravé sous ce tableau en quatre lignes horizontales :



La mention d’un temple de Khopri-Khopiremto est fort importante à l’époque d’Amenothès III., et marque une des étapes qui ont précédé la révolution atonienne. J’ai pensé et je pense encore que le scarabée de Karnak n’était pas seul jadis et avait au moins un vis-à-vis, formant ainsi une sorte d’allée de scarabées sacré devant une chapelle héliopolitaine. Nos recherches n’ont encore amené aucun résultat, et peut être n’avons nous plus, dans le scarabée de 1908, que le dernier témoin d’un édifice détruit plus tard.

“ Ces recherches nous amenèrent à fouiller dans l’angle nord-ouest du

Lac Sacré où nous avons découvert l'orifice du canal qui amenait jadis les eaux du Nil dans le Lac Sacré. Ce canal a pu être suivi assez loin : un puits avec vanne servait à régler l'adduction des eaux. Dans les décombres autour du canal, nous avons retrouvé un très beau bas-relief et des fragments du soubassement du monument de Hatshopsouïtou et de Thoutmosis III. dont nous avons, jadis, M. Naville et moi, publié d'importants fragments.¹

"La crue du Nil a été, cette année, subite et très forte. Elle a eu comme contre-coup fâcheux l'envahissement presque complet du temple de Karnak par les eaux d'infiltration. A leur apogée (le 28 octobre, 1908) il n'y avait pas moins de 80 cent. d'eau dans la Salle Hypostyle. Nous n'avons pas eu encore d'accident à déplorer.

"Vous recevrez bientôt le premier volume du *Répertoire Généalogique et onomastique du Musée du Caire* (Monuments de la XVII^e. et de la XVIII^e. Dynastie) qui vient de paraître."

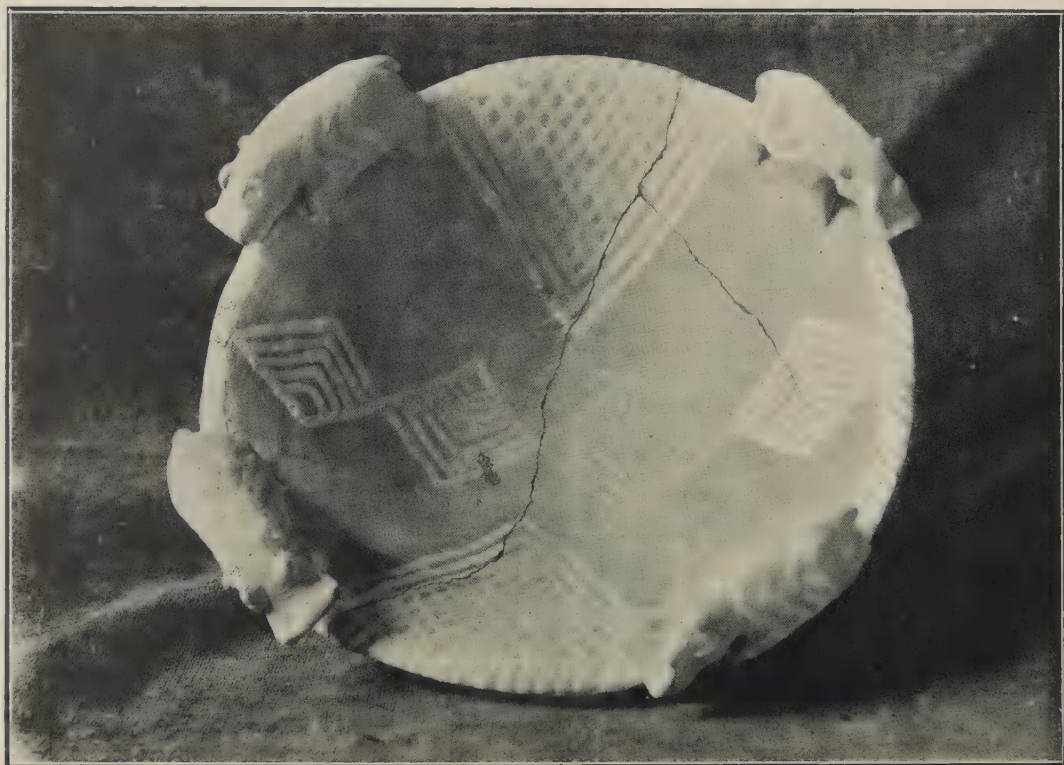
It is a pleasure to record that M. LEGRAIN, who is now officially entitled Directeur des travaux du Service des Antiquities à Karnak, has been recently made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

¹ G. LEGRAIN et E. NAVILLE, *L'aile nord du pylône d'Amenophis III. à Karnak* (Annales du Musée Guimet, xxx.).





GAMING BOARD FROM EL MAHASNA.



POLISHED RED POTTERY BOWL FROM EL MAHASNA.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

1908-1909

COMPRISING THE WORK OF THE
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND AND THE PROGRESS OF
EGYPTOLOGY DURING THE YEAR 1908-1909.

EDITED BY

F. LL. GRIFFITH, M.A.

LONDON:

SOLD AT

THE OFFICES OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, 37, GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.,
AND 527, TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.;

ALSO BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,
DRYDEN HOUSE, 43, GERRARD STREET, W.;

BERNARD QUARITCH, 11, GRAFTON ST., NEW BOND ST., W.;

ASHER & CO., 14, BEDFORD ST., COVENT GARDEN, W.C.,
AND 56, UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN;

HENRY FROWDE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.,
AND 29, WEST 32ND ST., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

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I.—EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

A.—EXCAVATIONS AT ABYDOS.

THE site of Abydos has again been the scene of the explorations of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The concession consisted of the southern part of the cemetery as far as the Sety temple, including the so-called royal tombs.

The interest of these very ancient monuments is well known ; and it is desirable that they should be completely searched, in view of their paramount importance for the reconstruction of the earliest dynasties. In this respect our work has been merely tentative. It soon appeared that this excavation must be made on the principle which we applied with such good results at Deir el-Bahari, and which has been adopted in all large explorations by the Germans and the Americans at Ghiza, Abusir, and elsewhere. A monument is not well excavated unless it is cleared ; and for that a railway plant is necessary. M. Maspero kindly promised to lend us the same plant which we had for nine years at Deir el-Bahari. We shall not resume work in the royal tombs until we have a railway.

Nevertheless the work of last winter has not been quite barren. In the mounds where M. Amélineau and Prof. Petrie had been digging before us, we discovered two causeways, the supporting walls of which are made of two rows of large horizontal pots. We cleared about twenty yards of one of them ; of the other one we traced only the beginning. In the mounds which cover these causeways are thousands of terra-cotta cups of coarse ware which seemed never to have been used. It is difficult to assign a date to that pottery and to recognise the purpose of those heaps of small cups.

Under the supervision of Mr. Legge, who kindly contributed to the expense, the rubbish coming from former excavations was sifted. It produced a few interesting fragments, among which was a wooden seal of the time of the early kings. We have good reason to believe that early remains are to be found in other parts of the necropolis.

We also dug into an enormous circular pit cut in very bad rock. It looked like a huge well; but the absence of any signs of water showed that it was not a well. We were obliged to stop before reaching the bottom for fear of a collapse of the sides.

We began digging close to our house in a large trench the plan of which is not yet clear; but a staircase has been found leading to it. This will be our first work to continue next winter. EDOUARD NAVILLE.

To the north of the Temple of Rameses lies a long ridge between two roads which Mariette found to contain tombs of the Old and Middle Kingdoms. The extreme eastern edge of this ridge slopes down abruptly to the cultivation, and apparently had never been excavated. We therefore began our work here, and, starting to the south, opened some three hundred graves, for the most part of the Vth and VIth Dynasties, with a few of the XIIth and XVIIIth.

The poorest graves of the earliest period consisted of a shallow hollow in the rock, in which the body lay in a contracted position under an inverted rough clay coffin elliptical in shape. No funerary furniture except an occasional pottery vase was found with this type of burial.

The majority of the fifth and sixth dynasty graves, however, consisted of a shaft not deeper than 12 feet, from the bottom of which opened a chamber not much larger than was necessary to contain an oblong wooden coffin. The whole grave was cut in the hard water-laid sand, and it was rarely that a few rows of brickwork were placed around the top of the shaft to hold back the loose surface sand. The entrance to the chamber was usually closed with a wall of bricks.

In the chamber stood an oblong coffin, but the ravages of the white ants had been so thorough that throughout the whole of this site we found only one coffin intact; the rest fell to pieces at the touch. The body, with but few exceptions, lay on the left side, with the head to the north-west, in a more or less extended position. The knees were generally slightly bent, and the arms were crossed on the breast or laid by the side, with sometimes one hand on the pelvis.

In only one case was it certain that the body had been mummified; in fact, in numerous graves the body had shifted to one end of the coffin owing to a tilting of the coffin whilst it was being lowered into the grave.

The usual funerary furniture was, in the case of the women, a wooden head-rest, a copper mirror, and several alabaster and pottery vases. The wooden pillow was placed under the head, and had generally broken down under the attacks of white ants. These pillows were simple in form, some in fact consisting only of a flat block of wood slightly hollowed at one end to fit the neck; one of the same shape was made of limestone, others were cut with two slender wooden legs, but no really fine examples were found. The alabaster vases were generally placed near the head; in one case, however, four small vases were placed outside the coffin against the wall of the chamber, and in another two vases were found (one in a small box) on the lid of the coffin, whilst a larger vase stood by the wall of the chamber.

Grave F 65 is a very good type of these burials. The skeleton (a woman) lay on the left side, with head to the north-west, arms at the sides, and knees slightly drawn up. Under the left temple were the remains of a wooden pillow. Before the face stood a large alabaster vase, behind the head was a flat red pottery vase with handles, and at the back of the neck a small red polished pottery vase.

Before the breast lay a large copper mirror with a lotiform wooden handle, behind the knees was a large polished red pottery vase, and at the feet was a small wooden box containing a small polished red pottery vase and a copper needle. Round the neck were two strings of green glazed steatite beads, one with a large carnelian bead in the centre, and the other supporting a steatite button seal with the figure of a hornet cut on the face.

On the lid of the coffin, over the knees, was placed a small red pottery vase, and against the outside of the coffin at the feet leant a large globular vase of rough pottery, over the mouth of which was placed an inverted polished red pottery bowl with a spout (in grave F 60 was found a similar large vase with a polished red pottery dish, unspouted, placed inverted over the mouth).

The burial of the men was a simple affair: a wooden pillow and a long staff (sometimes copper-headed), and a few pottery vases, supplied their wants, though one had with him a complete set of small copper chisels, scrapers, and dishes.

In two burials the leg bones (from the knee down) of an ox had been laid on the coffin lids over the feet; and in one case a complete leg of an ox in copper was found by the coffin, but the date of this is not certain.

former was intact, the other had been destroyed by our enemies the white ants.

On the edge of the cultivated land to the north of the Rameses Temple we discovered the remains of an old Coptic church built on the ruins of a small stone chapel of Thothmes III. These await thorough exploration next season.

B.—EXCAVATIONS AT EL MAHASNA.

Whilst we were excavating at Abydos we heard through Arab sources that a large cemetery was being plundered some eight miles to the north of our concession at a place called El Mahasna, and by the kind permission of M. Maspero we were able to begin digging there early in January. The cemetery was situated at about half a mile from the cultivated land, and occupied an oval patch of ground on the northern bank of a broad wadi, the older graves lying on the slope and the later ones on the flat top of the desert.

In this way the earlier graves had been covered by blown sand to a depth of some feet, and many of them were found to be untouched.

The place had been plundered no less than four times, the last time being, in fact, so recent that the graves still stood open; but plundering must have begun in very early times, since the two broken halves of a flint knife (one of which was found at the bottom of a plundered grave and the other in the top rubbish) differed very considerably in colour.

The graves were of six types:—

- (a) Circular shallow graves.
- (b) Roughly oval or oblong graves.
- (c) Graves with a recess in the rock.
- (d) Graves with pottery coffins.
- (e) Graves with a wood lining.
- (f) Quadrangular brick graves.

The bodies with very few exceptions lay on the left side with head to the south in a contracted position, and were usually wrapped in mats. Fragments of cloth were found at the neck in a few instances, but in no case was a skin covering found, though this may have been due to the fact that the site had been exposed to a certain amount of moisture.

Many cases of the burial of several bodies in one grave were discovered. In one of the early graves three children were laid together, and burials of two persons in a grave were frequent, occurring chiefly in very large roughly rectangular graves.

One of the latter was an exceedingly rich burial. Two skeletons wrapped in matting lay in the usual position, one in the centre of the grave and the other against the west side. Several pottery vases (black topped) lined the south end of the grave, and with them lay an ivory figure of a man and four ivory wands or pendants. Before the face of the central figure was a mass of ivory bracelets, and against the top of the head were laid a large number of carnelian and glazed steatite beads. At the head of the other skeleton stood a polished red bowl with four hippopotami in relief on the rim and decorated with a pattern in white on the interior (see Frontispiece). At the feet were two plain ivory cylindrical vases and fragments of combs and hairpins, from the former of which probably comes a small ivory figure of a donkey.

Of slightly later date was another double burial (a woman and a child). The woman lay in the centre of the grave, but the child's bones had been scattered and lay in a heap. Lying on the side of the woman was a large female figure, apparently made of wood, in a semi-contracted position, that is with the thigh at right angles to the body and feet drawn up. The figure was armless, the legs were cut in one piece, and the whole had been painted red. On both wrists of the skeleton were ivory bracelets, and glazed steatite and carnelian beads were also found. At the head of the grave were several wide-mouthed, black-topped pottery vases and seven pear-shaped objects made of clay and pierced at the pointed end for suspension. These rattled when shaken. Several small cubes of clay lay behind the head, and at the other end of the grave was found a small table of clay of which the upper surface was divided by pricked lines into three rows of six squares each. This is probably a gaming board of which the cubes are the pieces. We found eleven pieces in all (two larger than the rest), but they were so fragile that one may easily have crumbled to pieces (see Frontispiece).

Another important tomb, which is probably of the protodynastic period, was evidently the burial of a great chief. The body had apparently been laid in a wooden box or coffin. Before the face lay four white stone mace-heads, the copper head of a harpoon, a diorite staff-head, and two large flakes of flint. A well-cut ivory cup lay at the head of the grave, but the vases were broken and the grave had evidently been opened before. A re-used rhombic slate palette was also found. On the west side and outside the wooden box lay two dogs wrapped in a mat. At the heads of the dogs lay clay bunches of garlic.

These were the three most important tombs found on the site.

Of other objects found an ivory cow is of interest, as are also two small

hollow ivory cubes perforated round the top and carved into the figure of a hippopotamus at the other end.

A clay sheep with long twisted horns and an ox of the same material with a rough drawing of a lion(?) scratched on the side were also found.

Beads were found in a great many of the graves, including gold, carnelian, steatite, faience and amber.

Slate palettes of rhombic shape were found in the earlier graves and a few fish-shaped and rectangular palettes in the later.

Of pottery several new types were found, especially in the "painted" class. The finest of these was decorated in white on a polished red ground, on the inside with two crocodiles and two hippopotami, and on the outside with two elephants(?) and two horned cattle or deer. Only one vase of the rare black incised ware was found, and this came from a plundered grave. In stone vases the site was distinctly poor, only four being found; the two earliest were of cylindrical form with a slight lip, another was globular in shape, with handles, and the last was a small slate bowl of the protodynastic period.

One ivory cylinder seal was discovered near a plundered brick tomb (early part of 1st Dynasty); it is decorated with wavy lines cut round the circumference, except at one point where a design is carved of a lion couchant with a branch of a tree before it and a small hollow (a smaller branch?) over its back.

Copper was found in a few graves. In a large plundered grave was found a small sickle-shaped implement, a little copper bowl, and a small copper tool obviously copied in shape from the flint knives with the crescent-shaped top.

In another grave a child wore a copper bracelet on the left wrist.

The full description of this cemetery and the objects found will shortly be published under the title of *El Mahasna*.

E. R. AYRTON.

L. LOAT.

II.—PROGRESS OF EGYPTOLOGY.

A.—ARCHAEOLOGY, HIEROGLYPHIC STUDIES, ETC.

THE twelve months covered by this Report have not been marked by any sensational discovery. There has, however, been plenty of activity with good results in all departments. The output of works on the Art and Archaeology of Ancient Egypt has been especially noticeable.

ERMAN has contributed an article to the *Internationale Wochenschrift für Wissenschaft Kunst und Technik* (number for May, 1909) on recent progress in Egyptology, with special reference to the editions of Historical Texts by SETHE and SCHÄFER in the *Urkunden*, and of the Pyramid Texts by SETHE, together with Junker's work on Ptolemaic hieroglyphic and MÖLLER's on hieratic.

Dr. ROEDER has written an excellent summary of Egyptological work during 1907, *Z.D.M.G.* lxiii. 239: reports of exploration in Egypt during the winter of 1908-9 may be found in *O.L.Z.* xii. 224, and an account of the German excavations of 1907-8 at Elephantine, Kom Ombo, Abusir and Tell el-Amarna, in *Klio* ix. 124, by BORCHARDT.

The International Congress of Classical Archaeology was held in Cairo in April, somewhat late in the season for archaeologists from northern Europe. Six hundred members attended, two hundred of them being from France. The papers read include several concerning Graeco-Egyptian antiquities in Egypt. The Congress is described as having been very successful as a practical demonstration of Egypt's wealth in archaeology, but without having produced many papers on Egyptological matters. *C.R.* 1909, 355, cf. J. BAILLET, *Rev. des questions historiques*, Juillet, 1909.

A book that should interest the tourist with archaeological leanings is *Inscriptions of the Nile Monuments*, by G. C. PIER, a collection of views in Egypt and photographs of monuments and inscriptions with translations of the most prominent or interesting.

The forged scarabs of Necho (*A.R.* 1907-8, p. 2) are figured in *C.R.* 1908, 466, *cf.* the explanatory note, *ib.* 493; the sequel to the fraud in the law-courts is recorded and commented on by S. R[EINACH] in *Rev. Arch.* xiii. 137.

STEINDORFF, in *Festschrift zum 500-jährigen Jubiläum der Universität Leipzig*, relates the history of the Egyptological Institute at Leipzig, and of the collections contained in it. It appears that Leipzig was the earliest centre of Egyptology in Germany. SPOHN was the first to study and teach the subject, but died young in 1824. SEYFFARTH succeeding him founded the collection of antiquities, but obstinately opposed the teaching of CHAMPOLLION and followed false methods of interpretation. After his resignation in 1854 there was an interregnum until EBERS began his fruitful teaching in 1870. Amongst his pupils were ERMAN and Ed. MEYER. Since 1893 the Institute has been in the able hands of Prof. STEINDORFF, and the Egyptian collections have been greatly enriched through his expeditions to Egypt.

EXCAVATIONS AND EXPLORATIONS.

(a) *Work in 1908-9, including Repairs, etc.*

Dr. RANDALL MACIVER and Mr. C. L. WOOLLEY thus describe their work in Nubia, which is especially noteworthy as having been the first excavation on a large scale undertaken within the territory of the Egyptian Sudan.

"The Eckley B. Coxe, Jun. Expedition sent out on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania was engaged from January to April in making excavations opposite Halfa. Considerable traces of the ancient town of Behen were visible around the temple of Thothmes III. which had been excavated by Captain LYONS. We traced the fortifications of the town, which consist of a very remarkable triple wall and ditch embracing

a circuit of about a mile, and made a considerable clearance of the area between the two temples. This part of the work will be continued next season, when we hope to complete the plan of the XVIIIth Dynasty town.

"During the season of 1909 we were principally occupied with the cemeteries. The chief New Empire cemetery we discovered on the plateau and in the low cliffs immediately outside the north-western corner of the town wall. One class of tombs, those of the plateau, conformed pretty closely to the type known in Upper and Lower Egypt at the same period, *i.e.* deep shafts at the bottom of which chambers were hewn out at right angles. The chambers were, however, more numerous and complex than is usual in Egypt. In the cliff tombs the chambers were of the same plan, but were approached by a stairway instead of by a shaft.

"Similar stairway tombs were found in another low cliff a short distance south of the first cemetery and due west of the town, and an isolated pyramidal hill behind these was honeycombed with long galleries running far into the rock and crowded with numerous burials. With one or two exceptions all these tombs had been plundered in ancient times, but they yielded a number of 'cabinet specimens' of considerable interest and value. With the exception of some of the pottery the objects were all of purely Egyptian character, and the cemeteries may no doubt be ascribed to the Egyptian colony settled at Behen. Amongst them may be noted scarabs the names on which comprise the principal kings of the XVIIIth Dynasty, and one or two of the XIXth and XXth, faience dishes, necklaces of semi-precious stones, and a fine ivory-handled bronze sword and bronze dagger. Only two or three inscriptions were found, *viz.*, grave-stelae of very rough workmanship, and no statues.

"More remunerative and of greater archaeological interest were the graves of the XIIth Dynasty which were discovered inside the walls of the town, an evidence that the latter are not as early as the XIIth Dynasty. They resembled the cliff-graves of the XVIIIth Dynasty in structure, being large halls with several alcoves approached by a staircase. The brick superstructures were in some cases perfectly preserved, showing that the tomb was covered with a quadrilateral building roofed with a barrel-vault, and that the stairway approach was similarly vaulted. From these tombs we have as yet obtained no inscriptions except a single decomposed grave-stela, no statues, and only one statuette. The latter, in steatite, gives the name of Kary-n-mery, who is dated by a scarab found with him to the reign of Amenemhat III. His tomb, which was intact, yielded a fine collection of jewellery. From this series of tombs we obtained the earliest

iron weapon recorded from the Nile valley. It is a socketed, leaf-shaped spear-head about nine inches long, and probably belongs to the XIIth Dynasty. The tomb-chamber in which it was found was intact, but the only other objects in the tomb were rough pottery and jewellery which might possibly belong to the XVIIIth Dynasty, though they could not be later. There is a strong presumption in favour of the earlier of the two dates, and it may be possible to clinch the evidence next year.

"A few hundred yards south of the XVIIIth Dynasty town are some scanty houses of the Romano-Nubian period. We found one or two isolated burials belonging to them, and obtained from them fine painted pottery of precisely the same character as that found last year near Anibeh.

"Between the XVIIIth Dynasty town and the Romano-Nubian are the foundations of a much-ruined Coptic church belonging to two periods. In this was found a small fragment of parchment from a MS. in the 'Old Nubian' character. From the lower and earlier portion of the building, which is not later than 9th century, we obtained a beautiful ikon in perfect preservation. It is a wooden tablet on which is painted the head of a saint with a gold background."

Mr. A. M. BLACKMAN gives me the following particulars of the work done by the Service des Antiquités in Lower Nubia:—

"Sig. BARSANTI has continued his task of repairing and strengthening the monuments in Nubia endangered by the raising of the Aswân Dam. M. GAUTHIER completed his task of copying at Kalabsheh and Wady Es-Sabû'. Dr. ROEDER worked for two months at Bêt el-Wâly and next winter proceeds to Dakkeh. My own work was at Dendûr, where I have completely copied and photographed the small Augustan temple. I was greatly assisted in my task by Mr. J. A. DIXON, who made careful drawings of all the important details. The name Tutzis occurs frequently on the Pylon as the old name in hieroglyphics of Dendûr. The blocks of a small ruined temple at Ajnala (WEIGALL'S Abu Hôr) were also examined and copied."

Mr. WEIGALL'S annual letter on Upper Egypt is as follows:—

"I am afraid that I have little to report to you this year. My last letter was written in September when I was on leave. I returned to Egypt in November, but after less than five months' work I was obliged to leave again owing to private affairs, and I have only just returned (August). Moreover the heavy calls upon the resources of the Department

have left practically nothing which could be spent on exploration or large repairs. I have been able to travel about the more accessible parts of my district, however, and to continue certain pieces of work; and I have a few matters to tell you about. At Gebel Silsileh the quarrying works have been brought to an end, the workmen's houses have been destroyed, and the place has resumed its normal aspect. The great quarries remain intact, only the lesser ones having been reworked; and no inscriptions whatsoever have been destroyed. At Aswan the works on the raising of the dam are at a standstill until time has been allowed for the settling of the masonry. I do not think that any more granite will have to be quarried there, and so far there has been no damage to inscriptions. I put white numbers and marks upon over a thousand inscriptions on the rocks, and the Director-General of Reservoirs allowed me a number of ghaffirs whose business it was to look after these interesting relics of old Aswan, and thus nothing has been lost. At Esneh the houses in front of the temple have been destroyed, and it will not be long before the temple itself is relieved of the surrounding debris. At Thebes the work on the tombs of Shêkh Abd el-Gurneh has gone on rapidly. Besides the tombs mentioned in my report in the *Annales* we now have about twenty others repaired and safeguarded. One of these was excavated and repaired at the expense of Mr. William HIBBARD of Chicago, and some at Government expense; but more than half the new work has been undertaken with funds generously supplied by Mr. Robert MOND, who moreover has arranged for me to have for the next five months the assistance of Mr. C. G. JELF (Exeter College, Oxford) in carrying on the work. I must record here the admirable work done by MAHMOUD EFFENDI RUSHDY, our inspector, on these tombs. In my *Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, which will be published in the autumn (Methuen), I have given a full account, with plans, of all the tombs accessible at the time of writing, which I hope will be useful.

"Of the excavations in my district you probably have separate notes. Dr. REISNER, as you know, has now resigned the directorship of the Nubian excavations, which thus devolves upon Mr. FIRTH. Dr. ELLIOT SMITH having left Egypt, Dr. DERRY will continue the anthropological work there. At Thebes last winter Prof. PETRIE conducted some small excavations. I am sorry he has decided not to continue his work there next winter, for I believe he was on the verge of very important discoveries. Prof. SCHIAPARELLI continued his work at Dêr el-Medineh, without, however, any striking results. Lord CARNARVON discovered what appears to be a tomb or mortuary of the XIth or XVIIth Dynasty, between Dêr el-Bahri

and the cultivation; and I hope that next year will see the successful completion of this bit of work. Mr. THEODORE DAVIS made some small but important discoveries at the Tombs of the Kings. In a tomb which appeared to be that of a noble of the reign of Tutankhamen and Ay, he found an alabaster figure of the deceased man; executed in a modified El Amarna style: in fact, in the style of Tutankhamen. On some fragments of gold foil Tutankhamen was shown in his chariot slaying Asiatics, which is interesting as confirming Horemheb's remark about following his lord 'on that day of slaying the Asiatics' (see BREASTED'S note: *Records*, iii. 20). Of M. LEGRAIN'S interesting work at Karnak you have, of course, a separate note. Mr. N. de G. DAVIES continued his excellent copying work in the Theban tombs. M. BARAIZE finished the long job of clearing up the Ramesseum; and he will now turn his attention to Dér el-Medineh.

"As regards the police side of my work, I have to report a robbery which took place during my leave in a tomb discovered by Lord CARNARVON. Some pieces were cut out of its walls, and I am just now collecting the evidence and trying to trace them. There were a few cases of illegal excavation in outlying places. On the whole the attitude of the better-class Egyptians in regard to antiquities steadily improves, and there is more co-operation every year. Certain dealers, such as MUHAMMED MUHASSIB and YUSUF HASSAN, behave very loyally to the Department; and in such cases as this robbery from the tomb discovered by Lord CARNARVON one may be sure that the stolen pieces would not be purchased by them.

"As to writing work, I hope you will like my *Catalogue of the Weights and Balances in the Cairo Museum*, upon which subject you have done so much work. Prof. PETRIE tells me he is going to criticise my introduction freely, but I think I have strong arguments for all I have said. Blackwood is publishing *The Life and Times of Akhnaton*, which I wrote last summer in my spare time, mainly to show that Akhnaton was only 28 years of age at his death, as his bones show us. It seems to me that the historical evidence is absolutely convincing that that was his age. BLACKWOOD is also publishing my *Travels in the Upper Egyptian Deserts* shortly. May I record here a fact with which I have only just become acquainted, but which I now cannot add to my book? It is that Mr. W. BRINDLEY, who visited the Imperial Porphyry quarries in 1887, was the first to identify them as such. I had thought that their identity was never lost sight of. At present the proofs of the *Guide* are keeping me busy at those times of day when, in this weather, one would prefer to be sleeping. It is a long

business, for the book runs to about 600 pages of small type. The weather is very bad just now, but the Nile is rising fast, which will cool things somewhat."

M. LEGRAIN reports on work at Karnak:—

"Notre quatorzième année à Karnak a été presque entièrement consacrée à des travaux de restauration et de consolidation.

"L'effort principal s'est porté sur la partie nord de la Salle Hypostyle.

"Selon les ordres de M. MASPERO, l'enlèvement des blocs écroulés du second pylône a été continué et actuellement la moitié de l'aile nord de ce pylône est dégagée jusqu'à sa base. L'accomplissement de ce travail nous a fait reconnaître une des rainures dans lesquelles étaient maintenus les grands mâts décoratifs qui ornaient jadis les pylônes. Nous y avons découvert le bloc de calcaire dur sur lequel posait le mât, puis dans les environs quelques blocs informes de granit gris désagregés par le salpêtre et l'humidité, seuls restes d'anciens colosses. Le pylône a beaucoup souffert dans l'antiquité et sa consolidation demandera de grandes précautions.

"Ces travaux à l'aile nord du second pylône nous ont entraîné à la réfection de la colonnade nord des Bubastites dont l'état était précaire. Cette besogne est terminée dans la partie nord-est.

"Pendant ce temps, les travaux étaient activement poussés aux colonnes de la Salle Hypostyle. Nous avons cette année complété la pose des architraves et commencé celle des pierres de plafond qui constitueront plus tard, avec les architraves, le réseau destiné à maintenir par en haut les colonnes et à augmenter ainsi leur stabilité.

"Nous avons posé 29 architraves. Elles portent le numéro des colonnes qu'elles relient entre elles. En voici l'énumération, 14-27, 27-32, 32-41, 26-33, 33-42, 25-34, 34-43, 43-52, 52-61, 17-26, 26-35, 35-44, 44-52, 18-27, 27-36, 36-45, 45-54, 19-28, 28-37, 37-46, 46-55, 20-29, 29-38, 38-47, 47-56, 48-57, 40-49, 49-58, 58-67.

"Les architraves antiques 15-26, 16-25, 11-30, 41-50, 50-59, 42-51, 51-60, 30-39, 39-48, étaient demeurées en place.

"Les nouvelles pierres de plafond Nos. 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 32-33, 33-34, 35-36, ont été posées. Leur réseau sera peu à peu complété, à la condition expresse qu'il ne nuise en rien à la beauté du monument, qui doit toujours garder l'aspect d'une ruine.

"Actuellement il n'y a plus que sept colonnes dans la partie nord de l'Hypostyle (qui en compte 67) qui ne soient pas réédifiées; ce sont:—

Colonne 7. Rebâtie jusqu'à 6 mètres de hauteur. Les autres blocs manquent.

Colonne 22. Ruinée. Les blocs manquent.

- Colonne 31. Rebâtie jusqu'à 5 mètres. Les autres blocs manquent.
Les colonnes 62, 63, 64, 66, seront refaites ou complétées sitôt que les terres de remblai auront été enlevées. Les travaux prévus sont :
- Colonne 62. Remettre les blocs du chapiteau et l'abaque.
Colonne 63. Refaire les fondations et réédifier la colonne.
Colonne 64. Remettre les cinq assises supérieurs et l'abaque.
Colonne 66. Refaire les fondations et réédifier la colonne.
Poser les architraves 53-62, 54-63, 55-64, 56-65, 57-66.

" Ces travaux pourront facilement être exécutés pendant la campagne prochaine.

" La reconstruction des colonnes principales de l'Hypostyle étant achevée et celle des colonnes 62, 63, 64, 66 pouvant s'exécuter en prenant le mur extérieur de l'Hypostyle comme base de manœuvre, l'enlèvement des remblais qui nous ont rendu tant de services depuis 1899 devenait possible.

" Le 25 janvier 1909, M. MASPERO me donnait l'ordre d'entreprendre la réfection de la partie sud de l'Hypostyle en commençant par l'enlèvement de l'architrave 18-27 et la démolition de la colonne penchée du sud No. 27. Ce travail a été exécuté par nos procédés ordinaires. Les remblais de la partie nord de l'Hypostyle, dont nous devons nous défaire pour dégager définitivement les colonnes, ont été transportés à la partie sud. Deux mois nous ont suffi pour, avec ces remblais, créer une butte de terre haute de quinze mètres, arrivant juste en dessous de l'architrave 18-27 qui pèse près de 50,000 kilogrammes. De plus, un plan incliné fut aménagé du haut de la butte jusqu'à la plaine située au sud de l'Hypostyle. L'architrave 18-27 fut ensuite manœuvrée, posée sur rouleaux et le 21 avril elle descendait le long du plan incliné en présence des membres du second Congrès d'archéologie classique réunis à Karnak. Les jours suivants l'abaque et six segments ont suivi l'architrave au dépôt provisoire.

" Tels sont les travaux principaux de l'année 1908-1909.

" Nous avons en outre complété une partie du mur est qui relie le 7^e pylône au grand temple d'Amon. Les blocs épars que nous avons découverts depuis quelques années ont été classés, et ce travail nous a permis de compléter l'une partie des lignes de la fin de la grande inscription historique de Menephtah et de réédifier tout à côté une grande stèle de Ramsès IV et une autre de Ramsès III.

" Moyennant une dépense relativement minime, nous avons pu établir cette année un réservoir d'eau du Nil et une canalisation de cette eau dans le temple qui nous a permis de laver les pierres contaminées par le salpêtre. Les résultats obtenus sont fort encourageants.

" D'autre part des études sont poursuivies qui amèneront peut-être bientôt

l'établissement d'un égout permettant le déversement des eaux salpêtrées du Lac Sacré dans le Nil aux époques propices.

"Selon les ordres de M. Maspero, nous avons commencé le déblaiement des chambres situées près du mur extérieur nord du temple. Ce travail est loin d'être achevé.

"Les trois chambres déjà dégagées sont à cryptes; des bas-reliefs curieux relatifs à la cérémonie du *Hab-sadou* couvrent les murs. Il semble résulter de ce que nous avons pu observer que cette longue suite de chambres irait depuis le IV^e Pylône jusqu'au fond du 'Promenoir,' avec lesquelles elles se relient et que ces chambres et le 'promenoir' constitueraient le monument de *Hab-sadou* de Thoutmosis III.

"Nous aurons probablement à revenir longuement sur ce monument les années qui viennent.

"Notre quatorzième campagne présente une particularité: sauf un assez beau bas-relief de Thoutmosis IV, trouvé dans les décombres du second pylône, nous n'avons trouvé aucun monument curieux digne d'être mentionné.

"J'ai publié cette année le premier volume du *Répertoire généalogique et onomastique du Musée du Caire* (XVII^e et XVIII^e Dynasties). Je corrige actuellement les épreuves du second volume des *Statues et statuettes de rois et de particuliers* du *Catalogue général du Musée du Caire*.

"J'ai publié différents articles dans les *Annales du Service des Antiquités* et le *Recueil de travaux*."

Mr. N. de G. DAVIES, who was until lately in charge of our Archaeological Survey, sends the following note about his work on the West Bank of Thebes done for the Egyptian Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of New York (Department of Records):—

"The excavation of the pyramid field of Lisht and the Oasis of Khargeh under Mr. Lythgoe and his assistants furnishes, of course, the main work of the Expedition. But the important task of collecting and publishing the ancient records and pictures has also been undertaken by it. Being privileged to superintend this branch of the work, I considered that the Necropolis of Thebes, though so often and so successfully worked by scholars and artists, might still be reserving some of its best treasures for the more thorough and mechanical methods of reproduction which a half-century of progress has made possible. I have therefore chosen this as my main field of work, and hope to copy the more important private tombs in full and in exact facsimile, and, where it is at all advisable, in colours, and, where practicable, to full scale. To work

to these ideals is proving a much more tedious and protracted task than I at first anticipated, but we have good hopes of either justifying the attempt or at least of pointing the way to still more ambitious endeavours.

"As the result of one winter's work by myself and another with the help of a trained artist, Mr. J. S. Unwin, the tomb of Thotemheb (No. 45) has been copied (and will I hope be published next year in colour); two-thirds of the tomb of Nekht (No. 52) have also been completed in colour to full scale, and a great deal of work has been done in the tombs of Userhat (No. 51) and Amenhetep-sa-se (No. 75). I expect to have assistance again this winter, and besides completing the tombs in hand to make a beginning on those of Qenamen (No. 93) and Pu-em-ra. Hence a few years should see complete facsimile publications of these Theban tombs in the hands of those who are interested in vivid records of the life and feeling of an ancient world. Copies of other tombs in this spacious field are promised by other hands, so that the story of the Theban necropolis bids fair to find before long a full and adequately illustrated edition."

From M. LEFEBVRE we have received the following communication:—

"Vous savez que MM. NAVILLE et AYRTON ont travaillé, pour le compte de l'Egypt Exploration Fund, dans le nécropole d'Abydos, comme aussi Mr. GARSTANG, qui a continué cet hiver les fouilles entreprises depuis plusieurs années au nom de l'Institut Archéologique de Liverpool. La Mission Américaine, dirigée par Mr. LYTHGOE, a poursuivi des travaux à l'Oasis de Khargeh, et M. GAYET a repris son exploration méthodique des cimetières d'Antinoë. Au Fayoum, M. le Dr. ZUCKER a fouillé quelques maisons de l'antique Philadelphie: il en a retiré une bonne collection de papyrus, destinés au Musée de Berlin. Moi-même j'ai eu la bonne fortune de recueillir dans cette même Philadelphie (grâce aux collaborateurs bien involontaires du Service des Antiquités, les *sebakhin*) un plein panier de documents d'époque romaine, transcrits sur papyrus avec une encre qui malheureusement n'était pas indélébile! A Batn-Hérit (Théadelphie) j'ai recherché et trouvé un temple grec jouissant du droit d'asile, dont l'existence m'avait été révélée par un décret de Bérénice IV, gravé sur deux belles stèles, qui sont aujourd'hui conservées au Musée du Caire. Voilà, je crois, les seuls faits intéressants de la dernière saison archéologique dans la Moyenne Egypte, d'Abydos au Fayoum."

Mr. QUIBELL writes as follows:—

“The Jeremias monastery occupied the whole winter of 1908–9 except the time given to clearing, dismounting and packing two mastabas for Chicago. Of these, one Neteruser (Mar. Mast. D.) was known before the other, Unasankh, a large tomb with second-rate reliefs but of very massive masonry, was found by us just south of the S.W. corner of the Step Pyramid temenos. Both were bought by Mr. AYER for the Field Columbia Museum. The task of planning, packing, etc., of these tombs took a good part of each day for three months, but there is little in this work of interest to the Report.

“From the monastery a great number of capitals, pilaster capitals, epitaphs, decorated blocks, paintings and graffiti from the walls were brought to the Museum. In character they were the same as those of last year. One novelty was a list of feast-days with the allowance of wine for each day, a complete inscription engraved on two blocks in a doorway S. of the church. A considerable area—more than 120 metres each way—has now been cleared: it is quite a village that the visitor sees as he mounts from the Bedrashein dyke on to the desert. The plan has been carefully made. It is a singular maze: no wall is straight, no angle is a good right angle. Most doors and most passages seem to have been blocked at some time or other. Buttresses were habitually built to prop up walls that threatened to fall. Still two or three periods of construction can generally be recognised, the best work being, of course, the oldest.

“Another church was found this year, at the west of the site: it must have been almost subterranean; on the west and north sides the level of the desert was much higher than the floor of the church. The capitals were all of one type, Corinthian, and apparently older than those of the larger church. The building had been re-used as a funerary church, probably for the Archimandrites; tombs were built of brickwork covered externally (and in two cases internally also) with marble. Two of these tombs were in the haikal, the rest along the north and west walls.

“This church was as completely ruined as the one first found: it was also much smaller, and did not produce a great harvest of inscribed blocks.

“One graffito, in Arabic, on a pillar, was important as it mentioned a date,—the year 349 A.H. The figures are the modern Arabic figures and, as I am informed by Prof. MORITZ, by far the earliest known instance of their use: the date is important, too, as showing that by this time the monastery was in ruins.

"The largest room found was the great refectory, a room 22 by 13 metres with a small chapel to the S.E., once separated by a wooden screen. Only on one side, the north, was much of the wall left; here, however, a late buttress had preserved the lower part of a large picture representing the sacrifice of Isaac.

"The floor of the room was almost untouched, and on it were many inscriptions, often merely names with the prints of men's feet in the stone. These must have marked the place where the brethren stood or squatted at meals.

"South of the refectory was an open paved yard, and re-used in the paving were several epitaphs bearing dates of the VIIIth century.

"Against the N. wall, facing south, and in the open air was a pulpit, much like the Arabic mimbar in appearance and surely its ancestor. This is now in the Museum.

"A series of cells of monks were found; some of the monks seem to have had more than one room: in this case it was the inner room that contained the prayer-niche or oratory.

"Lamps, ostraca, many fragments of glass and wine-jar seals formed the main classes of small antiquities. There were some coins, of Heraclius, Phocas, Constantine II. and of the earliest Khalifate, but not many, and few of them in good condition. Of written papyrus there were a few scraps, nearly all Coptic, two or three Arabic; but in one room were several basketsful of clean, unused papyrus."

Mr. EDGAR reports from Lower Egypt:—

"As regards my district there are three important excavations going on at present, the American at Licht, the British at Mit Rahineh, and the German at the pyramid-temple of Khephren. The French Institute is also preparing to work its concession at San. Apart from the above there has been little to record, at least up to the time when I went on leave. A private excavation near the Sphinx, under the superintendence of AHMED BEY KAMAL, ended in the discovery of a Vth Dynasty tomb belonging to a queen or princess of the family of Khephren and containing some damaged statues. We have had a few good *sebakhs* finds at Zawiet Razin, Mit Rahineh and other places, but nothing of first-rate interest. About half-a-dozen small sites in the Delta have been excavated under our direction—Kom Delinga, Ramses, Tell Om el Qatla and others—for settling whether certain pieces of ground were worth retaining or for some such reason: results were negative."

b. Memoirs and Reports.

LOWER NUBIA. D. RANDALL MACIVER and C. L. WOOLLEY describe the results of excavation in the district just above Korosko. A fortress was excavated near Amada which is considered to be "the residence of a Nubian chief of the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty." The peculiar black-topped burnished haematitic ware was in full use at that time in Nubia. Mr. H. L. MERCER, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, has succeeded in reproducing the pottery, and describes his method: the black rim is obtained by burying the edge of the pot, turned upside down, in sawdust in an open furnace; the sawdust lighting late and burning slowly with smoke carbonises the rim as far as it reaches. Rifled cemeteries near to the fort produced objects of all types, ranging from those which belong to the Ist Dynasty in Egypt down to those of Romano-Nubian age. The last period was well illustrated by a village and cemetery at Shablul, a little further north, where the hitherto unknown type of decorated pottery which characterises it was found in abundance. The more important graves, of crude brick, were found in enclosures, and contained vases and other objects in pottery, bronze and glass, sandstone slabs and altars sculptured or inscribed in cursive Meroitic, and curious statues representing the soul, human in front, but with bird's wings and body at the back. The date appears to lie between the Ist century B.C. and the IIIrd century A.D. The whole find is highly interesting as being the first considerable illustration of the burial customs and the smaller antiquities of Nubia under the Meroitic kings, whose pyramids and temples have long been known. The remarkable pottery of the time is fully treated in a special chapter. Another chapter, contributed by the present writer, treats of Meroitic inscriptions, and offers some new evidence regarding the equivalence of the hieroglyphic and cursive modes of writing, and a provisional table of the two alphabets (*Aréika*, vol. I. of the Coxe Expedition published by the University of Pennsylvania).

Dr. REISNER in the 3rd *Bulletin* brings down the record of the *Archaeological Survey of Nubia* to the end of 1908. At that date the Survey (which is intended to be continued only as far as Korosko) had reached about 55 miles south of Shellâl, to a few miles south of Gerf Husên. Here, after the barren region of Kalabsha, cemeteries were again abundant. The remains were uniform with those found in the preceding year. There is a curious absence of datable remains belonging to the age between the New Kingdom and the Ptolemies.

The 4th *Bulletin* covering the quarter from January to March 1909, is partly the work of Dr. REISNER, partly of Mr. C. M. FIRTH, who, since the resignation of the former, has undertaken the continuation of the Survey. The point reached is now a little way south of Koshtamna, 65 miles from Shellâl, and only about 45 miles remain to be explored. There are traces of continuous occupation, but the cemeteries in the high alluvium have been denuded by *sebbakhin* at different periods, and only a few, notably a large Christian cemetery, have been preserved by drifted sand. Dr. ELLIOT SMITH's report lays stress on the gradual change of population through negro intermixture resulting in a homogeneous negroid race by the time of the Middle Kingdom. The negroes were small and with short skulls, possibly related to the Nubas of Kordofan; but an extremely long-skulled race of negroes appeared in late times, and a big and tall Dinka-like tribe in the Ptolemaic age.

Prof. MASPERO has issued the first part of a collection of reports on the temples that are to be submerged in Nubia (*Temples immergés de la Nubie*) with plates reproduced from old works showing their condition at various dates, and an account of the work of consolidation as far as it has gone at present. This report begins in the south at Amada and reaches as far as Tafa in the north. (A letter from Mr. SOMERS CLARKE containing some very severe strictures on the work of the Department of Antiquities upon the temples of Nubia is printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxii. p. 302.)

PHILAE. The Ministry of Public Works has issued *A Report on the Temples of Philae* made in 1907 after five immersions, showing the work of consolidation and conservation carried out in 1901 and 1902 (report by Mr. BALL), the state of the buildings in 1907 (report by Mr. RICHMOND), and chemical investigations of the stone soil and water (by Mr. A. LUCAS). It is illustrated with fourteen elaborate plans and sections and elevations to show the foundations and the underpinning of 1902. Especial attention was given to the possibility of the stone deteriorating. Beyond a slight disintegration of the surface, due to the presence of salts which are gradually working themselves out of the stone, there is no fear on that score. There has been no settlement of masonry in any part; but boats colliding with the walls injure the sculptures and even displace blocks. It is recommended that booms be placed as a safeguard. The pointing of the joints with cement was unsatisfactory, the cement having deteriorated and fallen out in many cases. But it is stated that this

pointing is useless, since the water soaks through the blocks of stone completely in a month of submersion. There is no current at Philae when the water is high enough to reach the temples. A serious question is whether the roof blocks will prove strong enough to bear the additional 11 per cent. of weight upon them resulting from saturation.

M. MASPERO prints a report on the condition of Philae in the following winter, and on some minor repairs by M. BARSANTI, especially at a dangerous place at the western quay. Here the current is strong and the wind raises waves which beat against the quay wall while there is the pressure of a vast weight of material at the back causing some displacement. *Ann.* ix. 208.

REDESIYA. The temple of Sety I., which would be better described as of Wady Abâd, with many inscriptions in hieroglyphic and Greek. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 71.

THEBES. *West Bank.* WEIGALL describes the admirable work which he has done for the preservation of the tombs in the necropolis of Shebh abd el Qurna and El Assasif. By means of an enclosure wall he has brought both malicious and mercenary plunderers within the effective reach of the law, has continued the fixing of iron doors to the tombs, and above all has interested the inhabitants in their preservation. *Ann.* ix. 118.

PETRIE in *Qurna* records his fruitful explorations at Thebes during two months of last winter, from Dec. 9 to Feb. 8. A rough survey was made of the hills and valleys north of Deir el-Bahari. A shrine, thought to be of Thoth, placed on a very high peak, was found to have been of the king Sankhkere; it was perhaps a cenotaph, and is connected by Prof. Petrie with the red-festival of the king. A XVIIth Dynasty burial of a woman was found intact, with feathered coffin, interesting furniture and gold jewellery. A new temple site of the time of Rameses II. was identified and many other details of plans, paintings and sculptures of various tombs are recorded. From Dra' abu'l Nega come stelae of the XIth Dynasty, including one of distinct historical value mentioning a battle of Antef with "the (Heracleopolitan) House of Khety," fought in the nome of This. An interesting survival is shown in the modern "soul-houses" dedicated at a shekh's tomb. Dr. WALKER contributes a chapter on the inscriptions to this very important volume.

A volume of the Cairo Catalogue by Mr. QUIBELL is devoted to the *Tomb of Yuua* and *Thuiu*, the parents of Queen Taia. Many of the objects had been previously figured in Mr. THEODORE DAVIS' publication of 1907. Dr. ELLIOT SMITH, describing the mummies, states that that of Yuua is probably the most perfect example known of the embalmer's art at the

best period. His mummy suggested a possible foreign (Levantine) origin, while that of Thuiu has nothing to distinguish it from an Egyptian. Mr. LUCAS gives analyses of various metals and other substances.

Mr. THEODORE DAVIS' publication this year is entitled *The Tomb of Siptah, the Monkey Tomb, and the Gold Tomb*. Mr. Davis relates the discovery of the tombs; Prof. MASPERO writes of king Siptah and his queen Taouosrit who was afterwards queen of his successor, Sety II. Mr. AYRTON describes the excavations and M. DARESSY the objects found, including the fine gold and silver jewellery of Taouosrit.

KHAWALID near Abutig. Excavation in the necropolis. LEFEBVRE, *Ann.* ix. 158.

GAMHUD. Excavation in the necropolis which was discovered by the Arabs in 1907, worked by Smolenski and then by himself. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 1.

OASES. H. J. L. BEADNELL'S *An Egyptian Oasis* is a valuable description of the Oasis of Kharga by a geologist who has made a special study of its ancient and modern water supply. Mr. BEADNELL discovered deposits proving the existence of a lake there down to Roman times, and figures antiquities found in and below them. He suggests that the lake may have been the result of borings for water. An interesting account is given of the artesian wells of Roman age or perhaps earlier, and of the remarkable conduit-galleries cut in the sandstone at a great depth below the surface.

A. B. BUCKLEY of the Irrigation Department describes a many-chambered tomb which he found in 1908 at Banitti in the Baharia Oasis. The chambers are painted and inscribed. Only a few scraps were copied at the time, but it appears to be safe from spoliation. *Ann.* ix. 259.

ATFÎH. Tomb with inscribed sarcophagus. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 113.

Excavation of some tumuli in the Wady el-Kittan at a well 20 miles in the desert east of Atfih: nothing was found but mutilated skeletons. COVINGTON, *Ann.* ix. 97.

BEDRASHÊN. The results of the first season's work of the British School on the great site of Memphis are published by Professor PETRIE in his memoir *Memphis I*. Interesting sculptures, stelae and small antiquities of many ages were found in the ruins of the great temple of Ptah and a temple of Menneptah discovered in the foreign quarter of the city. The first chapter enumerates the buildings recorded to have existed in Memphis. In the plates are included some inscriptions and pottery from the previous season's work at Athribis and Rifa.

SAQQARA. Mr. J. E. QUIBELL has published the second volume of his

Excavations at Saqqara (1906-1907), with 64 large plates. Monuments of the Vth Dynasty and of the Heracleopolite period, a richly furnished grave of the XIIth Dynasty, various remains of the New Kingdom, and the Coptic monastery of St. Jeremias rewarded his researches in a corner of this strangely varied necropolis-site. A small demotic papyrus is shown on Pl. xxxv.

ABUSIR. Dr. Borchardt's memoir on the temple and pyramid of Neferarkere, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Neferirkere*, shows that the temple was hastily finished, much of the building being left in brick where its neighbours have stone. The most interesting find was of the cores and other remains of imitations of inlaid golden vessels made of sycamore and pine wood inlaid with glazed hieroglyphs and ornaments. Many contemporary graffiti on the blocks are published, and an Aramaic tombstone.

GIZA. Note of REISNER's discovery of a brick temple or gateway to the pyramid of Menkeure, with wonderful statues and statuettes of the king. *Comptes Rendus*, 1908, 806.

CAIRO. A quarry without inscriptions in the Mokattam hill north of the citadel. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 90.

GOSHEN, etc. J. G. DUNCAN, who excavated with Professor Petrie at Nagada in 1894-5, and in Goshen in 1905-6, describes his work especially in Goshen, with interesting photographs of the natives and their ways and of the objects discovered: *The Exploration of Egypt and the Old Testament*.

BURLOS. Mounds between Lake Burlos and the sea, with Egyptian inscriptions naming local gods and places found at Tell el-Ash'ar. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 141.

ALEXANDRIA. The results of the excavations of the SIEGLIN Expedition in the necropolis are published in a sumptuous monograph, *Die Nekropole von Kôm-esch-Schukâfa*, by TH. SCHREIBER with the assistance of BISSING and others. This locality was one of the important cemeteries of the great city, and from time to time tombs of Christian or earlier times have come to light in it only to be destroyed for building material. The scanty notices of travellers and archaeologists are here collected as far as possible, and the provisional reports of the later excavations by the deceased BOTTI are reprinted from magazines and newspapers. The main work of the Expedition was on tombs of the Roman age with mixed Graeco-Egyptian funerary scenes and sculpture.

PUBLICATION OF TEXTS.

Hieroglyphic.

(a) *From sites in Egypt, etc. :—*

ARGO. Granite table of offerings of Senusert I., now at Merawi, with dedication to Horus of Nubyt. SAYCE, *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 203.

WADY ES SABU'A. Chapel of Amenhotp III., cleared by Mr. MOND south of the temple. MASPERO, *Ann.* ix. 184.

KALABSHA. Two parallel inscriptions of titles of Augustus in a chamber before the sanctuary. MASPERO, *Ann.* ix. 188.

TAFÄ. Inscription of the 19th year of Taharqa marking his passage to the south. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 105.

DEHMÄD. Stela dated in reign of Amenemhe III. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 109.

ASWAN. GARDINER edits from his own complete copies the interesting inscriptions in the tomb of Sirenput, prince of Elephantine. *Ä.Z.*, xlv. 123.

KHATTARA. Stela of Hatshepsut and Tethmosis III., with quarry near Khattara. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 110.

DARAU. Six stelae of the New Kingdom naming the triad of the cataracts, *id. ib.* 111.

OMBOS. The publication of the temple, begun in 1895, has been completed by the issue of the third fascicule of Part II. of *Kom Ombo* in DE MORGAN'S *Catalogue des monuments et inscriptions de l'Égypte antique*. Monuments and sculptures recorded earlier, but now lost, are enumerated in the appendix, where also are to be found inscriptions and graffiti in Greek and demotic, and various blocks, etc., that could not be restored to their original situation.

SILSILA. Graffito of Asu-ankh (Asu in a cartouche) at Shebaika. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. Short inscription on a tomb at Kayug. MASPERO, *ib.* 187. Both of these places lie between Silwa and Silsila.

EDFU. Stela with full titles of a second king named Dedmosi. BARSANTI, *Ann.* ix. 1. Fragment of statuette of Senmut. WEIGALL *ib.* 106.

NORTHERN ETBAL. About thirty graffiti ranging from the time of Khafre to Sabaeon Greek and Coptic, copied in May 1902. GREEN, *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 247.

EL KAB. Inscriptions naming Tethmosis III. and Rameses II.'s vizier Neferronpi. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 108.

ASFUN. Statuette of Tethmosis III., *id. ib.* 107.

THEBES. Stela of a prince Antef found many years ago, from a photograph at Cairo. DARESSY, *ib.* 150. Stela of the daughter of a prince of Libya, dedicated under Amenartais. LEGRAIN, *ib.* 277.

EAST BANK. Inscription at Karnak of Osorkon, high priest of Ammon and son of Takellothis II., from a new copy by SETHE, analysed by ERMAN, *Ä.Z.*, xlv. 1. It appears that Osorkon was born at El Hibe and worshipped Ammon there while Thebes was closed to him by a hostile party. Eventually he won his way to Thebes and burnt his enemies with fire.

WEST BANK. Inscriptions recently brought to light on the southern exterior wall of Medinet Habu. DARESSY, *Bulletin*, vi. 71. Canopic jars from near the Ramesseum, *id. Ann.* 152.

M. NAVILLE'S publication of the temple of *Deir el-Bahari* is completed by vol. VI., containing the sculptures of the Lower Colonnade with the interesting scene of the transport of the obelisks and some fragments from the Upper Court; also drawings of a typical set of objects from the foundation deposits of the temple, and, finally, Mr. SOMERS CLARKE'S architectural description of the whole structure with a restoration and many plans.

The first volume of the XIth Dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahari by NAVILLE, HALL and AYRTON, is reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xii. 72.

Text of the sandstone stela in the temple of Ahmesnefretere (Lord NORTHAMPTON'S excavations) to complete the publication. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 87.

COPTOS. Stela of the New Kingdom. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 112.

EL AMARNA. Mr. N. de G. DAVIES' publication of the *Rock Tombs of El Amarna* is now completed with the issue of vol. VI., containing the tombs of Parennefer, Tutu and Ay. An index of cross references and a general index of tombs are provided. The representations of the palace are discussed in an appendix. The Royal Tomb, which is some miles distant in the desert, and has not been included in this series, can be found in the memoir of the French Institut, entitled *Les Monuments du culte d'Atonou*.

SHARONA. Inscriptions from re-used blocks of a temple of Ptolemy I. at Kûm el-Ahmar, and a scarab and coffin naming Osiris lord of Mer. SMOLENSKI, *Ann.* ix. 3, 94.

AHNAS. Long inscription from an altar of Sheshonk I., for the re-endowment of the temple of Harshafe with 365 cattle contributed by various persons and villages. KAMAL and MASPERO, *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 33.

SAQQARA. Long inscription of Nekhtharheb relating his construction

of a temple of Apis, found by Quibell re-used in the monastery of S. Jeremias. DARESSY, *Ann.* ix. 154.

Good progress has been made by Prof. SETHE with his edition of the Pyramid Texts, *Die Altaegyptischen Pyramidentexte*. The fourth part reaches nearly to the end of Pepy I. with the parallel texts.

GIZA. Various inscriptions dating from the IVth Dynasty and onwards. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 85.

CAIRO. Fragments of inscriptions built into edifices in the city. DARESSY, *ib.* 139.

PITHOM. Lid of sarcophagus of Uzahorresne. CLÉDAT, *ib.* 211.

(b) *From Museums :—*

CAIRO. Twenty-three more chapters of the religious texts from Middle Kingdom coffins, bringing the total to 75. LACAU, *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 10.

Sixty-four stelae of the New Empire described and photographed. LACAU, *Stèles du Nouvel Empire*, fasc. I. in the Catalogue.

Thirty coffins from the second find of Deir el-Bahari made in 1891. CHASSINAT, *La seconde trouvaille de Deir el-Bahari (Sarcophages)*, Tome I. fasc. i., in the Catalogue.

M. MASPERO has himself undertaken the sarcophagi of the Persian and Ptolemaic periods for the Catalogue. The first part has been issued, containing descriptions and photographs of three of these elaborate monuments covered with long hieroglyphic texts. *Sarcophages des époques Persane et Ptolémaïque*.

ROME. Stela in the Vatican with text of the book of "wandering through eternity" (*Durchwandeln der Ewigkeit*), edited by WRESZYNSKI, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 111.

LEYDEN. The stelae of the Middle Kingdom, fifty-three in number, photographs with description and indices by Dr. BOESER: *Beschreibung der Aegyptischen Sammlung, Denkmäler des Mittleren Reiches*, 1st Abth. *Stelen*.

(c) *General :—*

Two more parts of the historico-biographical documents of the XVIIIth Dynasty, dating from the reign of Tethmosis III. in the series of the Berlin *Urkunden des Aegyptischen Alterthums* (Abth. iv. heft 14, 15).

Hieratic.

A. H. GARDINER edits the fifth volume of the *Hieratische Papyrus* of the Berlin Museum, containing the Story of Sinuhi and the fragment of a

Story of a Herdsman from the great papyrus of Berlin and the new text of the former discovered amongst the Ramesseum papyri. These are given in photograph with excellent transliteration and translation, and are accompanied by some sheets correcting the fourth volume necessitated by the discovery of some more fragments from the new text of the Eloquent Peasant.

The same scholar gives us an elaborate edition of a papyrus in Leyden under the title *The Admonitions of an Egyptian Sage*. The papyrus was published in facsimile many years ago by Leemans. The text, which is a New-Kingdom copy of an earlier composition, is corrupt and very difficult, but is of special interest owing to the view of Dr. LANGE that it contained a kind of Messianic prophecy. This view had received a good deal of acceptance. After minute study GARDINER is able to interpret a large part of it, and concludes that it is not prophetic, but rather a primitive moral or philosophical writing, pointing out in a naïf way to its readers the lessons of history after some disaster had befallen the land. The Hyksos invasion or the earlier misfortunes between the VIth and the XIth Dynasties may have been the occasion of it. GARDINER'S work, which comprises a transcript of the whole text into hieroglyphic (and photograph of one page of the original), with translation and commentary, is an important contribution to the history of Egyptian literature. At the end is given another philosophical text dating from the XIIth Dynasty, the copy being not later than the XVIIIth Dynasty, transcribed from the writing-board No. 5645 in the British Museum.

Mr. GARDINER also publishes a letter belonging to the group treated in SPIEGELBERG'S *Correspondance du temps des rois-prêtres*, of the time of the XXIst Dynasty. *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 5.

Writing tablet in the MOIR-BRYCE collection at Edinburgh inscribed with a contract of year 5 of Amenhotp II.: with note on the length of the reign as indicated by the monuments. GRIFFITH, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 272, xxxi. 42.

Demotic.

Prof. SPIEGELBERG has published the Catalogue of the great Cairo collection of demotic papyri, *Die demotischen Papyrus*, in two thick volumes, one consisting of photographic facsimiles on 146 plates, the other of translations and useful indices. The most notable items are a group of early papyri of the age of Tirhaka from Memphis; the famous story of Khamois, including some fragments of a new text; fragments of a coloured plan of Aphroditopolis (Gebelên); two fragmentary manuals

containing lists of deities, localities, proper names, etc. Reviewed by WILCKEN, *Archiv* v. 228.

The same scholar has edited the small collection of demotic papyri in Brussels (*Die demotischen Papyrus des Musées royaux du cinquantenaire*). They are seven in number, legal documents of the time of Amasis I., Philadelphus and Philometor, and usefully supplement the texts in other collections.

Two demotic mortgage contracts in the British Museum, one with long Greek docket already published by Kenyon, with transcript of a third already published in the Strassburg collection. SPIEGELBERG, *Rec de Trav.* xxxi. 91.

SPIEGELBERG'S *Demotische Papyrus von der Insel Elephantine* is reviewed by GRIFFITH, *Götting. Gel. Anz.* 1909, 83, by WILCKEN, *Archiv* v. 200, and the *Papyrus Libbey*, by WILCKEN, *ib.* 230.

Funerary stela at Berlin recording before Osiris the murder of an innocent man; another at Strassburg and two stelae at Copenhagen, one of which contains a portion of a contract with the priesthood of a temple in the Fayûm, the other being bilingual. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 97.

The *Catalogue of the Demotic Papyri in the John Rylands Library at Manchester*, which has long occupied the present writer, has at length appeared in three volumes of (1) photographic facsimiles, (2) supplementary hand copies of the earlier and more obscure texts, and (3) translations and commentaries with indices. The collection is especially rich in early documents, and contains also good examples of Ptolemaic texts from Thebes and Gebelên and of Roman bilingual papyri from the Fayûm. The early documents comprise papyri of the age of Psammetichus I., Amasis I. and Darius. To the last reign belongs a very interesting petition of a priest at El Hibeh, 25 pages long and practically perfect. In the third volume are printed an analysis of all the available early material in demotic and in the "abnormal hieratic" which preceded demotic at Thebes and in the Ethiopian period, and various philological and other dissertations. The indices comprise not only proper names, etc., but also the demotic words and groups occurring in the Rylands papyri.

The edition of the great demotic magical papyrus by GRIFFITH and THOMPSON has been completed by the publication of the glossary, containing over 1,100 words and numerous special indices. *The demotic magical papyrus of London and Leiden*, vol. III. *Indices*.

Edition of the Dodgson Papyrus, once thought to have been a document concerning early Christianity, in reality warnings to persons who neglected

Osiris worship at Elephantine. It apparently belongs to the Ptolemaic age. GRIFFITH, *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 100.

Marriage contract in the MOIR-BRYCE collection made under an early Ptolemy, with comparison of similar demotic documents of the same age, names of eponymous priests, etc. GRIFFITH, *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 47.

HISTORY.

EDUARD MEYER has completed the "Erster Band" of the new edition of his *Geschichte des Alterthums*. The old Erster Band, which covered the whole of the History of Antiquity down to the Persian Empire of Darius I., has been enormously enlarged. The Introduction, in which the teachings of anthropology were summarised in 25 pages, now occupies a separate volume of 250 pages, published in 1907. The second part contains the history only to the sixteenth century B.C., and has an index to both parts. In this volume the history of Egypt (to the end of the Hyksos period) occupies 300 pages as against 120 in the edition of 1884, yet without much enlargement of scale, the increase of size being almost entirely due to the vast progress of discovery during a quarter of a century, while some sections are naturally abbreviated from the same cause. As in the first edition the history is written as a clear narrative in numbered paragraphs, having references to special questions and sources printed in smaller type at the end of each. For this early portion each country is separately treated. Band II., which had no existence in the old edition, is to contain the later history down to Darius, corresponding to the second half of the old Band I. There is no need to insist upon the importance of MEYER's great work for Egyptology.

BREASTED'S *History of the Ancient Egyptians* is reviewed by WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* xi. 506.

A popular sketch of ancient and modern Egypt by KAYSER and ROLOFF, entitled *Aegypten einst und jetzt*, has reached its third edition, and is reviewed by WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* xii. 306.

Le Livre des rois d'Égypte, Tome I, by H. GAUTHIER, is a careful and very substantial collection of monumental data for the names and titles of kings and other royal personages, from the earliest times to the end of the XIVth Dynasty, with alphabetic index.

Dr. BUDGE, in *The Book of the Kings of Egypt* (two vols. in the series of *Books on Egypt and Chaldaea*), has published a full collection of royal names, chiefly for popular use, but with references to the sources.

The first cartouche of the kings is not a doxology of Re, but claims

divine incarnation for the king; in some cases the founder of a dynasty seems to avoid the claim intentionally by the form of his name. MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* xii. 1.

A valuable monograph on the viziers of Ancient Egypt, *die Viziere des Pharaonen Reiches*, by A. WEIL, is an elaborate list of the known viziers extending from the IIIrd Dynasty to the Persian epoch, with their titles and genealogies, reviewed by MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* xii. 79.

Miss M. A. MURRAY has compiled an *Index of names and titles of the Old Kingdom*, chiefly from MARIETTE'S *Mastabas* and LEPSIUS' *Denkmäler*, with interesting analytical tables tending to show the relative importance of the titles. The work, which is admirably autographed, contains also tables of deities and festivals named in the funerary formulae.

Note on the title written with the harpoon, PETRIE, *Liverpool Annals*, I. 96.

LEGRAIN has begun a very valuable piece of work, a *Répertoire généalogique et onomastique du Musée du Caire*, in which are collected the names and genealogies obtainable from the multitudinous monuments in that Museum. This first instalment of the work, which is intended eventually to extend to other collections, deals with the XVIIth and XVIIIth Dynasties. The plan—genealogies with indices of names and titles—and the material execution are alike admirable.

The same authority studies the meaning of the epithet *ma nen*, usually interpreted as "having the same titles," on the celebrated stela of Horpson and elsewhere, and finds some obstacles to this translation. *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 1.

A suggestion which has been made that Khasekhemui is to be identified with Mena cannot be upheld. LEGGE, *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 128.

R. WEILL has written an important and useful monograph on the IInd and IIIrd Dynasties, collecting, classifying and discussing the monuments and inscriptions which may be attributed to this period or refer to personages of the time. *Les Origines de l'Égypte Pharaonique*, Ire partie, la II^e et la III^e dynasties in *Annales du Musée Guimet*.

On the Stone of Palermo there are intervals between the reigns; in one case in the Ist Dynasty the interval amounts to more than six weeks. This can be explained by the mourning for the dead king and the preparations necessary to the formal instalment of his successor. The Nile levels seem, contrary to subsequent practice, to have been registered according to their distance below a fixed point, such as the top of a quay wall, instead of their height above a certain minimum. JÉQUIER, *Bulletin*, vi. 59, a valuable contribution to the subject.

GAUTHIER finds Zesernub Teta and Uskaf named in a Ramesside tomb at Saqqara, and discusses the Horus name of Merenre, a date of Sesostriis III. on the Philae Road, the name of the first king of the XIIIth Dynasty (Sekkem-taui-re Ugaf), and the genealogy of Sebekhotp III. *Bulletin*, v. 41.

LIEBLEIN proposes a rearrangement of the princes named in the graffiti of Hatnub. *Sphinx*, xii. 226.

Correction of an inscription of the XIth Dynasty in Cairo. DARESSY, *Ann.* ix. 96.

Block from Elephantine with the names and figure of Sankhkere Menthotp. CLÉDAT, *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 64.

A monument from Gebelen attributed to a known Sebekhotp belongs in reality to a king otherwise unknown. DARESSY, *Ann.* ix. 70.

The king Merneferre Ay, known from scarabs and the Turin Papyrus, found at Karnak. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* ix. 271.

LIEBLEIN would identify the cartouche in the Calendar of the Papyrus Ebers with the Hyksos king Bnon or Beon. *Sphinx*, xii. 155.

DARESSY finds the names of the queen Tetasher and her parents on bandages from the great find of Deir el-Bahari, *Ann.* ix. 137; and publishes the inscriptions of a coffin and its lid, which by the recognition of the former in the magazines of the Cairo Museum can be identified as having belonged to Kamosi, and suggests that they may have been found at the same time as that of Ahhotp; *ib.* 61. He also proves that there was only one queen named Ahmeshenttameh, not two as had been supposed. *ib.* 95.

LEGRAIN fixes the date of the Minmont the high priest of Ammon to the reign of Ahmosi I., and publishes a cartouche *Tnfr* (sic) associated with Amenhotp I. etc. on a relief of the XXIst Dynasty, and a scarab rudely engraved with the name of a high priest of Ammon Neferho. *Ann.* ix. 54.

Cartouches intended to represent the name of Sethos I. on a coffin of XXIst Dynasty. DARESSY, *Ann.* ix. 31.

MASPERO, reviewing OLMSTEAD'S *Western Asia in the Days of Sargon of Assyria*, suggests that Shabako, if the same as So, might have been a mercenary soldier in the service of Bocchoris. *Sphinx*, xii. 125.

CHRONOLOGY.

TOFFTEEN'S *Ancient Chronology*, part I., is reviewed by LIEBLEIN. *Sphinx*, xii. 251.

LEGGE discusses the record of the "Coming out of Sothis" and adduces

astronomical reasons for doubting whether it can be the heliacal rising of the star. A change here would overthrow all the astronomical dating in Egyptian history. *Rec. de Travaux*, xxxi. 106.

GEOGRAPHY.

STEINDORFF has written an elaborate and interesting memoir on the Egyptian nomes and their political development. He considers that the symbols of the nomes are not tribal badges, but simply names: they often have a direct geographical meaning, while in other cases the name of the nome seems derived from that of the principal city, or the local deity, or some famous mythological event. He also rejects the view that the nomes represent tribal districts, preferring to see in them administrative divisions. He traces the history of the nomes as far as possible from the earliest times to the Ptolemaic age, and points out that the Thebais is a very ancient geographical division, but that Middle Egypt was not an administrative division before the Roman age. *Abh. d. K. Sächsischen Gesellschaft d. Wissenschaften*, xxvii. 863.

Captain LYONS has written a bulky report on *The Cadastral Survey of Egypt 1892-1907*, with a chapter in which are noted the available records of ancient methods of surveying in Egypt.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In *Man*, 1908, no. 71, PETRIE illustrates the terra-cotta figures and heads which he has found at Memphis representing different races of the Persian Empire.

EUROPE. An able and informing sketch of Minoan civilisation and its connexion with Egypt and Palestine has been written by H. R. HALL. He looks for the origins of Cretan civilisation to Africa rather than to the north. As an instance of the interchange of ideas he states that in his opinion Egypt borrowed the spiral from Crete about the end of the Old Kingdom (= Early Minoan III.), while the glazing of pottery was borrowed from Egypt by Crete, yet the former probably took over polychrome glaze from Crete again. *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 135, 221.

Keftiu is probably Caphtor modified by a foreign tongue. SPIEGELBERG, *O.L.Z.* xi. 426.

Following up the suggestion of Dr. APOSTOLIDES that the section on the Pyramid Builders in the Egyptian History of Herodotus has been accidentally misplaced, PETRIE shows that the History can be divided by a unit,

twelve of which make up the book, suggesting that this unit may represent the contents of a single roll; and that the section in question corresponds approximately to one of these units. *Journ. of Hell. Stud.* xxviii. 275.

ASIA MINOR, *etc.* A monograph on the letter of Tushratta, in the Mitannian language, considered to be Caucasian and allied to Hittite. F. BORK, *Mitth. d. Vorderas. Gesellschaft*, 1909, 1.

MESOPOTAMIA, SYRIA, SEMITES.

Egypt in Asia, by G. CORMACK, is an attempt to bring into focus the material illustrating the relations of Egypt with Syria from internal and external sources. The author is not an Egyptologist.

In *The Religion of Ancient Palestine*, by Stanley A. COOK (a small but interesting volume dealing with Palestine before the Exodus), evidence from Egyptology takes a prominent place.


SPIEGELBERG publishes four new Egyptian representations of the god Resheph, *O.L.Z.* xi. 529.

SETHE recognises the name of Byblos—Kebni (later Kepni)—in the Old Kingdom, and finds a record at Elephantine of a voyage thither under the VIth Dynasty; he also recognises the name for the ships which traded thither, built of cedar of Lebanon, and connects the name of the cedar with a root meaning "sigh" or the like, and would identify the ἐπεῖκη of the Osiris myth with the cedar. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 7.

The same scholar points out the earliest occurrence of the name *Fnkhu*, "Phoenicians," in a text of Dyn. V. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 140.

BURNEY throws out the interesting suggestion that Ammuenshi in the Sinuhi story is a name, of the form Amminadab, *etc.*, meaning "kinsman of the ass" (the second element being a Sumerian word), and that consequently he may have been sheikh of the "sons of Hamor" in the district of Shechem. *Journ. Theol. Studies*, x. 586.

MAX BURCHARDT in *Die Altkanaanäischen Fremdworte und Eigennamen in Aegyptischen*, Erste Teil, analyses fully the Egyptian orthography of the Palestinian names and words from the abundant collections for the Berlin Dictionary and unpublished material. The "syllabic" writing is not an attempt to render vowels, although in some cases it indicates whether a consonant is or is not followed by a vowel.

MÜLLER suggests that  *mry*, as the name of a hoe, is a borrowed north-Semitic word, and concludes from this and other indications that Syrian civilisation is as old as Egyptian. *O.L.Z.* xii. 107.

THUREAU DANGIN suggests a rearrangement of the Dynasties of Babylonia and Assyria contemporary with the kings of Dyn. XVIII. *O.L.Z.* xi. 445.

Prof. EERDMANS argues that the Hebrews are distinct from the Israelites; that the former, the Aperiû, came into Egypt under Tethmosis III., the latter under Siptah c. 1205 B.C. The Exodus is placed at the end of the XXth Dynasty, c. 1125 B.C., and it is suggested that the Syrian 'rs of the Harris Papyrus is probably Joseph. *Expositor*, Sept. 1908.

LAGIER discusses the theories as to who was the oppressor of the Hebrews in Egypt, and prefers Rameses II. *Études par les Peres de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 5 Apr. 1909, p. 95.

SPIEGELBERG re-translates the passage on the Merenptah stele referring to the Israelites, making Israel a land or place, not a tribe. *O.L.Z.* xi. 403.

The recent finds of Mr. MACALISTER at Gezer include an ivory pectoral with figure of king Merneptah, *P.E.F.Q.S.*, 1908, 280; glazed button of Rameses II. *ib.* 286; ring of Shesha and scarabs, *ib.* pl. iv; Egyptian crouched statuette without inscription, *ib.* 1909, 98.

SCHUMACHER and STEUERNAGEL publish a memoir on the excavation of a site near Megiddo in 1903-5, with many Egyptian finds of all ages. *Tell el Mutesellim*, Bd. I. with atlas of plates.

Das Vorgebirge am Nahr el Kelb is a popular account by Hugo WINCKLER of that famous pass and its Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, in the series *Der alte Orient*.

Articles touching on the route of the Exodus, the name Pihahiroth, etc. *Haupt. O.L.Z.* xii. 245.

C. J. BALL interprets an inscription in PETRIE's *Sinai* on a monument of about 1500 B.C. as Phoenician, giving the name of Ishtar, *P.S.B.A.* xxx. 243. But PILCHER shows that other examples referred to by PETRIE forbid this interpretation, and concludes that they are all "the pastime of some illiterate person," probably dating long after the abandonment of the mining settlement, *ib.* xxxi. 38. SAYCE compares quarry marks and dissents from Mr. PILCHER's explanation, *ib.* 132.

A surprising find has been made by SACHAU in an Aramaic papyrus of the Vth century B.C. from Elephantine. This contains the story of Ahikar, a personage mentioned in the book of Tobit (Achiacharus); hitherto the story has only been known from much later writings of the Christian period.

Aramaic ostrakon in the Cairo Museum. SAYCE, *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 154. Two early Aramaic ostraca at Munich, two of Ptolemaic age at Strassburg, two sherds with Phoenician labels at Strassburg. LIDZBARSKI, *Ephemeris f. Sem. Epigr.* iii. 19.

Haematite seal from Egypt with name of a Semitic lady in Aramaic. CLERMONT GANNEAU, *C.R.* 1909, 333.

See also the Abusir discoveries above, p. 24.

Albr. ALT has written a systematic handbook on the relations of Egypt with Israel under the kings from Solomon to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar in 586. The author is not an Egyptologist, but appears to be thoroughly competent for his important task. *Israel und Aegypten* in KITTEL'S *Beitraege zur Wissenschaft vom A.T.*

LEGRAIN states that a cuneiform sign is used in writing a name upon a shabti of XIXth or XXth Dynasty. *Ann.* ix. 284.

FOTHERINGHAM has written two papers on the difficult questions involved in the double dates by Jewish and Egyptian months in the papyri of Elephantine. He concludes that the Jewish regnal years are reckoned from 1st Nisan following the king's accession, and the Egyptian dates from the corresponding 1st Thoth. *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society, lxix., 12, 446.

AFRICA. Professor REINISCH has written a learned treatise on the personal pronoun in the Semitic and Hamitic languages of North-East Africa, including Egyptian. His view of the Hamites is that they spread from Central Africa, the Nile leading a section of them through the practice of agriculture and a settled form of life to a high degree of civilisation. *Das persönliche Fürwort und die Flexion in den Chamito-Semitischen Sprachen.*

Prof. SCHWEINFURTH'S letter on the age of the animal graffiti in Algeria (Report for 1907-8, p. 37) is reprinted. *Ann.* ix. 162.

In publishing figures of the false scarabs of the circumnavigation of Africa PETRIE briefly discusses the voyage as recorded by Herodotus. *Geographical Journal*, Nov. 1908.

Professor SAYCE publishes a fragment of a Greek inscription from Meroe, apparently set up as a record of conquest by a king of Axum; treats of various Meroitic inscriptions from Meroe; gives a plan of a temple at Basa with the cartouches of a new king, and discusses the age of the Meroitic inscriptions. *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 189.

PHILOLOGY AND PALAEOGRAPHY.






ERMAN reports briefly the progress of the *Wörterbuch*. Progress is now slow, but much use has been made of the materials already collected in most of the Egyptological work issued in Germany. About 110 articles have been written out, including some of great length, and nearly 100,000 slips have been added to the collection. *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1909, 132.

Important study of certain plurals, and especially feminine collectives, in Coptic and hieroglyphic. LACAU, *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 73.

Dual forms of demonstrative pronouns. GRAPOW, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 57.

Review of JUNKER'S *Grammatik der Dendera-texte*, NAVILLE, *Sphinx*, xii. 59; study of the forms of the plural in Egyptian nouns, *id.* *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 61.

The origin of the negative **une**—in a verb having the meaning "was" preceded by the usual negative; a very interesting article. GARDINER, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 73.

Valuable studies of words and grammatical forms:  substituted for , especially before *h*; value of ; "palette," *gsti* not *msti*; curious form of *aur*, "conceive"; verbal form *sdm ka-f* found in texts of all ages; *hut*, "leader," in Pyramid texts: *nthth*, "tremble(?) with joy";  varying with . DÉVAUD, *Sphinx*, xii. 107.

Valuable notes on difficult passages in the Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor. GARDINER, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 57; the name of the Nile, *id. ib.* 140.

The meaning of the words *at*, "member," *auf*, "flesh," *ha*, "surface of body." MONTET, *Sphinx*, xiii. 1.

Notes on the Ritual Papyrus No. 3055 of the Berlin Museum. ANDERSON, *Sphinx*, xii. 14; examination of SCHÄFER'S edition of the Pankhi inscription with readings from the original, *id. ib.* 157; review of vol. I. of SETHE'S *Urkunden der XVIII. Dyn.* *id. ib.* 210; a difficult word in the stela of Pithom. *id. ib.* xiii. 12.

Reviews of PÖRTNER'S *Aegyptische Grabsteine aus Athen und Konstantinopel*, and MASPERO'S *Mémoires de Sinouhit*. MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* xii. 218, 275.

Pap. Prisse, ix. 7-12. MADSEN, *Sphinx*, xii. 239; autobiography of a sculptor (Stela C. 14 of Louvre), *id. ib.* 242.

Gleanings from the Setne story. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 72.

Edition of a Ptolemaic sale of liturgies at Thebes, of which the complete demotic original is in Berlin and a fragmentary translation into Greek at Leiden. GRIFFITH and WILCKEN, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 103.

Valuable article on the classification of hieroglyphs, resulting in two principal classes, ideographic and phonetic—the former with two subdivisions, word-signs and meaning-signs (*deut zeichen*), the latter with three, according as they are of one, two, or three consonants. SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 36.

On the use of the upright stroke | in Old Kingdom texts. It is found accompanying proper word-signs (which depict the object named)

when used by themselves or with the feminine ending. As to those word-signs which symbolise the object named, it occurs only with two, namely, "year" and "day," but it is common with proper word-signs when the word is also spelt out, as also when the dual and plural are represented; in such cases it is not found in later writing. It began to be used also for certain short words spelt with a single sign, apart from proper word-signs, and it began to replace the oblique stroke \ as determinative of persons. SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 44.

The sign *tma*, a bag with tapes (?). GOLÉNISCHEFF, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 85, the name of the fire-stick *za*, *id. ib.*

The sign \ominus , a dish held in the hand, at Karnak. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 111.

The sign \equiv , properly a weaver's reed, but confused with that for a channel. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 88.

Two late variants of the sign \parallel consisting of three jackals or their skins. ERMAN and RANKE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 92.

Herr MÖLLER has produced the first part of a work of the greatest value for hieratic palaeography and the history of the development of hieratic from hieroglyphic. It is an admirably arranged collection of hieratic forms of signs from the Old and Middle Kingdoms. For the hieroglyphic prototypes he has chosen where possible the finest examples from the IIIrd and IVth Dynasty monuments, and this column by itself is an important contribution to the study of hieroglyphs. The author gives a separate table of the few primitive hieratic signs which are known, dating from the IIIrd Dynasty and obtained in GARSTANG's excavations; from the Vth Dynasty onwards the sources flow more freely. Photographs and tracings of specimen texts of the Old and Middle Kingdom follow the comparative tables of signs, several of them being previously unpublished. The work is to be completed in four volumes, the last of which will be a treatise on the development of hieratic, etc.

The corresponding portion of a chrestomathy—*Hieratische Lesestücke, erstes Heft*—with excellent facsimiles to accompany the above *Hieratische Palaeographie*, has been issued at a very moderate price. The two works are reviewed by RANKE, *O.L.Z.* xii. 302.

RELIGION.

A very full bibliography and analysis of studies in the religion of Ancient Egypt during the years 1906 and 1907 is given by Jean CAPART, *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, 1909, pp. 161-276.

In the second volume of the *Transactions of the Third Congress of the History of Religions*, held at Oxford in September 1908, there are printed the stimulating address of Prof. PETRIE to the Egyptian section, bristling with ideas, and a number of special papers, viz.:—discussion of the statuettes of corn-grinders, by CAPART, abstract of notes on the nature of Egyptian magic, by GARDINER, remarks on some early Egyptian cults, by NEWBERRY, on the treatment of the dead, by W. SCHMIDT, a text relating to the cult of the king, by MORET, on priesthoods held by women, by Miss MURRAY, on historical references in Hermetic writings, by PETRIE, and on some paintings from Pompeii referring to the cult of Isis, by BISSING.

Several articles on Egyptian matters are contributed to the *Cyclopaedia of Religions and Ethics* by GRIFFITH, HALL, and PETRIE.

G. FOUCART in his *Méthode comparative dans l'histoire des Religions* urges the employment (with caution) of the comparative method; he recommends Egyptian religion as the type for study owing to its long documentary history, and discusses certain phenomena on these lines. Reviewed by S. R., *Rev. Arch.* xiii. 191.

In *Personal Religion in Egypt before Christianity* PETRIE argues that the Hermetic writings range in date from 500 to 200 B.C., as against the usual attribution of them to a post-Christian age, and endeavours to trace the development of beliefs in them. There is also an interesting chapter on Apollonius of Tyana.

A. MORET has printed a lecture on *L'immortalité de l'Âme et la sanction morale dans l'Égypte Ancienne*, delivered at the Musée Guimet, showing the progress of the idea of rewards and punishments after death until at length all the injustices of this world were thought to be repaired in the future life.

Neither the surviving altars in the temples nor the scenes of sacrifice in the New Kingdom in which fire is shown with offerings give support to the idea that holocausts were offered. KYLE, *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 49.

In the decree of Canopus the figure of the child Berenice is to be carried in the arms of a priest: this is accounted for by the deified princess having died in babyhood; a similar practice is observable in regard to the child-deity Nephotes. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 91.

A ushabti box at Berlin is for a "fifth" prophet of Ammon, perhaps only by mistake for "fourth." WRZESINSKI, *O.L.Z.* xi. 471.

The Theban Hermes named "Thoth hears." SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 89.

ROEDER traces the history of the identification of the goddesses Sothis and Satis. In Egypt generally it can be found as early as the XXVIth

Dynasty, but in the Cataract region, where Satis was a local goddess, not before Ptolemaic times. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 22.

Note on the horns of Hathor. ANDERSSON and LEFÉBURE, *Sphinx*, xii. 48.

DARESSY recognises an omphalos(?) form of Ammon, or bag with head protruding, supported on a lion throne, in three late monuments from the cachette of Karnak: the same is figured in a Roman relief at Medinet Habu and on a mirror of the age of Psammetichus. *Ann.* ix. 64.

NEWBERRY draws attention to the apparent worship of a swallow-goddess in the Old Kingdom, and to some traces of its continuance at a later date and even to the present day. *Liverpool Annals*, ii. 49.

The name of the Phoenix (heron) probably pronounced *boin*. SETHE, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 84.

Study of Plutarch's *de Iside et Osiride*, as a view of an Alexandrian cult and belief seen through Greek spectacles, but described by Plutarch as though it were native Egyptian. P. D. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Journ. Hell. Studies*, xxix. 79.

LITERATURE.

Hermann RANKE has contributed to GRESSMANN'S *Altorientalische Texte und Bilder* the section on Egyptian Literature, comprising over 70 pages of careful translations from all classes of texts, mythological, eschatological, poetic, didactic, prophetic, stories and historical narrative.

SPIEGELBERG discusses from numerous examples a curious formula which he finds on grave-stelae of all periods, together with some developments of it, reminding the passer-by that to pronounce a prayer for the dead is beneficial and costs no more than the breath of the speaker. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 67.

REVILLOUT writes on three papyri of a find made by PETRIE at Tanis in 1883, a mathematical text, a calendar, and a list of hieroglyphic signs. *Journal Asiatique*, xiii. 419.

LAW.

Transcription and translation of the earliest known marriage contracts from Egypt, of the age of Psammetichus II. and Amasis II. *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 212.

SCIENCE, ANTHROPOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

C. S. MYERS publishes his general conclusions as a sequel to special studies in Egyptian anthropometry. He finds the population of the present day equally variable throughout, but with a greater tendency to negroid

characteristics in Upper Egypt, and finds "no anthropometric evidence (despite the historical) that the population of Egypt, past or present, is composed of several different races," and states that there is no such evidence obtainable "that the modern Egyptians have been appreciably affected by other than sporadic Sudanese admixture." *Journ. R. Anthropol. Inst.* xxxviii. 99.

Dr. ELLIOT SMITH has printed an exceedingly interesting lecture delivered by him on *The People of Egypt*, giving certain main facts and opinions derived from his studies of mummies and skeletons of all periods. He considers that in prehistoric times there were well differentiated races in Upper and Lower Egypt, and that the fusion of the two was the cause of a marked change in the population of Upper Egypt at the beginning of the dynastic period. The predynastic Egyptian of Upper Egypt, well known from the cemeteries, was of a North African type, very like the Berber: the postulated Lower Egyptian race, by which it was modified, seems to have approximated, as might be surmised, to that of the inhabitants of Syria. *Cairo Scientific Journal*, No. 30, vol. III. March 1909.

MM. LORTET and GAILLARD have published two more volumes of their interesting studies on the ancient fauna of Egypt and allied subjects. *La faune momifiée de l'Ancienne Égypte* (3^{me} et 4^{me} séries). In the third series are discussed the apes from a tomb in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings (Mr. Theod. DAVIS' "Monkey Tomb"): stone implements and prehistoric graves at Thebes, Aswan, Gebelên, Nagada, Rôda near Medamût, Khozam; crania from Rôda and from the Coptic cemetery at Aswan; wax figures from the ape-tombs at Thebes; mummies of shrew-mice from Ekhnim; oxen, sheep (from Elephantine); painted geese of Mêdûm with fine illustrations. In the fourth series, mollusca from Karnak, Gebelên, and Abydos; the fish represented in the tomb of Mera at Saqqara: figures of frogs; and mummied geese and ducks. There is finally a memoir by Dr. BONNET on the Egyptian oryxes, with a note by V. LORET on the ancient Egyptian name of the oryx, *mahez*, which he would connect with other ancient and modern names in North East Africa.

Dr. Max HILZHEIMER distinguishes ten species of jackals in North Africa, where sixteen species had received names. He also discusses the domesticated dogs of Ancient Egypt. *Beitrag zur Kenntniss der nord-afrikanischen Schakale* (*Zoologica*, Heft 53, Bd. xx.), with ten photographic plates of skulls.

P. H. BOUSSAC studies the reptiles figured on the cippi of Horus, and concludes that the crocodile-like animal with its head turned back is the waran. *Rec. de Trav.* xxxi. 58.

J. COUYAT determines the stones of which various objects in the Cairo Museum are composed. *Bulletin*, vi. 49.

Analysis of a sample of varnish from the temple of Deir el-Bahari. LUCAS, *Ann.* ix. 7.

A. M. BLACKMAN publishes photographs showing the dead body of a fox or three foxes placed over the doors of Nubian houses as a birth amulet, and compares the hieroglyph for birth. *Man*, 1909, No. 4.

W. A. CUNNINGTON describes three string tricks from Egypt. *Man*, 1908, No. 2.

PLATT, in an interesting essay on the Ancient Egyptian methods of working hard stones, compares recent and present methods of granite-working in Aberdeen and Cornwall. He appears for the most part to accept the conclusions of Prof. PETRIE. *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 172.

KAMAL describes how he questioned the Sheikhs of El Azhar regarding the authenticity of footprints attributed to Muhammed in the mosque at Tanta and elsewhere, and prints signed replies which denied their genuineness. He gives a list of such footprints in other Muhammedan countries, and quotes a striking parallel in modern France. *Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien*, 1908, 92.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

v. BISSING has written an excellent little work on Egyptian art, giving a brief sketch of its history from the prehistoric period to the Roman age, *Einführung in die Geschichte der Aegyptischen Kunst*, with 32 photographic plates.

The same author's *Denkmäler Aegyptischer Skulptur*, of which ten livraisons (out of the promised twelve) have already appeared, will be enlarged by a half livraison as supplement, bringing the total number of plates to 150; indices will be issued with this last portion. The eighth fasciculus is reviewed by FOUCART. *Sphinx*, xii. 31.

Students owe to M. CAPART *L'Art Égyptien*, a very handy volume at a cheap price containing 100 photographic plates of the most interesting examples of Egyptian art of all ages, with useful bibliographical references.

M. NAVILLE has printed a lecture on Egyptian art, *L'Art Égyptien*, in the *Bibliothèque de vulgarisation* of the Musée Guimet (reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xii. 265). Another volume is on *Les Origines du Mastaba*, by M. BÉNÉDITE.

SPIEGELBERG edits a series of photographs of fine examples of Egyptian art in the Strassburg collection, which under his care has grown into one

of considerable importance, though housed where it cannot be exhibited to the public. *Ausgewählte Kunst-Denkmäler der Aegyptischen Sammlung d. K. Wilhelms-Universität, Strassburg.*

JÉQUIER studies the early forms of temples in hieroglyphs and scenes and their persistence to late times; especially the shrine of Neith of Sais, of Sebek in the Fayûm, the umbilicus of the Oasis of Ammon and the temple of Min, the temple of Anubis, the temple of Hathor. *Bulletin*, vi. 25.

Egyptian representation of a peripteral temple. SPIEGELBERG, *Ä.Z.* xlv. 87. The idea put forward by BRUGSCH, that the texts relating to the flag-masts of Ptolemaic temples describe them as lightning-conductors, is untenable, *id. ib.* 34.

BORCHARDT prints a letter written by BONOMI in 1877 to Wm. SIMPSON (no doubt the artist of that name), suggesting how the Memnon colossus might have been settled on its pedestal with the help of sand. According to BORCHARDT there was much truth in his suggestion, but the use of sand is excluded by the indications on the pedestal itself. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 32.

CAPART'S *Rue de Tombeaux à Saggara* reviewed by BISSING. *Sphinx*, xii. 27.

L'Égypte préhistorique, by A. J. REINACH, is reviewed by W. M. MÜLLER. *O.L.Z.* xi. 508.

CAPART suggests that the prehistoric Egyptian slate "palettes" may have been soul-boxes like the *churingas* of the Australians buried with the dead. *Les Palettes en Schiste de l'Égypte primitive.*

LEGGE discusses the sculptured slate palettes, summarising briefly the views hitherto held. He considers that they are mostly records of conquest, and that the birds and animals, etc. figured upon them are tribal totems. *P.S.B.A.* xxxi. 204.

Mr. WEIGALL is the author of the *Catalogue of Weights and Balances* in the Cairo Museum. In the introduction, discussing the standards of the weights, he admits only four as having been used with any regularity, and for the early age to the Middle Kingdom only the two gold standards: Egyptian of 13-14.2 grammes and "Phoenician" of about 8.35, or, doubled, 16.7 grammes.

DUCROS studies the balances of ancient Egypt in a paper illustrated with a large collection of representations from scenes, and shows a balance reconstructed with an original support, bar and pans, in the Cairo Museum. *Ann.* ix. 32.

The second volume of the *Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the possession of F. G. Hilton Price*, records the acquisitions made since 1897. They include small objects of every age, but neither large objects

nor papyri. The most interesting among them are figured in thirty-seven plates drawn by Mr. TOWRY WHYTE.

Blue marble vase of rare form from Dendera with name of Sebekhotp III., and fragment of late pottery with painted design from Edfu. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 107, 108.

Glazed vase from Tell Basta with illegible cartouches. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 91.

Three axe-heads of the Middle Kingdom, one being of openwork, with illustrations of others in the collection. MÖLLER, *Antliche Berichte* of the Berlin Kunst-sammlungen, xxx. 278.

Copper chisel with Middle Kingdom inscription, in the Petrie collection. WEIGALL, *Ann.* ix. 111.

BOESER figures and describes the diadem of one of the later Antefs long preserved in the Leiden Museum, pointing out that it was a plain silver band to which the Arabs have added two rows of beads of later date and some "drop-shaped" ornaments and an ornamental knot of contemporary work. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 30.

Publication of a fine ear-pendant of the XIXth Dynasty, with illustrations of the Egyptian jewellery in the collection. SCHÄFER, *Antliche Berichte* of the Berlin Kunst-Sammlungen, xxx. 269.

Stela with magic figures uninscribed, from Bubastis. KAMAL, *Ann.* ix. 191.

CAPART publishes a late list of 75 amulets on a papyrus in the Macgregor collection, and points out that more than half of them (43) correspond to the objects—weapons, instruments, etc.—figured on coffins of the age before the New Kingdom, thus supplementing SCHÄFER's observations of 1906. *Ä.Z.* xlv. 14.


Ushebtis of late type with inscription concealed under thick glaze, apparently with intention. MASPERO, *Ann.* ix. 285.

NAVILLE writes a short paper on the stone heads found in some tombs of the Old Kingdom; he considers that they are not spare heads for the deceased, to be used in case of accident to the body or statue, but may be the sole representation of the body necessary to complete existence. *Les Têtes de pierre déposées dans les tombeaux Égyptiens (Mémoire publié à l'occasion du Jubilé de l'Université, Genève)*.

IBSCHER, the well-known expert in the Berlin Museum, to whom we owe the preservation and legibility of so many valuable documents, communicates various observations on the technicalities of papyrus-rolling. *Archiv f. Pap.* v. 191.

In a paper of considerable length, Sir John EVANS described and figured

a class of saucer-like vessels carved in steatite from Egypt with Graeco-Egyptian or classical subjects in relief in the bowl. *Proceedings Soc. Antiquaries*, xxii. 89.

J. MAYROGORDATO describes two small coins from Sicily of Athenian fourth-century type, the one with , the other with a cartouche, and raises the question whether there was not a pre-Macedonian mint in Egypt. *Num. Chron.* 1908, 197.

Ebony wand in shape of a hand, another of ivory, three boxes for holding mummied scarabs, bronze stamp of a temple of Ammon, sistrum handle with name of Nekhtnebf, all from private collections. *NASH, P.S.B.A.* xxx. 292.

Dr. PIEPER has written an important paper on the Egyptian game of draughts, explaining much of the method of playing as well as the myth of the origin of the five epagomenal days won by Hermes from Selene. Finger-shaped dice and hand-shaped ivory wands for magical work are also illustrated. *Das Brettspiel der alten Aegypter*.

Dr. BUDGE has issued a new *Guide to the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum*, interesting both in its systematic arrangement and the abundant illustrations; the collection is stated to contain nearly 50,000 objects. Also a useful special *Guide to the Egyptian Galleries* (sculpture), with over 70 illustrations. These are reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xii. 235, xiii. 15.

Prof. V. SCHMIDT has published a new edition of the Guide, originally issued in 1899, to the fine and rapidly increasing collections at Copenhagen, with sixteen plates of inscriptions and many photographs. *Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Den Aegyptiske Samling*, reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xii. 233.

PERSONAL.

A brief notice of our late esteemed President, Mr. HILTON PRICE, whose death on March 14th last was an unexpected blow to our Society, is to be found in *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology*, II. p. 94, contributed by J. G[ARSTANG]. Born in 1842, Hilton Price entered a well-known bank at eighteen, but in the midst of responsible business always found time for delightful distractions. His interest in Egypt began thirty years ago, and took shape in a remarkable collection of Egyptian antiquities. His last publication was the second volume of the catalogue of this collection.

Of Sir JOHN EVANS, the celebrated archaeologist who was our President

from 1899 to 1906 (born Nov. 17th, 1823, died May 31st, 1908), a brief obituary notice may be found from the pen of Lord AVEBURY in *Man*, 1908, No. 51.

Of the erudite Professor PELLEGRINI of Florence, born in 1844, who died on Feb. 22nd, 1908, there is an obituary notice by ANDERSSON in *Sphinx*, xii. 152. His works on Egyptology began in 1896 and continued to the end, most of them being printed in *Bessarione*.

Prof. ANDERSSON also gives us a biography of E. LEFÉBURE in *Sphinx*, xii. 1, 105. Born in 1838, he was a pupil of CHABAS, and became successively lecturer at the Collège de France (1879-82) and at Lyon, and Director of the Mission Archéologique Française at Cairo (1882-3). He returned to Lyon (1883-7) and was finally appointed Professor in the École Supérieure at Algiers. In this post he remained from 1887 till his death on April 9th, 1908. LEFÉBURE made a speciality of inquiries into matters concerning religious customs, and wrote many interesting articles full of curious learning, most of which were published in *Sphinx*.

M. MASPERO'S *Causeries*, noticed last year, have been translated into English under the title of *New Light on Ancient Egypt*; 28 photographs have been added by the author to illustrate the subjects treated.

M. MORET has published a series of very readable essays on Egyptian matters in a small volume entitled *Au temps des Pharaons*, touching the recent restorations of the temples, the El Amarna letters, Egypt before the pyramids, the pyramid region, the Book of the Dead, and magic in ancient Egypt. There are several illustrations and a map.

A volume of the highest interest in connection with the beginnings of modern Egyptology has been published in the *Bibliothèque Égyptologique*. It consists of a first series of letters of CHAMPOLLION LE JEUNE, for the most part belonging to the family and written to his brother CHAMPOLLION-FIGÉAC from Italy in 1824-6. These missions to Italy, commencing three years after his first decipherments, were exceedingly fruitful, and CHAMPOLLION kept his correspondents informed step by step of his work and discoveries. It was then, for instance, that he sorted through the papyri of Drovetti's collection which was unpacked for him at Turin, and pieced together the famous Papyrus of Kings. Mdlle. HARTLEBEN, the authoress of the excellent Life of Champollion, edits the volume, *Lettres de Champollion le Jeune*, Tome premier. A letter of 1825, written from Rome to NESTOR L'HÔTE, not included in the above publication, is printed by DE RICCI, *Comptes Rendus*, 1909, 506.

The second volume of the *Œuvres Diverses* of E. de ROUGÉ in the same series contains articles of 1852-4, by which he re-established the credit of

CHAMPOLLION's decipherments in France and laid the foundations of a school of Egyptology in Paris.

In a volume entitled *Œuvres égyptologiques de W. N. Groff publiées par sa sœur avec l'aide de G. MASPERO—Œuvres françaises* (reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xiii. 25) are collected a number of essays by an American Egyptologist who died in 1901. GROFF was born in America in 1857, and began his Egyptian studies in Paris in 1878; in 1890 he went to Algiers, and thence, in 1891, to Cairo, where he remained till he finally removed to Athens in 1899. His chief interests were in the relations of Egypt with the Biblical narrative, treated in a critical manner. He was the first to point out the occurrence of the name of Joseph along with that of Jacob in the lists of the Syrian conquests of Tethmosis III. While in Egypt he contributed many articles to the *Bulletin* of the Institut Égyptien, and to several journals not very accessible to Egyptologists. The articles date from 1885 onward. A brief biography by his sister, Miss Florence GROFF, and a portrait, are prefixed.

A bust of KARL PIEHL has been placed in the Cairo Museum. ANDERSSON, *Sphinx*, xii. 47.

GAUTHIER, in *Bulletin*, vi. 65, writes of Pierre L'ANGLAIS, who, in 1583, published a *Discours des Hiéroglyphes égyptiens* connecting the origin of heraldry with Egyptian hieroglyphic. M. GAUTHIER comments on the curious list of authorities named as the sources of L'Anglais' information, and concludes with a list of later would-be decipherers down to the date of CHAMPOLLION's discovery of the alphabet.

F. LL. GRIFFITH.

B.—GRAECO-ROMAN EGYPT.

The past year has been comparatively uneventful, both in discoveries and in publications. No discovery of the first rank has been announced; and while more than one meritorious work has been published, they are for the most part of somewhat special and limited interest. The field of papyrology, its first natural fertility being exhausted, is now being worked on the principle of intensive culture, and each separate plot is being forced by repeated manipulation to yield its fullest contribution to the harvest of learning. The only volume which stands out, alike for general comprehensiveness and special interest, is the sixth volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*.¹ This, though it does not equal its immediate predecessor,

contains much material of value, notably the considerable fragments of the lost *Hyppis* of Euripides. These fragments are unfortunately often very small, and are scattered over the whole extent of the play; and after all that the skill and experience of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt can do for them, with the assistance of Wilamowitz, Murray and Bury, only three passages of substantial length are recoverable. The first of these contains about 70 lines of a chorus and 28 iambs; the second contains 58 iambs; the third about 50 lines of lyric dialogue. The smaller fragments assist in making out the plot of the play, most of which is now recoverable, and is shown to differ markedly from the treatment of the same theme by Statius. In respect of poetry the recovered fragments cannot be said to contribute anything very remarkable.

The same volume contains four small Biblical fragments (none earlier than the fourth century); a small vellum leaf of the *Acts of Peter*, corresponding generally with the shorter of the two extant Latin versions; a fragment of the *Acts of John*, containing portions of two new incidents; and a few words from some other apocryphal Acts. The new classical texts, besides the *Hyppis*, include 19 columns (not consecutive) of a commentary on Thucydides, ii, 1-45, of no very great importance, but with some textual evidence of interest; a scrap containing just enough to be identified with one of the extant quotations from Archilochus; some twenty lines of a comedy; fragments of scholia on Aristophanes' *Acharnians*, and of an oration against Demosthenes (probably a favourite subject for rhetorical exercises); and a few minor scraps. The papyri of extant authors include small portions of Hesiod (*Theog.* 930-939, 994-1004), Sophocles (*Ant.* 242-246), Euripides (*Hec.* 700-703, 737-740, and 1252-1280), Apollonius Rhodius (iii, 263-271), Thucydides (ii, 22-25; iii, 58, 59; v, 32-34, 40, 96-98, 103-5, 111), Plato (*Euthyd.* 301c-302c; *Lysis*, 208c-d), Demosthenes (*In Aristogit.* i, 47, 48; *In Aristocr.* 149, 150), and (a very welcome novelty) a nearly complete leaf of Sallust's *Catilina* from a papyrus codex of the fifth century, written (with many inaccuracies in an upright half-uncial hand, and of more palaeographical than textual value.

Apart from this Oxyrhynchus volume (which is as well and soundly edited as usual), there is little to record. Prof. Sanders has made known a few more details with regard to the important Freer Biblical MSS. (see no. 3 of 1907-8), now under his editorial charge.² Dom P. de Puniet has published (with a good facsimile) an important liturgical papyrus of the sixth or seventh century, now in the Bodleian,³ which he states to be akin in character to the sacramentary of Serapion, discovered in 1899. In the

department of secular literature the only item to add is Dr. Gerhard's definitive edition (see no. 4 of 1906-7) of the Heidelberg fragment of the choliambics of Phoenix of Colophon.⁴ As usual, a small amount of text serves Dr. Gerhard as basis for an elaborate and learned commentary of great length. He discerns in Phoenix a writer of the Cynic school (though much of it differs little from the commonplaces of the satirists of all ages and philosophies), and collects all that he can find to illustrate this type of Hellenistic literature.

Of non-literary texts, the principal collection is again that of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's volume.¹ In addition to the literary texts mentioned above, it contains 59 non-literary documents edited in full, and descriptions (with more or less complete texts) of 50 more, of which the last three are Arabic. Among the more interesting are no. 888, an edict of the prefect Fl. Valerius Pompeianus in A.D. 287 on the appointment of guardians for orphan children; 894, a Latin declaration of the birth of a child in 194-6; 899, part of a petition by a woman to be released from the obligation to cultivate certain crown lands, with a recital of her previous endeavours to the same end; 903, a long complaint by a wife of her husband's ill-treatment of her; 905 and 906, contracts for marriage and divorce; 907, a will of the year 276; 918, a long land-register of the second century; with various leases, accounts, and private letters. Six plates of facsimiles are appended.

The two parts of the Berlin series that have appeared,⁵ under the editorship of Schubart, have a special interest, in that they contain a group of documents emanating from Alexandria. They come from the papyrus-cartonnages discovered in the German excavations at Abusir, and form part of the same group as nos. 1050-1059, published in 1906; but it is only lately that their Alexandrian origin has become evident. In date they belong to the first half of the reign of Augustus, ranging from B.C. 22 to B.C. 5. Most of them are addressed to the same official, Protarchus, who is described as *ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ κριτηρίῳ*. In contents they are mainly contracts of various forms, especially leases, but their chief interest lies in the information which they give as to the population of Alexandria. This is elaborately discussed by Schubart in a long article in the *Archiv*,⁶ which forms an indispensable commentary on this group of texts. In particular, a great quantity of evidence as to the Alexandrian tribes is derivable from them.

Two Greek texts, dated in the years 29 and 43 A.D., are published, with facsimiles, in Griffith's monumental *Catalogue of the Demotic Papyri in the John Rylands Library*;⁷ and a third, of 136 B.C., is jointly edited by

him and Wilcken from a bilingual papyrus at Berlin,⁸ containing a sale of the services and emoluments connected with a number of tombs, which are specified.

The number of museums and libraries containing Greek papyri is rapidly increasing. At Giessen is a group of documents whose provenance is from the district known as 'Επταχωμία, and whose date is early in the reign of Hadrian. Four of these, which appear to be offers to rent domain land and are of interest as containing references to a decree of Hadrian lightening the burdens on such land, have been published (with one facsimile) by Kornemann;⁹ and Wilcken, in reviewing his publication,¹⁰ adds two parallel texts from Leipzig and Bremen. Another Giessen text, containing a reference to some foreign cult of Apollo and other gods at Hermopolis, is published by P. Meyer;¹¹ and two more by O. Eger,¹² one being a receipt of a special kind from Hermopolis, and the other part of a recitation of a legal process, apparently from Oxyrhynchus.

A somewhat mutilated account from Karanis, of the second century, is published, without commentary, by Professor E. J. Goodspeed.¹³ It contains several new words, including some names of measures of capacity. Schubart reproduces two tachygraphic texts from the Berlin collection, but without attempting the hopeless task of interpretation.¹⁴

Of texts on materials other than papyrus the harvest is more plentiful than usual. Rubensohn has published in the *Archiv*¹⁵ twenty-four inscriptions obtained from dealers in Egypt, now mostly in the Lyceum Hosianum at Braunsberg in East Prussia. They include dedicatory and funerary texts, of no great length and for the most part of no special importance. The most remarkable, if rightly assigned by the editor to the reign of the first Ptolemy, shows that not only he but also his third wife Berenice was deified during their life-time. M. Lesquier has republished the long Ptolemaic military inscription from Hermopolis,¹⁶ first printed by Lefebvre last year, in order to bring out more clearly the system on which it is arranged. He assigns its date to the end of the second century B.C., and discusses the various terms of military rank which it contains. Zereteli gives in the *Archiv* the texts of forty ostraka in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg,¹⁷ emanating mainly from Thebes and Syene; and Prof. Drerup has published ten ostraka of the Byzantine age,¹⁸ out of a collection of nearly two hundred found by C. M. Kaufmann in the course of excavations at the sanctuaries of Menas in Upper Egypt. Yet another writing material is represented by the two wooden tablets (one a single tablet, the other a codex of six leaves) published (with facsimiles) by the present writer.¹⁹ The texts inscribed on these are grammatical,

and they were evidently used as school text-books. They belong to the third century, and are the largest and best preserved specimens of their type now extant.

The *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, of which a double part has appeared during the past year, contains several articles of interest in addition to those which have already been mentioned. The chief of these are a German translation of the article on the *λαοκρίται*, by the late S. Waszynski, which was mentioned in this Report last year (no. 32) from a short abstract of it in its original Polish form; an examination by Mr. H. I. Bell of Karabacek's theory of the occurrence of Latin in the protocols inscribed at the beginnings of papyri in the Arab period, adducing strong reasons for an adverse verdict on it; a note by Wilcken, based upon the material collected elsewhere by Breccia²⁰ on the names of the tribes and demes of Alexandria, calling attention to the fact that the names of the tribes (and presumably the organisation or rather re-organisation itself) make their first appearance at the beginning of the reign of Nero, and were probably due to him; a fresh edition, by Bell, of an administrative order of the Arab governor Kurrah, at Berlin, first published by Becker; a valuable note by H. Ibscher, based on his long experience in the Berlin Museum, on the material construction and arrangement of papyrus rolls; and, last but by no means least, a number of Wilcken's invaluable reviews of recent publications, notably Rubensohn's Elephantine Papyri, the Lille Papyri, part ii of the Tebtunis Papyri, part i of the Strassburg Papyri, and part vi of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri.

In another publication Wilcken returns to the subject of the phenomena of Antisemitism in Alexandria,²¹ to which he has already made more than one contribution. The present article, besides some general considerations, contains a new text from a Bremen papyrus (a letter written during the great struggle with the Jews in Egypt at the beginning of the reign of Hadrian), and gives a new recension of the three now well-known records of processes before the imperial judgment seat, which have been aptly compared by Bauer and others to the Acts of martyrs which are so characteristic a feature of early Christian literature. The literary character of these "heathen acts of martyrs" is more and more generally recognised, and is not disputed by Wilcken; but he maintains that they rest upon an historical basis, and in all probability go back ultimately to the official records of the several trials, though they have been more or less worked up subsequently from the literary or pamphleteering point of view.

Of treatises on technical points connected with Egyptian life and

administration the most substantial that has appeared this year is Eger's study of the system of land registration in Roman Egypt.²² There are a good many documents (of which Eger gives a table) mentioning the *βιβλιοφύλακες* or *βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων*, so that a fair view of their functions is obtainable. Accurate land survey and registration of landed property were a fundamental part of the Egyptian economic system, and it was the function of these "record offices" to keep a register of all transfers of land. In principle the *βιβλιοθήκη τῶν ἐγκτήσεων*, which dealt with private property (including the hereditary tenants of domain land known as *catocci*), was distinct from the *βιβλιοθήκη δημοσία*, which dealt with the census returns and other records connected with taxation, and there was one registry of each class in each nome, though it appears that in some cases both registries were united in a single office. To the same class of work belongs a study by M. Engers of village administration in the Ptolemaic period,²³ which might usefully be extended to cover the Roman period also.

On the administrative side may also be mentioned the concluding portions of Koschaker's treatise on the archidicastes²⁴ (see no. 31 in last year's Report). They deal partly with the registration of contracts, which was the chief function of this officer, and partly with his share in certain legal processes, which generally involve the delivery of copies of documents. Legal discussions, as usual, form a considerable part of the papyrus literature of the year. A short paper by Wenger²⁵ deals with certain questions of the law of residential property in Egypt, which present analogies with German law. Prof. R. de Ruggiero examines recently published documents bearing upon the history of marriage and divorce in Graeco-Roman Egypt,²⁶ and Prof. Costa discusses the light thrown upon the law of mortgage by a Strassburg papyrus²⁷ (no. 52 in Preisigke's edition).

Among miscellaneous articles may be mentioned an article by Viereck of a popular character, on the life and political organisation of Hermopolis,²⁸ as revealed by the papyri, and especially by those published by Wessely in his *Corpus papyrorum Hermopolitanorum* (no. 37 in the Report for 1904-5); and the continuation of Prof. Moulton's and Dr. Milligan's lexical notes from the papyri (as illustrating Biblical Greek) in the *Expositor*.²⁹ Mention may also be made of the fact that the latest part of the New Palaeographical Society's publications includes two plates from the Aphrodito papyri of the early eighth century in the British Museum,³⁰ illustrating the types of hand found in the accounts of this date, which are closely akin to the earliest minuscule hands on vellum.

It is impossible to conclude without mention of the melancholy event which has overshadowed the study of the papyri during the past year, namely the serious and incapacitating illness of Prof. Grenfell. The cessation of his work, to which no limit can at present be fixed, is an especially serious blow to the Egypt Exploration Fund, for the Graeco-Roman Branch of which he has worked since its foundation; it is also a serious loss to students of the papyri all over the world, for whom his labours as excavator and editor, in conjunction with his yoke-fellow Dr. Hunt, provided an inexhaustible supply of materials of the highest interest—materials, moreover, not merely in the rough, but already well worked and digested. The good wishes of all scholars will attend him in his grievous misfortune.

F. G. KENYON.

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C.—CHRISTIAN EGYPT.*

1. *Biblical*.—That the vast Rainer collection contains a quantity of valuable Coptic material still unpublished, has long been of common knowledge, and students must congratulate themselves that Krall's efforts to make this gradually available are being so successfully continued by WESSELY. Following on his editions of the Psalter and Fayyûmic fragments, he has now given us a miscellaneous volume,¹ comprising a number of Old Testament texts, both Greek and Coptic. Of the 34 Coptic passages, 12 are wholly new, 6 more partly so. It may be observed that no. 33, which has strayed among the *patristica*, is simply Isaiah v, 11–27. Wessely has added a list of the variants from published bible texts.

One of the finest Sa'idic MSS. in the British Museum must have been, when complete, the papyrus codex (*ca.* 7th century), from the poor remnants of which SIR HERBERT THOMPSON has succeeded in transcribing large portions of the Salomonic books and Ecclesiasticus.² The new text is of varying merit, but often at least equal to that of Lagarde's print. The introduction contains an interesting description of the material construction ('Faserung') of the volume.

DEIBER prints³ passages from Sa'idic Jeremiah and Lamentations, most of which had been given by Maspero from the same MSS.

WINSTEDT prints 17 Old Test. fragments (Sa'idic) from the British Museum, some of which are new.⁴ One, from Hosea, is remarkable, as

* I again owe some references to Prof. L. Scherman's kindness.

showing a nearer relation to Theodotion than to the LXX. Most variants however, "agree very closely with the LXX MSS. known to have been written in Egypt."

Several of these same fragments were copied by J. SCHLEIFER, who announces an edition of them.⁵

The Saïdic fragments of St. John's Gospel in the Paris collection—and they comprise the whole, less only some 20 verses—are edited, with all variants in the case of duplicates, by H. GUÉRIN, a small addition being supplied by DELAPORTE.⁶ BALESTRI points out⁷ a number of bad readings, though without assigning responsibility for them to the editors or their MSS.

2. *Apocryphal, Gnostic*.—LIEBLEIN continues his comparisons between the conceptions of the *Pistis Sophia* and Egyptian paganism⁸ (v. last Report 63), pointing out the similarity between the prohibitions, *PS.* text, 254 ff., and the 'negative confession' (*Bk. of Dead*, ch. 125). He concludes with a note on the year whereon certain calculations are based (text, 243), and in which, as being of 365 days, he sees the Egyptian, as opposed to the Babylonian or Julian calendar.

ANDERSSON observes⁹ that several of Lieblein's views on these subjects coincide with those already expressed by Amélineau.

In an article upon the gnostic influences in Egyptian Christianity,¹⁰ P. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF analyses the *Pistis*, noting the pagan ideas surviving in it. He approves Amélineau's 9th–10th century date for the MS., though to support it would be palaeographically all but impossible. He draws attention to various pieces of evidence for the syncretistic tendencies of the age, discussing *inter alia* the supposed mortuary chapels and offerings found at Antinoë, and the fish used as an emblem of the soul on a late Egyptian coffin. (This has also attracted the notice of SPIEGELBERG.¹¹) It may be observed that the Deir el-Bahri mummy bore a Greek, not a Coptic, label.

No. 20 of WESSELY's above-mentioned texts is from an Egyptian version of the so-called *Paralipomena Ieremiae* (v. Amélineau, *Contes* ii, esp. p. 102, and in general *PRE.*³, xvi, 262). Fol. 16 of Paris vol. 132¹ is from this MS. and immediately precedes the Vienna leaf.

2. *Liturgical*.—In the last Report p. 64 were mentioned important fragments (*ca.* 600) of a Greek anaphora, to be edited by P. DE PUNIET. We now have the edition, with exhaustive commentary.¹² The great importance of the text lies in its testimony to the primitive position (so its editor maintains) of the *epiclesis* in the Egyptian rite: before, not after, the consecration. The creed too is preserved and appears, for the

first time, in its original Egyptian form, much like that of Rome. Its position too, in the mass, is unexpected. From these abnormal features it is concluded that the primitive rite of Egypt was substantially parallel with that of Rome.

VON DER GOLTZ reprints¹³ and discusses these texts, the origin of which he would assign to the 3rd or even 2nd century. He accepts the resemblance claimed with the Roman rite. A sight of the original would dispel his doubts as to all the fragments being from a single MS.

The officially authorized *Euchologion* (*v. Report* 1903-04, 77) has been reedited by M. BISÂDA and CL. LABÎB, in small 'pocket' form.¹⁴ The text consists of Basil, parts of Gregory and of the services for the dominical festivals. A new Introduction treats of the origin of the Coptic language and liturgies, with reference chiefly to the preservation of the former in the latter, as the best aid to-day towards maintaining the individuality of the race. Ecclesiastical decrees are mentioned, later in date at any rate than Al-Hâkim (*ob.* 1021), which enjoined the use of Coptic alone in church service and in the private houses of the faithful. Presumably this is a reference to patriarchal canons among the many which still await investigation. It is strange that the medieval canon law of the neighbouring Syrian churches obtains constant attention, while that of Egypt remains, for the most part, wholly unavailable.

The same Cairo press issued, four years ago, the Funeral Services to-day in use.¹⁵ They differ somewhat in sequence from Brit. Mus. no. 846, still more from Tuki's print.

BAUMSTARK describes¹⁷ and translates the Coptic rite of the Blessing of the Waters at Epiphany (*cf.* Budge's edition, 1901), which he regards as the oldest witness to the early Greek form of this and the baptismal service.

The gradual transformation, since 451, of the Alexandrine liturgy, as used by the Melkite community, into Byzantine form, is traced by C. CHARON.¹⁷ The true Alexandrine rite has been maintained, since the 13th century, by the Copts alone.

A two-panelled ivory diptych, bought in Egypt by Mr. Moir Bryce, is published by CRUM.¹⁸ Its text (Greek) is so far unique, in that it shows, not only the names of living and deceased patriarchs and bishops, but also the preliminary prayer, usually found in the mass book. The names upon it show that it was written between 623 and 662 and revised before 680. The diocese concerned is hard to fix. P. MAAS shows¹⁹ that the editor's attempt to identify the reigning bishop Pesynthius with the well-known Pesynthius of Koptos is chronologically impossible.

EDMUND BISHOP has interesting observations on the meaning here of

εὐχαριστήριον, and on the influence of the Syrian (Jacobite) liturgy of St. James upon the Egyptian Mark.²⁰ He makes it probable moreover that this diptych was intended for the use of some private person, and that its text was independently put together, rather than derived immediately from any liturgy.

An 'orthodox' edition of the *Psalmodia* (*Theotokia*) has been issued at Alexandria.²¹ Its arrangement: the 4 Odes together, then the 7 Theotokias, is that of Tuki's print; but the additional matter is mainly that found in nos. 430, 431 of the Rylands collection, or Brit. Mus. no. 863. One of the pieces (p. 267) is said to be 'according to the rite of Mâr Antonius,' and a saint proper to that monastery is appended to the diptych (p. 87, Mark). Presumably investigation would show local differences in the versions of this book. A useful introduction indicates its liturgical employment.

H. Junker's study of Coptic hymnology (*v. last Report* 63) is minutely criticized by W. WEYH,²² especially as regards the various metrical and musical terms. A review by CRUM²³ adds some illustrations of these and references relative to the legends involved.

GRENFELL AND HUNT's last volume²⁴ contains a short prayer (5th or 6th century), asking God to say whether the suppliant shall undertake a certain journey. The editors suggest that it was intended for depositing in a church.

L. BARRY prints²⁵ a short prayer, on papyrus, begging God and the angels to strike a woman and her children, as in that published *Aeg. Z.* xxxiv, 85.

MRS. BUTCHER describes²⁶ the curious magic ritual, still or till recently in use, for curing victims of hydrophobia. It consists of a recital of the adventures of St. Tarabo (?) with a mad dog, followed by prayers, lessons, and a pantomime. MSS. of this service, all quite modern, are described in Crum's catalogue of the Rylands collection. With the identification there (p. 236) suggested, Tarabo-Trypho, *cf.* the interesting article on the latter saint in magical texts, by L. ARNAUD.²⁷

In so far as the magical papyri containing the prayers dealt with by TH. SCHERMANN²⁸ are of Egyptian *provenance*, his investigation of their relations to that in i Ep. Clement, to the LXX and later Jewish phraseology may be mentioned here.

4. *Church Literature*.—Undoubtedly the most important addition to our material this year is the body of Sinuthian texts excellently edited by LEIPOLDT and WESSELY respectively. L.'s volume,²⁹ the first of several to come, gives us 233 pp. of text, comprising some 50 distinct pieces, 34 of

which are new. The texts can scarcely be characterized in general, except in so far as they exclude the strictly monastic works, *i.e.* those in the form of or involving monastic rules and admonitions. We have a series of epistles to magistrates, with their replies (in what language did these Byzantine officials address the Coptic abbot?), correspondence with Alexandrian patriarchs, letters to clergy, to ill-conducted nuns (no. 7), to pagan philosophers; sermons dogmatical, with attacks on historical doctrines current presumably in the district (nos. 14, 17), narrative (often with interesting historical *data*), and exegetical (p. 52 ff., on the Song of Songs). Now and then the text disappoints expectations raised by its title: *e.g.* from no. 32 we learn nothing as to Pgól, Shenoute's obscure predecessor. An exhaustive index to all Greek words, by MICHAELANGELO GUIDI, closes the volume. An attempt at palaeographical estimates and datings will be made by the present writer in a subsequent volume.

One of the features of WESSELY's contribution³⁰ is the facsimile which accompanies each text (?except no. 43), thus allowing of relationships with other fragments being fixed forthwith. Making use sometimes of Krall's copies, W. has transcribed 24 texts (87 pp.); but he abstains from attributing all to Shenoute. No. 37, for instance, apparently part of Brit. Mus. no. 175, would not be his. Perhaps the most interesting numbers are 41 (= Brit. Mus. 204 &c.) directed against Origen and the Stoics, and 42 (= Brit. Mus. 231) against various gnostic notions (the existence of 12 gospels, 40 aeons), heretical objections (the absence from the bible of the word *ἁμοούσιος*), and magical practices (42b = Paris 129¹⁴, 66, a very curious passage). The allusion too in no. 48 to the treatment and the *ὑπομνήματα* of the martyrs is noteworthy. No. 49 is a duplicate of Leipoldt's p. 136 ff.

The untimely death of E. GALTIER will be felt by all interested in Christian Egypt. A note by him³¹ calls attention to the Arabic version of a Sinuthian homily: it is that recently analysed by Tisserant (*v. last Report* 66). Chassinat announces his intention of publishing a selection of Galtier's notes and transcripts.

In studying the Bobbio palimpsests, J. BICK has deciphered³² remnants of an apostolic *Epistola*, and recognized therein a Latin version of the Achmîmic text which C. SCHMIDT, who, with Lacau, is about to edit it, had (Berlin *Sitzb.* 1895, 705) been unable to identify. In this epistle S. now recognizes one referred to by Origen, and would locate it in Asia Minor. Its author is influenced by the fourth Gospel and by Ignatius. It witnesses moreover to that 'panchristism' prominent in the apocryphal Acts, but here evident in a text unquestionably catholic.

The epistle of Dionysius of Alexandria to Paul of Samosata (*PG.* 28, 1561) is recognized as spurious. BONWETSCH³³ substantiates this view by pointing out that its writer assumes the Nicene arrangements as already triumphant. He would assign it to some Apollinarist opponent of Nestorianism, previous to 451.

V. HUGGER reexamines the chronological sequence of the encyclical epistles of Alexander, the predecessor of Athanasius,³⁴ criticising that proposed by Rogala (*v. last Report* 66). His conclusion is that nos. ii and iii (Migne) belong together and preceded i. He is mistaken in holding Colluthus a rare name (p. 77). Outside the Delta at all events it is one of the commonest.

SICKENBERGER edits, from catenae, some fragments of Cyril's homilies on St. Luke, supplementary to Mai's texts.³⁵ In these homilies the preacher appears to him far to outweigh the exegete.

In his study of the Christology of Timothy Aelurus,³⁶ J. LEBON has the advantage of his predecessors, for he draws upon the actual writings of T., preserved in a Syriac MS. written within a century after his death. He concludes that T. merely followed the lines indicated by his teacher, Cyril, and did not materially deviate from the church's tradition. It might be of interest to know how the Syriac texts compare with those in Ethiopic (Paris, no. 113).

NAU, in criticising Lebon's study,³⁷ agrees that Jacobites of that day objected to Chalcedon because they held it a return to Nestorianism. He would prefer the term 'diplophysite' to 'monophysite,' thus clearly distinguishing them from the Eutychians.

The chief value of the recently printed Armenian version of certain of this Timothy's works³⁸ lies, I am told, in the numerous citations from earlier writers, both orthodox and heretical, among them several from Dionysius of Alexandria, about to be translated by Conybeare.

Several short Greek homilies are edited and discussed by NAU.³⁹ They relate to the observance of Sunday and are sometimes found attributed to 'Eusebius of Alexandria' (*v. last Report* 66). N. supposes 'Eusebius' to be an imaginary name attached to a collection of instructions, a sort of *didascalia*, to which a semi-biographical form was given.

Among the texts edited by L. BARRY⁴⁰ are two leaves showing a kind of paraphrase (Greek) of Joh. xv, 1 and Mat. xxvi, 26.

5. *History, Legends &c.*—The last *Oxyrhynchus* volume contains the first known fragment of the Greek Acts (not Martyrdom) of St. Peter.⁴¹ It appears to agree pretty closely with the Latin version, especially in the shorter form of that.

The same volume gives us a passage from the Acts of St. John,⁴² with incidents otherwise unknown, but probably indicating an early part of that work.

Further, from this volume, a fragment of an unidentified martyrdom,⁴³ wherein the ἡγούμενον bids the chief huntsman bring in the martyr, who, the crowd declares, is not a magician.

The Rustafjaell MSS. in the British Museum have supplied C. SCHMIDT with a small addition to his *Acta Pauli*.⁴⁴ The fragment belongs to the Heidelberg MS. and corresponds to pp. 257-60 of Lipsius' Greek text.

S. GASELEE publishes a Cambridge MS. with a fragment of the Bohairic martyrdom of St. Luke.⁴⁵ NAU points out its identity, almost verbal, with the text printed by Balestri (*v. Report* 1904-05, 78).⁴⁶ The high page-number of the leaf, 788, is remarkable.

The history of Menas again occupies a good deal of attention. His publication of the invaluable Nubian MS. in the British Museum has given BUDGE occasion to edit and translate two Ethiopic versions of the martyrdom:⁴⁷ one that known already, from the *Synaxarium*, the other and longer taken from a martyrology, differing not only in length from the former. This longer version is also described by M. CHAINE,⁴⁸ who seeks to identify in it the central crypt laid bare by Kaufmann's excavations. He refers to the oil used by the sick at the shrine, but says nothing of the new archaeological evidence for the healing medium being water.

Whatever the foundation for a primitive tradition regarding a Libyan saint (? identical with the martyr) of this name, P. F. DE' CAVALIERI has shown that the story, as we know it, is but an adaptation of the Passion of Gordius of Caesarea, related by Basil, who had conversed with eye-witnesses of his death.⁴⁹

The above mentioned Nubian text, facsimiled in Budge's volume, was, from an incidental illustration, clearly to be referred to St. Menas. With extraordinary skill an all but complete translation of it has been achieved by GRIFFITH,⁵⁰ with nothing to aid him beyond the remaining Nubian fragments (at Berlin) and such literature as can be had relating to the modern idiom. The subject of the text is a miracle concerning a barren woman and an egg, wholly different from those related elsewhere.

One of Rome's suburban churches conceals, under the name of S. Passera, that of the Alexandrine Abba Cyrus (Abû Kîr). Starting hence, P. SINTHERN examines the story of Cyrus and John,⁵¹ whose legend depends solely upon two homilies of Cyril, cited by Sophronius. Their rôle as physicians is explained as simply due to words of Cyril

misunderstood. The name Cyrus is compared with the title *κυρά*, borne by the goddess at Menuthis whom he supplanted. The Roman chapel S. imagines set up by Alexandrine immigrants over against that of Menas, so as to recall the view seen when approaching Alexandria.

WINSTEDT, who intends to edit all the unpublished Woide MSS. in the Bodleian, begins with the martyrdom of Abraham⁵² (*Clar. Press* 48). Were the text not so meagre, we might be able to verify the suspicion that this is none but the biblical patriarch, cast into the furnace by Nimrod (elsewhere Bosoch, *J. Th. St.* x, 463). Here however the king is called Sapor.

The valuable Bohairic martyrdoms, edited by Balestri and Hyvernât (*v. last Report* 67), are reviewed by CRUM, with some comments and emendations.⁵³

From the remarkable Coptic version of Epiphanius *De Gemmis*, WINSTEDT translates⁵⁴ a strange passage as to an isle in the Red Sea, 'the Emerald Isle,' which Roman emperors used to irrigate with oil. He also discusses the historical possibilities of the Egyptian Diocletian legend, seeking to identify the events in which it might have originated.

Availing himself of Lemm's copies, WINSTEDT has considerably added to the fragments of the collection of short, sometimes apocryphal, lives of biblical personages, some of which he has already edited⁵⁵ (*v. last Report* 63). There is perhaps evidence among them for a lost 'Testament of Joshua.' Paris 131⁵, 72 ff., referred to by W. (p. 390), contains short homilies upon Christ and the Virgin.

We may mention here an article by S. ISSLEIB,⁵⁶ in which the series of birth scenes, in the temple of Amenophis iii at Luxor, are compared with the narrative of the annunciation, birth, and divine recognition of Jesus. 'Son of God,' it is observed, is no Jewish royal title, but clearly foreign. Further, in Egyptian myth the highest god and his son, the king, are not found united as one person. These facts must have been known (?) to Arius and Athanasius.

NAU continues his edition of the Greek *Apophthegmata*.⁵⁷ An edition of the Moscow MSS., wherein the collection is arranged as in the Coptic version, is, O. von Lemm informs us, in preparation by P. NIKITIN.

The relationship between the Life of Posthumius (*Vitae Patr.* i) and that of Pachomius—whether the former is but a variant of the latter—appears not to have been as yet investigated. G. ANTOLIN has been able to add a passage to the Life from a Spanish MS.⁵⁸

Two writers are concerned with the Preface to Athanasius' *Festal Letters*. LOOPS⁵⁹ discusses the true interpretation of the 'year' there used

and concludes (against E. Schwartz) that the consular, not the Egyptian, year is intended.

L. CONTARELLI⁶⁰ sees in the *ἡγεμών* here no longer the prefect of Egypt (E. Schwartz), but only the governor of Alexandria and its district.

Though various documents relating to the patriarch Dioscorus have been published, the monograph of F. HAASE is the first independent study of his history.⁶¹ His main source is the Life best preserved in a Syriac version (*v. Report* 1902-03, 58). This, after weighing the arguments—chronological chiefly—brought against it, he considers genuine, the 'Panegyric on Macarius' being derived from it and of no historic value. After the sources, H. discusses the light cast by them upon monophysite manipulation of historical facts; the rôle of Alexandria in the church history of the time; the political talents of Dioscorus; the relation between Egyptian religious feeling and the Chalcedonian formula; the supposed (H. thinks probably historical) conference between emperor and patriarch; the latter's christological position, which, though monophysite in embryo, was far outdistanced by subsequent theology. It is of interest at present (*v. last Report* 67), to note that H. draws attention to the confirmation in the Syriac Life (Nau, 241-2) of the earlier date for Shenoute's death: both he and Nestorius are regarded as dead before 450. Reviewed by LEIPOLDT,⁶² who agrees with Haase's estimates as to the relative value of the sources.

BOLOTOF's (posthumous) study of the emperor Heraclius is described in the *Byzant. Zeitschrift*.⁶³ He suggests new etymologies for the title 'mukaukas' (*v. Report* 1900-01, 72): it is the Arab name of a black and white bird, which recalled in colour the new patriarch's *omophorion*; or it may be 'κεκαυκαστωμένος, Caucasian savage.'

R. GRIVEAU gives an account⁶⁴ of a curious legend preserved in Arabic, —not, he thinks, devoid of some foundation—as to the wholesale conversion to Christianity of the Jewish inhabitants of Tomai in the Delta (? Temai 'l-Amdid), in A.D. 631. The instruments of conversion are monks from the Antonius monastery at Kulzûm. The principal convert in time becomes bishop of his native town, and this story is ordered by the patriarch to be read thrice yearly in all churches.

His edition of the Life of St. Tychon gave USENER occasion to discuss afresh the personality and writings of its author, John the Almoner.⁶⁵

LOPAREV laments the inadequacy of our episcopal catalogues of the eastern churches.⁶⁶ The *Acta Sanctorum* now and then bring up an otherwise unknown name, e.g. 'Philip bishop of Alexandria,' mentioned in the history of St. Eugenia. Another instance is the Athanasius, obscurely

named in the Life of Paul in *Monte Latro* (ed. Delehayé). Apparently he was, for a time, melkite patriarch of Alexandria, during the reign of Michael ii. L. puts his stay there from 817 to 825; but Eutychius (ii, 411) ignores him, nor is there other evidence of an intruder between the patriarchs Eustathius and Christopher. L. then enumerates the homilies which, since they cannot be claimed for Athanasius i, he proposes to assign to this namesake; among them, the *Synops. Sanct. Script.* and *De Imagin.* (PG. 28, 709). He discusses at length the *De Imagin. Beryti*. What of the 'Canons,' found in certain Athos MSS. ? (Sp. Lambros, Catal., no. 4502).

A new life of Cyril Lukar, by CHR. PAPADOPOULOS, is chiefly concerned to defend that patriarch's orthodoxy.⁶⁷

Turning to collective works, the foremost to record is the continuation (part 3) of FORGET's *Synaxarium*⁶⁸; for this consists exclusively of the supplementary and alternative texts contained in the singular Paris MS., which Basset however utilizes concurrently with the usual recension (*v. last Report* 68). The two editions have now given us enough to allow of locating this highly interesting recension. Danfik is 'in our country' (17 Hathor), Denderah (3 Amshir) and Keft (21 Kihak) are near to 'our country,' which is to be sought therefore somewhere to the north of Thebes. As to the date of the redaction, it may be noted that a post-muslim incident occurs on p. 366. Some of the stories, as in Basset's volume, are of great length, *e.g.* Hilaria (p. 384), Sophia (narrated by Chrysostom, 391), Protonike (399), Phoebammon (420), Paul the Hermit (442). Some (as again in Basset) have a narrator named Victor (373, *v.* Basset 361). Sometimes a sermon does duty for a narrative (pp. 372, 383). Among the pieces most important for local history is the short story of Pshoi or Peter (5 Amshir; *cf.* the quite different version, *J. Th. St.* v, 132), the friend of Pgôl, Shenoute and John the Dwarf (*sic*).

PEETERS proposes certain emendations to the text of Basset's *Synaxarium*, and many more to Renaudot's version of Abû 'l-Barakât's Calendar⁶⁹ (*v. last Report* 68).

A highly important 13th century MS. is described by BROCKELMANN⁷⁰: the recension of the Patriarchal History which, B. holds, served Severus as his immediate model. It extends to A.D. 767 and contains various pieces either not given by Severus or given in different form, *e.g.* the Life of Peter i. Smaller additions by the scribe are often referred to MSS. at D. Abû Makâr. B. has collated the text with the edition of Seybold, who, I learn, has been invited to edit this MS. independently. B. does not record the fact that a copy of this text was that used by J. F. Rehkopf for his *Vitae Patriarch. Alexandr.* (1758).

In this connection it may be mentioned that BROCKELMANN had previously noticed ⁷¹ a fragment of a similar Christian history at Breslau, describing it as a source of Makrizi's account of the Copts. It relates to the reign of Heraclius.

6. *Non-literary Texts*.—Fl. Petrie's volume on his work at Memphis contains a supplementary chapter by H. WALKER, on the Coptic objects (ivory, bronze) from Athribis, and stelae from Balaizah, illustrated with 4 plates.⁷² Nos. 7, 14 and 16 among the latter invoke, besides Apollo, a group of saints—Peter, John, Pōl (and ? Shenoute, no. 7, l. 15)—whom one may probably connect with the four named together, as above mentioned, in the *Synaxarium*. Three place-names occur on these stelae: Panaho (presumably not the Delta town), Touhō neswo, and Hagé. HERBERT THOMPSON is cited as pointing out that the strange use of 'his brother' in these (and other) inscriptions had acquired simply the meaning 'monk.'

LEFEBVRE publishes ⁷³ inscriptions from Antinoe and El-Bagawât, supplementary to those in his *Recueil*. Two quote Luke xxiii, 42, others invoke the God of Colluthus or of Thecla, the former of these being the patron saint of Antinoe, the latter more probably her of the 8th Kihak than the companion of St. Paul.

WEIGALL facsimiles ⁷⁴ a Greek stele from Kalabsheh, which bears the usual formula, '... rest her soul in the bosom of Abraham &c.'

An article by the late A. PELLEGRINI ⁷⁵ gives the texts of some Greek and Coptic stelae at Florence, apparently not all included in Lefebvre.

DE RICCI describes ⁷⁶ a Greek stele, showing however one of the peculiar Nubian letters in the proper name. The formula is one familiar on the upper Nile (*v. Report* 1904-05, 75 *infra*). It is of the year A.D. 1181, and so, De R. says, the latest dated Greek inscription from Egypt. None of those bearing the same formula are, in his view, earlier than the 10th century.

Two texts from Philae in Lefebvre's *Recueil* (596, 597) are examined by D. SERRUYS,⁷⁷ who shows that they bear no absolute dates, merely naming the Indiction, which is here termed 'the new Indiction,' the designation of the 15 years' cycle which, it seems, succeeded an earlier one of 14 years.

Kaufmann's Menas excavations have produced a series of Greek ostraka, which are edited by E. DRERUP.⁷⁸ They relate to the wine vintage and payment of the labourers. The vines belonged to the monastery and the industry was evidently a considerable one. I should be inclined to assign the ostraka to the 7th century, at earliest, rather than to the 6th.

The fragment of a Greek ostrakon from Medinet Habou, printed by

DE RICCI,⁷⁹ perhaps addresses an Abba Ezekiel; but too little remains to make even this certain.

A 6th century letter from Oxyrhynchus⁸⁰ refers to the μαρτύριον of St. Justus. The well-known martyr of that name suffered at Antinoë (*Synax.*, 10 Amshir).

A joint report, by C. H. BECKER, H. SCHÄFER, and C. SCHMIDT, has been presented to the Berlin Academy,⁸¹ descriptive of the new 10th century Nubian and Arabic documents, which the Museum has acquired. It is intended, I understand, to edit these in conjunction with the Coptic leathern deeds preserved in the British Museum (Catal., no. 447 ff.).

7. *Philological*.—The material for the study of the Achmîmic dialect has been much increased of late years, and though not all of it is yet in print, it appears all to have been studied by F. RÖSCH,⁸² who gives us a grammatical sketch, for which the title, 'Preliminary Observations,' is too modest. He deals minutely with phonetics and accidentence, illustrating every rule by plentiful examples. The 'late Achmîmic' texts, such as the *Acta Pauli*, belong, he holds, to the period when the ancient dialect was giving place to the Sa'idic. The former would be at its zenith about the 3rd century, the latter about the 4th—somewhat later, I should have said. Sa'idic R. regards rather as a strictly local development of its predecessor, than as an invading idiom from without. We look forward to R.'s promised edition of the Strassburg 'Clement.'

C. Schmidt's Achmîmic 'Clement' (v. last *Report* 64) shows the curious nasalized forms, *mounte*, *nounte* (so too Brit. Mus. no. 1224). H. RANKE suggests that this may be an attempt at representing a *d* sound (*noude*), or it may be the result of the long vowel preceding.⁸³ V. below, on O. von Lemm.

The problem as to the original language of the *Apophthegmata Patrum* seems still to be unsettled (in spite of E. C. Butler, *Laus. Hist.* i, 284). As a help towards decision, A. LEVY has undertaken an exhaustive statistical examination of the syntax of Zoega's text and has arrived at several interesting results.⁸⁴ One cannot however but be suspicious of a text, the scribe whereof is patently careless and ignorant; see, for instance, the observations (§ 69 ff.) on confusions between perfect and present. If original Coptic there be in the text, one might perhaps expect it in the stories relating to Bané and his friends.

Three obscure passages in the *Apophthegmata* are emended by SETHE,⁸⁵ whose suggestions prove to be in each case confirmed by the reading of the MS.

P. LACAU has studied⁸⁶ the development of the Sa'idic plurals in *-owe*,

normally belonging to sing. in -*ó*, but also to those in -*é*. The true plur. of this latter group is shown, from Achmimic forms, to be in -*eve*. Further, the plurals in -*é* are properly collectives, in fem. sing., and this can be traced in the ancient language likewise.

SPIEGELBERG discusses⁸⁷ three points of grammar and etymology, among them, an instance of *he*, meaning (as Zoega had suspected) *abortum facere*. But if we read *ε-* for *ḥ* here, it seems unnecessary to assume this new meaning.

A. GARDINER shows⁸⁸ that the negative *mpe-* is composed of a verb *p'(w)*, indicating past action, and the particle *bw*.

F. VON CALICE would derive imperative *anine* from '*eni-nai* 'bring me.' The parallel *arive* might be formed on analogy.⁸⁹

ANDERSSON claims priority in recognition of a meaning 'again' for *je-* (*v. last Report* 71), which Spiegelberg has since noticed.⁹⁰

The date to which the Cambyzes story (*v. Report* 1899-1900, 55) should be assigned is still uncertain. SPIEGELBERG⁹¹ would bring it down to muslim times, on the ground that two of its names can best be explained as Arabic: 'Sanouth' = *sanūt* 'milk-sop' (a suggestion of SETHE'S), and 'Bothor' = *Bu'tor* = Victor.

In his publication of the Rylands demotic papyri, GRIFFITH⁹² devotes an instructive section to the examination of the Greek and Coptic evidence for pronunciation in the latest pagan periods. The month-names give the fullest results, but a large number of proper names and words are also investigated. The Coptic dialects are distinctly traceable in the later demotic texts.

M. GUIDI and J. PSICHARI are, it is said,⁹³ occupied (? conjointly) in the investigation of the Greek element in Coptic. No branch of Coptic studies is more in need of exploration.

8. *Art, Archaeology, Excavations*.—Some years ago Maspero proposed to see in the ruins at Ras el-Gisir, near Sakkarah, the site of the monastery of St. Jeremias, the existence of which was independently known from documents. QUIBELL'S excavations⁹⁴ have shown that the monastery was very extensive and profusely, if not richly, decorated. Five cells and an adjacent chapel have been laid bare. A Greek graffito is dated by Grenfell in the 8th century. The frescoes are similar, in general style, to those at Bawit; the wall decoration frequently aims at representing tapestry (*e.g.* pl. lviii). Among the saints represented or invoked, Apollo and Enoch are as usual conspicuous. The portrait of the founder, Jeremias (pl. lx), is unusually life-like, and if the square nimbus indicates an actually contemporary likeness, we should have here an important piece

of chronological evidence. But it may be doubted whether the dark square here is to be classed as a nimbus. There has been a large harvest of inscriptions, mostly reserved for subsequent publication; but so far, no manuscripts. The dialect represented is a pure Sa'idic, a fact which inclines one to doubt whether the well-known passports from this monastery (*Aeg. Z.* 1885, 145) really can claim to represent anything but an illiterate Sa'idic jargon.

MASPERO, in a general description of these ruins,⁹⁵ would put the earliest remains, *e.g.* the carved capitals, in the first half of the 5th century.

Of the convents once numerous about Siût, little, CLÉDAT tells us,⁹⁶ now remains; some have been quite lately (1903) destroyed. He reproduces several short inscriptions, among them a list of saints and martyrs and another giving short accounts of the evangelists. He also publishes 17 stelae from the monastery of Simeon at Aswân, which range in date from 724 to 819.

BRECCIA describes⁹⁷ the Christian catacombs at Hadra, an eastern suburb of Alexandria. There are 34 rock-cut graves, disposed round the gallery. Each consists of a vertical well leading into the horizontal grave. Apparently a chapel occupied the centre of the whole. Rough crosses and a few graffiti are visible.

LEFEBVRE mentions⁹⁸ a rock-cut church (?) at Khawaled, S. of Siût, showing three roughly hewn niches, side by side.

BEADNELL'S book upon the Oasis of Khargah⁹⁹ contains photographs (pp. 103, 104) of the great necropolis of El-Bagawât and of one of its frescoed tombs, the same which De Bock's *Matériaux* (pll. xiii, xiv) show.

T. SMOLENSKI has visited the monastery of Kalamûn,¹⁰⁰ which he locates S. of the Wady Rayân and W. of Sedment. He speaks of remarkable church ruins still to be seen. The old MSS. in the library had but recently been sent elsewhere.

The excavations at the Menas shrine are ended and KAUFMANN has published a small guide-book to the site.¹⁰¹ From the extent of the ruins, he would estimate the staff of resident clergy and monks at over a hundred, the inhabitants of the adjacent town at several thousands. On p. 52 a fragment of inscription is given, which seems to name the emperor Valens and which K. dates in 374 or thereabouts—an important fixed point, if so.

AYRTON'S excavations at Abydos¹⁰² have produced but one Coptic monument: a stele (now at Oxford) somewhat of the type of Cairo no. 8710 and, like it, inscribed on both faces. It may date from the 7th or 8th century.

MASPERO describes¹⁰³ a fine bronze censer at Cairo, probably brought

from the White Monastery. He ascribes it to the 14th century at earliest. If so, the inscription in Bohairic is not abnormal. I should think, from the style of lettering, that an earlier date might be defended. Around the bowl are New Testament scenes. Instead of that described as Constantine and Helena at Jerusalem, I would suggest the angel and women at the tomb.

JEAN MASPERO describes¹⁰⁴ certain small bracelets, in silver or bronze, ornamented with medallions which show perhaps gnostic influence, and inscribed with Ps. xc (xci), 1. Some at least are of Egyptian origin. They have presumably protective virtue and may belong to the 7th century.

F. WITTE describes 3 pieces of Egyptian embroidery¹⁰⁵ and suggests interpretations of their designs. The first is as likely to represent a martyr among lions, attended by crown-bearing angels, as Daniel.

Dom Cabrol's Dictionary contains a long article by H. LECLERCQ¹⁰⁶ upon the Christian monuments of Old Cairo. All available material is utilized and amply illustrated. The most instructive paragraphs are perhaps those treating of the decadence of Byzantine art, as exhibited in 'Coptic' sculpture.

LEROY continues his translation of Makrizi's *Churches and Monasteries*, suggesting some variations from that of Evetts.¹⁰⁷

In the designs (especially in embroidery) ornamenting certain of the mummies from Antinoe, E. GUIMET recognizes an eclectic combination of pagan and Christian symbolism.¹⁰⁸ Even in a depiction of Apollo and Daphne he sees emblems of the Resurrection, while the *cruz ansata* may indicate either cult.

Nubia continues to draw away the attention of archaeologists from Egypt itself; but so far the plentiful Christian remains have been but scantily described.¹⁰⁹ Christian burials, of the type called the 'X group,' are met with on all sides, and are assigned to the 2nd-6th centuries. S. of Gerf Hussein, the Christian graves again have superstructures; at Kosh-tamneh they are oriented to the west. Ethnologically the Christian cemeteries show a type identical with the modern inhabitants, though some bodies from the earlier periods point to foreign immigration.

An important discovery was made by SAYCE¹¹⁰ at Sennar, 200 m. S. of Khartum, where Christianity had hitherto not been traced. Among pottery of the 7th-8th century, he came upon the unmistakable symbols—cross, fish, and palm leaves.

9. *Miscellaneous*.—Here we again place O. VON LEMM'S valuable contributions, dealing as they do with such a variety of subjects. Among his *Studies*,¹¹¹ no. li consists of notes and identification regarding Leipoldt's

Leipzig MSS. (*v. Reports* 1905-06, 77, 1907-08, 68); no. liii gives us a considerable fragment of an Encomium(?) on Chrysostom in exile, comparable in tone and character to those on Athanasius and Dioscorus; no. lv is a useful list of the abundant biblical citations in the writings of Horsiêse (Lemm promises some day to give us his collection of citations similarly gathered—a very valuable contribution towards the Coptic bible text). Among his 20 new *Miscellanea*,¹¹² no. 1 contains further emendations to Turaiev's texts (*v. Report* 1907-08, 70). It may be observed, however, that the Achmimic charm is directed against two women and a man: Prestasia (Prostasia, *cf.* Lefebvre no. 255), Tnounte (*v. H. Ranke, above* and *Brit. Mus. Cat.* no. 1223), and Afônh (Epônychos). Enoch too is surely but another person included in the curse. No. li is a fragment of a new Peter apocalypse; no. liii deals with a list of Alexander's companions, possibly used as an amulet; no. lxvi examines *Brit. Mus.* no. 254 and *Paris vol.* 78, f. 58-61, two copies of a text in praise of virginity with certain resemblances to the Athanasian *De Virginitate*. These Paris leaves I suspect to form part of the highly interesting but anonymous MS. Zoega cexlv.

A review of some of the above by ANDERSSON¹¹³ consists of lengthy reproductions of Lemm's views and criticisms.

The contents of the Rustaffaell Sa'idic MSS., acquired by the British Museum (*v. Report* 1906-07, 72) are enumerated by DE RICCI,¹¹⁴ who transcribes the list made for their former owner by Lacau and Crum. One MS. (now Or. 6799) was there stated by Crum to be by a Nubian scribe. This was an error: the Nubian name is that of the donor.

A supplement to the Christian portion of the Paris catalogue of Arabic MSS. has been begun by R. GRIVEAU.¹¹⁵ It contains many hagiographical texts relating to Egypt.

The second part of HYVERNAT's article on *Egypt*, in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*,¹¹⁶ is devoted to the Coptic church, treating rather of its organization than its history. He concludes for the genuineness of the tradition as to the early presbyteral election of the Alexandrine bishop, with whose hegemony in ecclesiastical government he compares the centralized form of the Roman rule in Egypt. One of the best sections is that on the liturgy and liturgical books. It may be observed that the Hippolytan Canons, referred to on p. 359, are in reality nothing but the otherwise well known 'Gnomes' of Nicaea (*v. J. Th. Stud.* ii, 129 n.).

Lord Crawford's collection of Coptic MSS., so long known as among the richest in Europe, passed, eight years since, into the possession of the late Mrs. Rylands and is now deposited in Manchester. A descriptive

catalogue of its 467 MSS. has been prepared by the present writer.¹¹⁷ Interesting as is the literature—biblical, liturgical, homiletic, narrative—the student will probably be first attracted to the private documents, almost 300 in number, among which are a series of 4th and 5th century letters, unquestionably the earliest of such texts hitherto discovered.

Evidence for the continuance of the annual Coptic pilgrimage to the Holy Land is given by a photograph of some of the pilgrims bathing in Jordan.¹¹⁸

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